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The 159th Continuous Year of Publication


# WONDERING about the weather? <br> - - 

## When in Boston do as Bostonians do..

Look to the tower of the John Hancock; for miles around you can tell the weather at a glance.

## WONDERING

## about the future?

For Personal Security in a practical way, look to the friendly John Hancock Agent.


- FOR YOUR KEY to weather lights, drop in to Hancock Lobby or write to John Hancock FA-1, Boston, Mass., or ask any John Hancock Agent.




Number One Hundred and Fifty-Nine

## THE

## (OLD)

# FARMER'S ALMANACK, 

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



Being 3rd after Bissextile or Leap Year, and (untii July 4) 175th year of American Independence
Fitted for Boston, and the New England Stateg, with Special Corrections and Calculations to Anewer for all the United States.
Containing, besides the large number of Astronomical Calculations and the Farmer's Calendar for every month in the year, a variety of
NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.

## Established in 1792

IBY ROBEIRT B. THOMAS.


Alas! how swift the moments fly! how flash the years along!
Searce here, yet gone already by!-the burden of a song!
See Childhood, Youth, and Manhood pass, - and Age with furrowed brow! Time was! Time shall bel But alas:-where, where, In time ts now?

John Q. Adams-from the 1851 Old Farmer's Almanac.
Copybight, 1950, By
ROBERT HAYNES, MRS. ALTON P. SWAN, DR. EUGENE L. SWAN Cover T, M, Registered in U.S. Patent Office.

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DUBLIN, N. H.

## TO PATRONS \& CORRESPONDENTS

Herewith is the 159th consecutive annual edition of The Old Farmer's Almanac. It is for the year 1951, covers Atomic Year 6, and portrays, despite man's confusions and troubles, how the universe continues in certain, predictable fashion to maintain its harmonious rhythms. This observation in itself should be sufficient hope to the courageous that the good life is more than mere promise. There are signs also on earth that we may be emerging from years of scientific and psychoanalytical despair during which the world has been seen as torn and decadent. The age of the material realist, the agnostic, the scoffer lias ended and in its place lias come that of the mystic and the seer. Dr. Albert Einstein, who needs no introduction as the world's greatest present day scientist, has ably dissolved our misconceptions of a material universe and turned us to new fields in outer space where rebirth is possible.

The steadfastness with which we bind with fetters of love, faith, charity these tiny invisible infinitesimal parts of our Rebirth and Being is in large part but our insistence upon freedom to hear and to follow the dictates of conscience. Doubt not even for one moment the glory of God, of America, of your fellow being, of thyself. Assert this glory in the face of all those who would destroy it. It is only in our weakened faith, in our doubts, that the shadows exist in which Communism dares hide. Profess the American way in thought and in deed. . there is no time left for intellectual, or other, dallying with the Marxian (so called liberal) concepts which were dead long before the present enlightened age of the mystical-of the acknowledged mystery of Creation-began.

In this issue, David Morton of Deerfield, Massachusetts, has written the poetry on the Calendar Pages; Benjamin Rice of Peterborough. New Hampshire, the Farm Calendars and much else; Loring Andrews of Scituate, Massachusetts the astronomical matter; Abraham Weatherwise, the weather. The Hunting \& Fishing Laws were taken from the files of Outdoors Magazine. Many governmental and private sources have been of inestimable help. An index appears on page 110. This and the cross references throughout we recommend as being more carefully made than were those of last year.
W. C. Newark, N. J. You ask how many gallons and pounds of water fell in a one inch rain on your acre plot. The answer is $27,154.2$ gallons or 226,875 lbs. Next time please include check for the time it takes us to go out and measure such things. L. G. M., Muncie, Indiana: You state no one there seems to know where to get molds or sap buckets for use in making maple sugar. No one here seems to know where to find the price to pay for just the plain syrup. J. H. B., Boston, Mass.: The going price of a complete edition of this Almanac has never been lower than one hundred dollars. Mrs. H. G.. St. Louis, Mo.: We can not advise you about the proper time for cutting hair. In our case, certain snide remarks of family or friends are helpful. A. A. B., Chicago, Ill.: As far as we know, the wind on ember days lias little to do with the weather three months thence. S. T. P.. Portland, Maine.: Only 20 states set their clocks ahead these days for D.S.T. B. G. G., Bozeman. Montana: We agree a rat campaign should be instituted coast to coast. Be sure to include the pink variety.

In conclusion, we wish to express our appreciation of the continned interest in the Almanac on the part of our readers, advertisers, and our many loyal friends of the press, radio, and television. It is hoped we may merit the continuance of this splendid support, Man, however, in these great things can only propose. God is the true disposer. In this then it is by our works and not our words we would be judged. These we hope will snstain us in the humble, though proud, station we have so long held, in the name of

Your ob'd servant,

Aug. 15, 1950

## BLESSED

## EVENT!

## you'll call

 it today

1000

## but

"Witchcraft" they'd have cried in old Salem to see how FELSO actually washes whites whiter, colors brighter and everything cleaner.
FELSO is the blessed event in the famous FELS family of washing products. It's a white, allpurpose detergent that pours freely, suds instantly, washes perfectly. Grand for dishes, silver and painted surfaces as well as all light and heavy washable fabrics. FELSO is pleasantly fragrant, too.
Users say FELSO is noticeably easy on their hands. Won't you try FELSO and see if it isn't the blessed event in washday helps that you've been looking for? All good grocers sell FELSO.

The New, White ALL-PURPOSE Detergent

## VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN 1951.

Below are given the times of the rising or setting of tbe Planets named, on the first, eleventb and twenty-first of eacb montb. Tbe time of tbe rising or setting of any one of said Planets between tbe days named may be found witb sufficient accuracy by interpolation. For explanation of keys (used in adjusting times given to your town) see pages 103 througb 108.


## MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1951

(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 wben near its greatest eastern elongations about April 5, August 3, and November 28. On these dates it will set $1 \mathrm{~h} .43 \mathrm{~m} ., 1 \mathrm{~b} .01 \mathrm{~m}$., and 1 h .10 m . respectively, after sunset. It will be seen as a Morning Star when near its greatest western elongations about January 23, May 22, and September 16, on which dates it will rise 1 h .35 m ., 0 h .53 m ., and 1 h .31 m . respectively, before sunrise.

Venus will grace tbe hours after sunset as an Evening Star from the year's beginning until September 3 when it comes to conjunction with the Sun. From September 3 to the year's end it will be seen in tbe morning sky as a Morning Star before sunrise. It attains its greatest brilliancy as an Evening Star on July 29 and as a Morning Star on October 10.

Mars is an Evening Star as the year begins and remains such until May 22 when it comes to conjunction with the Sun. Thereafter for tbe remainder of tbe year it will be a Morning Star seen in the east before sunrise.
$J u p i t e r$ will be an Evening Star visible in tbe western sky after sunset until March 11 wben it comes to conjunction witb the Sun. Thereafter, until it reaches opposition on October 2, it is a Morning Star. From October 2 until the year's end it is an Evening Star again.

Saturn is a Morning Star from the beginning of the year until March 20. It is an Evening Star from March 20 until September 29. Thence until the end of the year it is once again a Morning Star.

## ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1951

In the year 1951 there will be hut two eclipses, both of the Sun and both visihle in the eastern half of the United States.
I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 7, 1951. The path from points of which the annular phase will he visible follows an all-water route from just east of Australia to its ending in the southern Carihhean except where it crosses New Zealand and Central America. The eclipse will he visible as a partial eclipse from points in the United States except in the western and northwestern parts, Mexico, Central America, the northwestern part of South America and the South Pacific Ocean.

Details of the eclipse of interest to observers in the United States are given helow. By magnitude of the eclipse is meant the portion of the sun's diameter covered hy the Moon.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eclipse } \\ & \text { begins } \end{aligned}$ | Middle of eclipse | Magnitude | Eclipse |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Eastern Standard Time |  |  |  |
| Ann Arbor, Mich. | 5.15 P.M. | 5.43 P.M. | 0.09 | 6.09 P.M. |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 4.54 P.M. | 5.45 P.M. | 0.34 | 6.32 P.M. |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 5.12 P.M. | Post-sunset | $(0.13) *$ | P.ost-sunset |
| Charleston, W. Va. | 5.04 P.M. | 5.44 P.M. | 0.22 | 6.13 P M |
| Columbia, S.C. | 4.55 P.M. | 5.45 P.M. | 0.35 | Post-sunset |
| New York, N.Y. | 5.08 P.M. | 5.43 P.M. | 0.17 | Post-sunset |
| Orono, Maine | 5.20 P.M. | Post-sunset | (0.04) | " |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 5.06 P.M. 4.58 P.M. | 5.44 P.M. | 0.10 | " |
| Richmond, Va. | 5.01 P.M. | 5.44 P.M. | 0.31 0.26 |  |
| Tallahassee, Fla. | 4.48 P.M. | 5.44 P.M. | 0.44 |  |
| Washington, D.C. | 5.04 P.M. | 5.44 P.M. | 0.22 | "! |
|  | Central Standard Time |  |  |  |
| Austin, Texas | 3.45 P.M. | 4.40 P.M. | 0.34 | 5.31 P.M. |
| Evanston, Ill, | 4.18 P.M. | 4.43 P.M. | 0.07 | 5.06 P.M. |
| Greencastle, Ind. | 4.09 P.M. 4.20 P.M. | 4.43 P.M. | 0.15 | 5.17 P.M. |
| Jackson, Miss. | 3.51 P.M. | 4.43 P.M. | 0.34 | 5.32 P.M. |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 4.10 P.M. | 4.42 P.M. | 0.10 | 5.12 P.M. |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 3.56 P.M. | 4.43 P.M. | 0.26 | 5.27 P.M. |
| Louisville, Ky. | $4.04 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}$. | 4.44 P.M. | 0.20 | 5.22.P.M. |
| Madison, Wis. | 4.26 P.M. | 4.42 P.M. | 0.03 | 4.58 P.M. |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 3.59 P.M. | 4.44 P.M. | 0.25 | 5.26 P.M. |
| New Orleans, La. | 3.46 P.M. | 4.43 P.M. | 0.41 | 5.36 P.M. |
| Oklahoma City, Ok. | 3.59 P.M. | 4.41 P.M. | 0.18 | 5.21 P.M. |
| Topeka, Kans. | 4.11 P.M. | 4.41 P.M. | 0.10 | 5.11 P.M. |
| Tuscaloosa, Ala. | 3.53 P.M. | 4.44 P.M. | 0.34 | 5.32 P.M. |
|  | Mountain Standard Time |  |  |  |
| Phoenix, Ariz. | 2.59 P.M. | 3.31 P.M. | 0.09 | 4.02 P.M. |
| Sante Fe, N.Mex. | 3.05 P.M. | 3.37 P.M. | 0.10 | 4.07 P.M. |

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, Septemher 1, 1951, visible in its annular phase along a path extending from North Carolina across the Atlanticito West and Central Africa to an end-point in Madagascar. As a partial eclipse it will he visihle as a dawn and immediately post-dawn event for United States ohservers living generally east of Longitude $95^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. and at later hours in the day to ohservers in the Middle and South Atlantic Ocean, Western Europe and Africa.

The central line of the path of annular phase starts near Winston-Salem, N.C. and thence runs eastward to the Atlantic coast at Norfolk, Va. Its width is approximately 80 miles. Observers within that path must needs rise early to see the short-lived annular phase, for the eclipse will already be in that phase as the sun rises or within minutes thereafter.

For observers elsewhere facts ahout the time and magnitude of the partial eclipse are given below. By magnitude of the eclipse is meant the portion of the sun's diameter covered hy the moon.

Continued on page 39

## STEEL and ALUMINUM GARAGES




## AN IDEAL PLACE FOR A HAPPY AND RESTFUL VACATION

Spend it at a delightful home in a beautiful New Hampshire residential town. Fiue center for visiting points of interest in the White Mountains and Canada. Near all churches, stores, restaurants and golf course. Attractive rooms, excellent beds; a friendly, congenial home. Rates moderate.

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## PRINCIPAL HOLIDAYS, ETC. IN 1951

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

Jan. 1 (*) New Year's Day
Jan. 8 (**) Battle of New Orleans
Jan. $19\left(^{(* *)}\right.$ Robert E. Lee's Birthday
Jan. 26 (**) MacArthur Day (Ark.)
Jan. 30 ( $^{* *}$ ) F. D. R.'s Day
Feb. 4 (**) Arbor Day (Ariz.)
Feb. 6 (**) Mardi Gras
Feb. $12{ }^{\left({ }^{* *}\right)}$ Abralam Lincoln's Birthday
Feb. $14\left({ }^{* *}\right)$ Admission Day (Arizona)
Feb. 14 (***) Valentine's Day
Feb. 15 (***) Susan B. Anthony Day
Feb. 22 (*) George Washington's Birthday
Mar. 1 (**) State Day (Nebraska)
Mar. 2 (**) Texas Independence Day
Mar. 7 (**) Burbank Day (Cal:)
Mar. $15\left({ }^{* *}\right)$ Jackson Day (Tennessee)
Mar. 17 (**) St. Patrick's or Evacuation Day
Mar. 23 (**) Good Friday (Conn., Del., Fla., La., Md., Minn., N. J.. Penn. \& Tenn.)

Mar. $2 \overline{\text { a (**) Maryland Day }}$
Mar. 26 (**) Easter Monday (N. C.)

Apr. 1 (**) State Election (Michigan)
Apr. 10 (***) Arbor Day (Neb.) 1872
Apr. 12 (**) Halifax Day (N. Car.)
Apr. 13 (**) Jefferson Day (Mo., Okla.. Va.)
Apr. 14 (***) Pan American Day
Apr. 19 (**) Patriots' Day (Me., Mass.)
Apr. 21 (**) San Jacinto Day (Texas)
Apr. 22 (**) Arbor Day (Nebr.)
Apr. 22 (**) Okla. Day
Apr. $24\left({ }^{(*)}\right.$ ) Arbor \& Bird Day (Mass.)
Apr. 24 (**) Fast Day (N. H.)
Apr. 26 (**) Memorial Day (Fla., Ga., Miss.)
May 4 (**) R. I. Independence Day

May 10 (**) Memorial Day (N. C. \& S. C.)
May 13 (***) Mother's Day
May 19 (**) Armed Forces Day
May 20 (**) Mecklenburg Day (N. C.)

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

June 14 (**) Flag Day (Mo. \& Pa.)
June 15 (**) Pioneer Day (Idaho) June $17{ }^{(* *)}$ Bunker Hill Day (Suffolk County, Mass.)
June 17 (***) Father's Day
June 20 (**) West Virginia Day
July 4 (*) Independence Day
Julv 13 (**) Forrest's Day (Teni.)
July 24 (**) Pioneer Day (Utah)
Aug. 1 (**) Colorado Day
Aug. $14^{\left({ }^{(* *)}\right)}$ Victory Day (R. I.)
Aug. 16 (**) Bennington, Vt. Battle Day
Aug. 30 (**) Huey Long Day (La.)
Sept. $3\left(^{*}\right.$ ) Labor Day
Sept. 9 (**) Admission Day (Cal.)
Sept. $10\left(^{* *}\right.$ ) Election Day (Me.)
Sept. 12 (**) Dcfender's Day (IId.)
Sept. 16 (**) Cherokee Day (Okla.)
Sept. 17 ( ${ }^{* * *}$ ) Constitution Day Sept. 28 (***) Am. Iudian Day Oct. 1 (**) Missouri Day
Oct. 10 ( $^{* *}$ ) Okla. Hist. Day
Oct. 12 (*) Columbus Day
Oct. 31 (**) Nevada Day
Nov. 1 (**) All Saints' Day (La.)
Nov. 4 (**) Will Rogers Day (Okla.)
Nov. 6 (*) Election Day
Nov. 11 (**) Armistice Day
Nov. 22 (*) Thanksgiving Day
Nov. 23 (**) Repudiation Day (Md.)

Dec. 7 (**) Delaware Day
Dec. 21 (***) Forcfather's Day
Dec. 25 (*) Christmas Day

## LAST WINTER'S (Nov., Dec., 1949-Jan., Feb., Mar., 1950) WEATHER

The past seven winters were forecast by Abe Weatherwise - The Old Farmer's Almanac long time forecaster - as "Mild," "Turbulent," "Wet," "Old Fashioned," "White, long and cold," "Not so cold but icy," and finally, as "wet." The correctness of the first six of these winters has never been disputed. For the seventh, or last winter, Abe slipped up on his. "bitter cold and more storms of rain and snow" for November and December of 1949 . He was right however in saying that January 1950 would be "Mild"- February "Stormy," and the Spring "Cold and Late." He was furthermore correct in his year ahead forecast that on Feb. 2, 1950, the Groundhog would not see his shadow during the day but would see it by the llght of the full moon during the evening. Special Observer Francis W. Hatch reported on this day's weather events as follows: (Mr. Hatch works in Boston, lives in Weston.)
"Bedraggled snow from dawn 'tll ten,
and then
rain, cold rain
that pelted at my felted hat -
then fog that made the Boston State House dome
wistful in the mist.
drlving lome
I brooded over slushy ruts and rills
and thought of washed out skiers
in the hills;
but, lo,
after one sustaining drink or so
I stepped out doors
and shining pale above,
shy and luminescent as first love,
in compliment to spirits growing bolder
there perched the moon,
a jewel on my shoulder.
(The moon I must confess in honesty was shrouded in dim obscurity. Behind the dismal veil it held its track, faithful to the trusty Almanac.)
(ED. NOTE: The dismal veil referred to by Observer Hatch refers no doubt to Boston smoke as other observers of that evening report the moon full and clear.)
The most significant weather event of the Spring of 1950 was the report on March 28th (New York Herald Tribune) from the International Ice Patrol that icebergs were much further south than usual for that date. The Weather Bureau has long felt the need of more weather stations in Arctic areas. The importance of the movements of the ocean currents under the ice cap is not to be denied.

At the end of the winter, Chief Namais of the U. S. Weather Bureau explained that a roving high pressure cell a thousand miles off the Pacific Coast coutrolled by chain reaction a Bermuda high pressure area to cause another weird winter in which California at times had more snow than New England. Now that the Weather Bureau's thirty day ahead forecasts are well established it is to be hoped that such cells may be recognized in advance of the weeks and months during which their influence is to be felt.

## NEXT WINTER'S (Nov., Dec., 1950-Jan., Feb., Mar., 1951) WEATHER <br> "PLENTY OF SNOW and PLENTY COLD"

November, 1950, will be colder than most years, and along with December, 1950. will have its full share of storms of rain and snow. January, 1951, will start off real cold, and the last half of the month will bring along almost every kiud of known winter weather. February will find on the ground more snow than usual, and this snow will stay well into March. The last three weeks of March will have uothing in them which can be spoken of favorably except they brought us three weeks nearer Spring.

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

Rain. Shine. Snow. Sleet. No matter what the weather, you can be sure of sunny warmth with a Utica Heating System. Prepare for cold days and nights this winter. Install a modern Utica Heating System for economical, dependable radiator heat.

## UTICA Heating System for Steam or Hot Water

Choose hot water or steam. Choose oil or coal. There's a UTICA


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 \$25These stocks represent the ownership of some of America's leading corporations such as General Motors Corporation, United Aircraft Corporation, General Electric Co., Texas Company, Atchison, Topeka \& Santa Fe Railway Company and Bethlehem Steel Corporation, to name a few.

To buy only one share of each company in such a group would require a substantial cash outláy. Yet an investment reflecting the strength and ownership of these great American companies can be made with modest amounts of money either at regular intervals out of earnings or from time to time as you have savings available.

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## HOW TO USE THIS ALMANAC

The following Calendar Pages (12-35) have remained practically unchanged in format since the first issue in 1793 . Those not familiar with the signs, abbreviations, etc., should realize that the understanding of this time-honored format is easily come by-and contains for the year 1951: the angle of the snn's declination, the times of the change of the moon's plases, sunrise, sunset, day's length, sun dial adjustments, high tides, moon rise, moon set, moon southing, moon's place in the heavens, and the moon's age-for every day in the year. On the right hand pages are expressed, by means of the symbols explained below, the relative positions during the year of the eleven planets including our sun and moon; daily tide heights, and in italic type, coursing down just to the left of the Farm Calendar, the weather which may be expected for the days which the italic sentence covers. On these right hand pages are also indicated all the important religious Holy Days of all faiths-national and state holidays-historic dates-and advice as to when the sap starts to run, birds, return, etc.

The Moon Signs used by many for planting are given in the next to last column of the left hand pages. Abbreviations used in this column are explained below and correspond to the positions on Moon Sign Man-familiar to many-but nerer used in this Almanac . . . which has never given eredence to astrological matter. However in the last column of the Planting Table which follows these Calendar Pages on page 36 you will find the dates which astrologers use as most favorable for planting.

For the adjustment of the times given, to those of your locality turn to page 103.

## 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 on groups of three to give you what is happening in the heavens. See Abbreviations and Definitions on page 102.

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

○OQ The Sun.
of The Moon.
ofercury.
\& Venus.
§ Mercury.
$\oplus$ The Earth.
4 Jnpiter.
$\Psi$ Neptune.

## 2. Names and Characters of the Aspects.

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

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

1. $P$ Artes, head.
2. 8 Taurus, neck.
3. $\square$ Gemini, arms.
4. 5 Cancer, breast.
$15 \Omega$ Leo, heart.
5. fix Virgo, belly. 7. $\bumpeq$ Libra, reins.
6. II Scorpio, secrets.
7. $\ddagger$ Sagittarius, thighs.
8. W Capricornus, knees.
9. $=$ Aquarius, legs.
10. $\mathcal{H}$ Pisces, feet.

## 4. Chronological Cycles for 1951.



Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1951.


SeptuagesimaSun. Jan. 21 Ash Wednesday Feb. 7 1st Sun. in Lent Feb. 11

Good Friday Low Sunday Rogation Sun. Ascension Day

Mar 25
Apr. 1
Apr. 29
May 3

Advent

May 13
Ma
Dec. 2

## THE SEASONS, 1951

## Eastern Standard Time

Winter Solstice (Winter 1950), December 22, 5.14 A.M. -Sun enters Capricornus, is Vernal Equinox (Spring, 1951), March 21, 5.26 A.m. - " ". Aries, Summer Solstice (Summer), June 22, 12.25 A.M. - ". ". Cancer, Autumnal Equinox (Autumn), September 23, 3.38 P.m.- " ". Libra. $\bumpeq$ Winter Solstice (Winter),

Decernber 22, 11.01 A.m. - " " Capricornus, $D^{\circ}$

| 1951] |  | JanUary, First Month.astronomical calculations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days. | 0 1 | Days. |  | Days. |  | Days. | 01 | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ |
|  | 1 | 23s. 02 | 7 | 2225 | 13 | 2132 | 19 |  | 25 |  |
|  | 2 | $22 \quad 57$ | 8 | 2217 | 14 | 2122 | 20 | 2012 | 26 | 1848 |
|  | 3 | $22 \quad 52$ | 9 | 2269 | 15 | 2111 | 21 | 1959 | 27 | 1833 |
|  | 4 | 2246 | 10 | 2201 | 16 | 2100 | 22 | 1945 | 28 | 1817 |
|  | 5 | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 39\end{array}$ | 11 | 2152 | 17 |  | 23 | 1931 | 29 |  |
|  | 6 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}22 & 32\end{array}\right.$ | 12 | 2142 | 18 |  | 24 | 1917 | 30 | 1745 |

© Last Quarter, 1st day, 12 h .11 m. , morning, E.

- New Moon, 7 th day, 3 h. 10 m., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 14 th day, 7 h .23 m ., evening, W.
O Full Moon, 22nd day, 11 h. 47 m ., evening, W.
© Last Quarter, 30th day, 10 h. 13 m., morning, W.

| Bhe |
| :---: |




Disruption, dislocation, everywhere,
Formless and wild, and part at war with part
And, stili, the word, the word, at her love-making,
Stubborn and small and sweet in violent air,
Persists in shape and sense, begging the beart:
'Cleave unto me, me, ail others lorsaking'.

|  |  | Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc. | Farmer's Calendar. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 M. <br> 2 Tu. <br> 3 W. <br> 4 Th. <br> 5 Fr. <br> 6 Sa. <br> 7 C <br> 8 M. <br> 9 Tu. <br> 10 W. <br> 11 Th. <br> 12 Fr. <br> 13 Sa. <br> 14 C <br> 15 M. <br> 16 Tu. <br> 17 W. <br> 18 Th. <br> 19 Fr. <br> 20 Sa. <br> 21 C <br> 22 M. <br> 23 Tu. <br> 24 W. <br> 25 Th. <br> 26 Fr. <br> 27 Sa. <br> 28 C <br> 29 M. <br> 30 Tu. <br> 31 W. <br>   |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iderground }\left\{\begin{array}{l} 9.4 \\ 9.0 \end{array}\right\} \\ & \text { Moon } \end{aligned}$ | Once when I was a small |
|  |  | $\left.\mathrm{n} \text { [1 } 1^{\text {st }} \delta \wp \odot{ }^{\text {Inf. }} \delta \Psi \mathbb{C}\right] \text { The }$ | boy at school my teacher, irritated by my thick-headed- |
|  |  | .S. Bldg. \& Loan Soc. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.0 \\ 8.8\end{array}\right.$ year | ness remarked that I hadn't brains enough to last me |
|  |  | lowers ln Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.4 \\ 8.9 \\ \text { loom } 1950\end{array}\right.$ starts | over night (a conviction, by |
|  |  | Take down $\quad$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.8 \\ 9.1\end{array} \quad\right.$ cold. | the way, which he carried to his dying day). This, being in |
|  |  |  | class before my gleeful class. mates caused me the agonizing |
|  |  | t S.af. 3E. Rock Dides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}11.4 \\ 9.6\end{array}\right.$ | embarrassment that only the |
|  |  |  | very young may know-while not in the least clearing up my |
|  |  |  | thick-headedness. At any rate, |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {U.S. Radar }}^{\text {reaches moon } 1946} \square \Psi \odot\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.8 \\ 11.0 \\ \text { some. }\end{array}\right.$ | I have always remembered the remark (and the sting of it), |
|  |  |  | and, I think, turned it te good account. |
|  |  | Maximilian d. 1519 §in R.A..$\quad$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.6 \\ 9.9\end{array}\right.$ | A school teacher myself in |
|  |  | Legend of Vera Iconica $_{\text {Stat. }}^{\text {Lin RA. }}$. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.5 \\ 9.8\end{array}\right.$ snows. | later years, I have tried never to make a pupil suffer from |
|  |  |  | a cruel and unconstructive tongue-lashing particularly |
|  |  |  | tongue-lashing, particularly before his fellows. "Losing |
|  |  | Famous Bottle Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.9 \\ 7.7\end{array}\right.$ colder | face" is a crushing thing to youngsters-only a little less |
|  |  | Brlnk Holdup 1950 Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.9 \\ 7.5\end{array}\right.$ now | so to us who are older-and |
|  |  | Chimney Fire Danger Now $\frac{\ln }{\text { Apo. Tides }\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.9 \\ 7.5 \\ \text { with }\end{array}\right]}$ | certainly not less so to nations and races. God knows |
|  |  |  | the world can do-and must |
|  |  |  | do - with every grain of |
|  |  |  | we may find |
|  |  | Septuag. S. Y R.A. ${ }_{8.1}^{9.5}$ hail | fellow to-day. |
|  |  | Russian Bloody Wolf Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.7 \\ 7.8\end{array}\right.$ and | A lighter thought from the farm: We who are not so |
|  |  |  | concerned with the marts of |
|  |  | Canniballism ends Tides $\{\overline{9.9}$ The | trade, fiscal years and so on, as our more prosperous |
|  |  | Conversion of Paul | brethren in the business |
|  |  | or crosses U.S. J h. $13 \mathrm{ma}$.1946$\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.1 \\ 9.9\end{array}\right.$ January thaw. | world, suggest a new date for New Year: Namely, when the |
|  |  |  | seasonal year is really new- |
|  |  | 客exag. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.6 \\ 0.5\end{array}\right.$ | a new green world (wonderful |
|  |  | Thos. Paine $6 \Psi 4$ ¢ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.7 \\ 9.2\end{array}\right.$ | the Spring, let's say, when the |
|  |  |  | Agricultural Department is |
|  |  | Ky.-W.Va. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.8 \\ 8.9\end{array}\right.$ your | getting things lined up for realigning, and the mint is |
|  |  | Louisiana ${ }_{\text {Purchase }} 1803$ ¢ in $99\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.9 \\ 8.6 \\ \text { earmuffs. }\end{array}\right.$ |  |

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | 01 | Days. |  | Days. |  | Days. |  | Days. | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 17 s .12 | 7 | 152.5 | 13 | 1328 | 19 | 1124 | 25 | 913 |
|  | 2 | $16 \quad 55$ | 8 | 1506 | 14 | 1308 | 20 | 1102 | 26 | 850 |
|  | 3 | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 37\end{array}$ | 9 | 1447 | 15 | 1247 | 21 | 10.41 | 27 | 828 |
|  | 4 | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 19\end{array}$ | 10 | 1427 | 16 | 1226 | 22 | 1019 | 28 | 805 |
|  | 5 | $16 \quad 01$ | 11 | 1408 | 17 | 1206 | 23 | 957 |  |  |
|  | 6 | 154 | 12 | 1348 | 18 | 1145 | 24 | 935 |  |  |

- New Moon, 6th day, 2 h. 54 m., morning, E.

D First Quarter,-13th day, 3 h. 55 m., evening, E.
O Full Moon, 21st day, 4 h. 12 m., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 28th day, 5 h. 59 m., evening, E.
KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE. PAGES 103 THROUGH 109






376 Tu .653 M 505 E 1012211 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ sets $-12_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 22 \mathrm{AQR} 30$


40 9Fr. 649 L 509 F 1020 1 10


4312 M. 645 L 512 F 1027
4413 Tu. 644 L 514 F 1030
4514 W. 643 L 515 F 1032
4615 Th. 641 L 516 F 1035
47 16 Fr. 640 L 5 18 F 1038
4817 Sa. 638 L 519 F 1041
49:18S_637 L 520 F 1043
5019 M. 636 L $/ 521$ F 1045
5 I 20 Tu. 634 L 523 F 1049
5221 W. 633 к. 524 G 1051
5322 Th. 631 K 525 G 1054 54 23 Fr. 630 K 526 G 1056 5524 Sa. 628 к 528 G 1100 $5625 \mathrm{~S}-627 \mathrm{~K} 529 \mathrm{G} 1102$ 5726 M. 625 к 530 G 1105 5827 Tu .623 k 531 G 1108
5928 W. 622 к⿵人 533 G 1111

| FEBRUARY hath 28 days. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| The full moon, slow and round, And softly, with no sound, The unseeing, baleful eye, Opens in the sky. <br> The whole east is a bare <br> And bold, unblinking stare. <br> And everything abroad <br> Will turn and look, being awed, <br> Being stilled, as by some danger, <br> As by the dead in anger, Till later, when a white Is man-and-maid's delight. |  |  |  |
| 安\| | - | Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc. | Farmer's Cale |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 0 Sa |  | over the forest floor the seeds, |
|  | 1 C |  | the flowers, the new shoots ${ }^{\text {will }}$ burst to life. "Dead" |
|  | 2 M . |  | January is just a period of |
|  | 3 Tu | ${ }_{1692}^{\text {MaeDonald Massacre }}$ - Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 9.1 } \\ 7.9\end{array}\right.$ | rest and regathering for a little while. |
| 14 | 4 W | St. Val, ${ }_{\text {Ember }}^{\text {Day }}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.8 \\ 7.6\end{array}\right.$ to | And why not so for us? To |
|  | 5 Th. | ${ }_{\text {Auld Deer, worst }}^{\text {weather of year }}$ ¢ 6 O $\mathbb{C}_{\text {a }}^{\text {in }}$ in. your | farmers this "dead time" can ${ }^{\text {(despite farm business) still }}$ |
|  | 6 Fr . |  | be a time of relaxation and regathering. We have now |
| 17 | Sa. | ¢ 人 $\mathbb{C}$ Days $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8 . \% \\ 7.5\end{array}\right.$ Tornadoes | the extra hours that no other |
| 18 |  |  |  |
| 19 | M. | Edison patented ${ }_{\text {phonograph }} 1878$ Tides $\left\{{ }_{8,2}^{9.3}\right.$ South, | have turned a fair profit on |
|  | Tu. | Snowed 16" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.6 \\ 19.7\end{array}\right.$ high | orchards or small fruits or |
|  | 1 W | Splnoza died 1677 Wen Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.9 \\ 9.1\end{array}\right.$ tides | that trip South? Why not, trip or no, make this the |
|  | 2 Th . | Washington's Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.0 \\ 9.5 \\ \text { Birthday }\end{array}\right.$ up | time of gathering and re- |
| 23 | Fr. |  | gathering information on |
|  | Sa. | St.Matthias Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.8 \\ 10.1\end{array}\right.$ At dawn | Or, for that matter, things |
|  |  |  | more in this world than we |
|  |  |  | have dreamed of-and when better than now to search |
|  | ${ }^{\text {'Tu. }}$ | British passed Stamp Act 1765 Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.2 \\ 9.1\end{array}\right.$ on the |  |
|  | W |  | Books, lectures, home, travel can be our |
|  |  | SET, CUT, SOW SPRING OR' GROW <br> GE INCREASE OF THE MOON. | thresholds to a new life in "dead January." |

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS．

|  | Da |  | Days． | 01 | Da | 01 | Days． | 0 | Days |  | ， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 7 s .43 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 303 | 19 | 041 | 5 |  | 41 |
|  | 2 | $7 \quad 20$ | 8 | 5 | 14 | 240 | 20 | 0s． 18 | 26 |  | 04 |
|  | 3 | 657 | 9 | 439 | 15 | 216 | 21 | 0N． 06 | 27 |  | 28 |
|  | 4 | 634 | 10 | 414 | 16 | 152 | 22 | $0 \quad 30$ | 28 | 2 | 51 |
|  | 5 | $6 \quad 11$ | 11 | 351 | 17 | 129 | 23 | $0 \quad 53$ | 29 |  | 15 |
|  | 6 | 548 | 12 | $3 \quad 27$ | 18 | 105 | 24 | $1 \quad 17$ | 30 |  | 38 |

－New Moon，7th day， 3 h． 50 m．，evening，W．
D First Quarter， 15 th day， 12 h .40 m ．，evening，E．
O Full Moon，23rd day， 5 h． 50 m．，morning，E．
© Last Quarter，30th day， 12 h． 35 m．，morning，E． KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE，PAGES 103 THROUGH｀109








 678 Th． 609 Ј 542 н 1133 68 9Fr． 607 Ј 543 н 1136 6910 Sa． 606 J 545 н 1139 $7011 \mathrm{~S}-604$ J 546 H 1142 7 7 12 M ． 602 J 547 H 1145 $7^{2} 13 \mid \mathrm{Tu} .600$ Ј 548 н 1148 7314 W． 559 Ј 549 н 1150 7415 Th． 557 J 550 H 1153 7516 Fr． 555 I 552 I 1157 7617 Sa． 554 I 553 I 1159 7718 S＿ 552 I 554 I 1202 7819 M． 550 工 555 工 1205 7920 Tu .548 I 556 11208 8० 21 W． 547 I 557 I 1210 8ı 22 Th． 545 I 559 ェ 1214 ${ }_{5}^{5} 11 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ | $6_{\text {R }}^{\text {P }} 50$ | I | $12_{2}^{\text {P }} 33$ | PSC | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 757 | K | 1 | 16 | ARI |
| 2 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 0_{2}^{1} & 1\end{array}$ 8223 Fr． 543 I 600 I 1217


 8526 M .538 I 603 I $1225100_{4}^{3}-1_{4}^{1} 1027$ o 206 Sco 18
 8728 W． 534 н 605 J $1231102_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}} 3$－-404 SGR 21 8829 Th． 533 н 606 J $1233113_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}} 44_{\text {и }}{ }^{\wedge} 57$ Q 507 SGR 22 8930 Fr． 531 н 608 Ј $1237114_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} 55$
9031 Sa． 529 н 609 J． 124011 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 6


ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | 0 , | Days. | 0 , | Days. | 0 , | Days. | 0 , | Da | 0 , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O | 1 | 4 x .25 | 7 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 42\end{array}$ | 13 | 855 | 19 | 1103 | 25 |  |
| 泉 | 2 | 484 | 8 | 70.5 | 14 | 917 | 20 | 1124 | 26 | 1324 |
| \% |  | 5 | 9 | 727 | 15 | 939 | 21 | 1145 | 27 | 1344 |
| - | 4 | 5 | 10 | 749 | 16 | 1000 | 22 | 1205 | 28 | 1403 |
|  | 5 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 57\end{array}$ | 11 | 811 | 17 | 1021 | 23 | 1225 | 29 | 1421 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 6 | $6 \quad 19$ | 12 | 833 | 18 | 1042 | 24 | 1245 | 30 | 1440 |

- New Moon, 6th day, 5 h. 52 m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 14 th day, 7 h. 55 m., morning, E.
O Full Moon, 21st day, 4 h. 30 m ., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 28th day, 7 h .17 m ., morning, W. KEY Letters refer to corrections table, pages 103 through 109

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | J 124512 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 T |  |  | J 124812 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 |  |  | 125113 |  |  |  | J 1027 |  |
|  | 5 Th |  |  | $12531310^{1}$ | ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}-10}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6 Fr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ग 1300131 |  |  |  | $12^{\text {P }}$ |  |
| 98 | 8 |  |  | K 130214 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | K 130514 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10 Tu |  |  | K 130814 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 W. |  |  | K 1310152 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 Fr |  | G 6 | к 131615 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | G 6 | k 131815 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 S |  | G 626 | K 132216 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | к 132516 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , |  | G 6 | к 132716 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8 W. | 459 |  | к 133016 | 8 |  |  | 92 |  |
|  | 9 Th | 457 | G 630 | k 133317 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 |  |  | L 133517 | $9^{\frac{3}{4}} 10 \frac{1}{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 Sa . | 454 |  | L $13381710^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  | $4_{\text {M }}{ }^{2}$ |  | H 11 | -16 |
|  | 2 S | 453 | F 6 | I $134017111^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  | , |  |  |  |
|  | T |  |  | L 134417 |  | $9{ }^{\text {m }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 4 Tu | 450 | F 6 | L 134618 |  | 1043 |  |  |  |
|  | , |  |  | L 134918 |  | $11_{\mathbf{M}}^{\text {P }} 4$ | O | 2 |  |
|  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | L 135418 |  |  |  | P 504 |  |
|  | 8 S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | L 135918 |  |  |  | 653 |  |
|  | 30 M . |  | F\|642 | L 140119 |  |  |  |  |  |



ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | 0 | 1 | D |  | D | 0 18 | Days. | 0 , | Days. | 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  |  | 7 | 1643 | 13 | 1818 | 19 | 1942 | 25 | 20 |  |
|  | 2 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 1700 | 14 | 1833 | 20 | 1955 | 26 | 21 | 04 |
|  | 3 | 15 | 34 | 9 | 1716 | 15 | 1847 | 21 | 2007 | 27 | 21 | 14 |
|  | 4 | 15 | 52 | 10 | 1732 | 16 | 1901 | 22 | 2019 | 28 | 21 | 24 |
|  | 5 | 16 | 09 | 11 | 1748 | 17 | 1915 | 23 | 2031 | 29 | 21 | 34 |
|  | 6 | 16 | 26. | 12 | 1803 | 18 | 1929 | 24 | 2042 | 30 | 21 | 43 |

- New Moon, 5th day, 8 h. 35 m., evening, E.

D First Quarter, 14th day, 12 h .32 m ., morning, W.
O Full Moon, 21st day, 12 h. 45 m., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 27 th day, 3 h .17 m ., evening, E.

|  |
| :---: |

Key letters refer to corrections talee, pages 103 Through 109



 1255 Sa. 435 E. $648 \mathrm{~m} 14131910 \frac{3}{4} 11$ sets - $11_{\mathrm{A}}^{\mathrm{A}} 18$ TAU 29
 $1277^{7}$ M. $432 \mathrm{E} 650 \mathrm{~m} 141819-0 \quad 859 \mathrm{P} 1253 \mathrm{G}^{\prime} \mathrm{M} 2$

 I $3010 \mathrm{Th} .428 \mathrm{E} 653 \mathrm{~m} 1425191 \frac{1}{2} 2 \frac{1}{4} 11_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 33 \mathrm{P}$ 131 11 Fr. 427 E $655 \mathrm{~m} 1428192 \frac{1}{4}$ 1 3212 Sa. 426 Е 656 m 1430193 133 13S_425 E| 657 M M $1432 \mid 194$ I $3414 \mathrm{M} .424 \mathrm{E} .658 \mathrm{M} .1434194 \frac{3}{4}$ 1 3515 Tu. 423 е $659 \mathrm{~m} 1436195^{\frac{3}{4}}$ I 3616 W .422 E $700 \mathrm{~N} 1438,196 \frac{3}{4}$ I 3717 Th. 421 D 701 N $1440197 \frac{1}{2}$ I $3818 \mathrm{Fr} .420 \mathrm{D} 702 \mathrm{~N} 1442198 \frac{1}{2}$ 1 $3919 \mathrm{Sa} .419 \mathrm{D} 703 \mathrm{~N} .1444199 \frac{1}{4}$
 I 4 I 21 M. 417 D 705 N 14481911 14222 Tu. 416 D 706 N $145019-$ 14323 W .415 D 707 N 1452190 14424 Th. 415 D 708 N 1453191 14525 Fr. 414 D 709 N 1455192 14626 Sa. 413 D 709 N 1456193 $14727 \mathrm{~S}-412 \mathrm{D} 710 \mathrm{~N} 1458194$ 14828 M. 412 D 711 N 1459195 14929 Tu. 411 D $712 \times 1501196$ 15030 W. 411 D 713 N 1502197 15x 31 Th. 410 D7 74 N 150418 S

| MAY hath 31 days. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | $8$ | spects, Holidays, Heigh High Water, Weather, e | Farmer's Calendar |
| $1 / \mathrm{Tu}$. St. Pbilip\& lames $\delta$ in $\delta 8 \frac{\text { Minor }}{\text { Rog. }}$ Spring <br>  <br> 3 Th. Ascension D. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.4 \\ 10.0\end{array}\right.$ <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |  | Memorial Day. There wasColonel Jones on his whitehorse prancing down flag.lined Main Street, perilouswith its cobbles and trolleytracks, and all the greatparade stretching behind him.The Grand Army Men in theirfading blue Arbut not too fadedthen- and the spruce spanishwar veterans in their brightblue and gold, band blaring,and little girls in white andlittle boys in khaki or blue,and fremen |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 Th |  | and fremen and policemen |
|  |  |  | Down Main Street, up Cot- tage Street, alternately under |
|  | 12 Sa |  | the good, warm sun and |
|  |  | JTfit. S. Penote- Mother's Sun | great elms and, maples and |
| 13 |  |  | chestnut tres-shadows as |
|  |  |  | lilacs and lilies-of-the-valley |
|  |  |  | would drift up to us from the garden as we sat on the porchi |
|  |  |  | of our great-aunt, Mercy (like |
| 17 | 8 Fr . | S廿® Ember Tides $\left\{_{\text {90.4 }}^{90.4}\right.$ old | Weren't) and watched and |
| 19 | Sa. | ${ }_{\text {Armed Forces }}^{\text {Day }}$ Days ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (9.6 man's | heard, and felt our spines tincle with the excitement and |
| 19 |  |  | strange unrest that is always |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Warade. Were very young then |
|  |  |  | and did not follow the marchers (as did the happy "town- |
|  |  |  | ies") but sat on the porch |
|  | Th. | Corpas Christi Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}11.4 \\ 9.5 \\ \text { or two }\end{array}\right.$ | as the last band moved ont of sight and approacled the |
|  |  |  | cemetery, and then we heard the music change to the sad. |
|  | Sa. |  | the music change to the sad. |
|  |  |  | And all the town was hushed: till at last the volleys echoed |
|  |  |  | over the graves, and what |
|  |  |  | was eftrog of the great parade |
|  |  |  | o our parade |
|  |  | Johnstown Flood, 1889 | ded. But the thrill remains. |

JUNE, Sixth Month.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.



- New Moon, 4th day, 11 h. 40 m., morning, W.

D First Quarter, 12 th day, 1 h. 52 m., evening, W.
O Full Moon, 19th day, $7 \mathrm{~h} .36 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 26th day, 1 h. 21 m., morning, W.
$\qquad$ KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 103 THROUGH 109










 r6i 10 S. 406 C 721 o $151517 \left\lvert\, 2 \frac{1}{2}-3 \frac{1}{4} 1128 \mathrm{~L} 430\right.$ LEO
 r63 12 Tu. 406 d 722 o $1516164^{\frac{1}{4}} 4^{\frac{3}{4}}-\quad-556 \mathrm{VIR}$
 r 6514 Th. 406 c 723 o 151716 r6615 Fr. 406 c 723 o 151716 r6716 Sa. 406 e 72410151815 16817 S. 406 c 724 O 151815
 $6 \frac{1}{2} 1228$ h 726 Lib 10 $7 \frac{1}{2} 1251 \mathrm{~F} 817 \mathrm{sco} 11$ r $7 \circ 19$ Tu. 406 o 725 o $15191510 \frac{3}{4} 11$ r7ı 20 W. 406 c|725 o $15191411 \frac{3}{4}$ r7221 Th. 406 o 725 o 151914 173 22 Fr. 407 o 725 o 151814 ${ }^{1} 7423$ Sa. 407 c 7250151814 ${ }^{1} 7524$ S- 407 c 7260151914 r7625 M. 408 c $726 \mid 0151813$ ${ }^{1} 7726$ Tu. 408 c 726 o 151813 ェ7827 W. 408 o 726 o 151813 17928 Th. 409 c 726 o 151713 r 8029 Fr. 409 of 726 o 151713


| JUNE hath 30 days. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Look, now! . . . Here's royalty again! Summer among us little men Compelling the uplifted eye, 'Long live ' lone live ' the narrow street Made royar for the roval reet, And every innocent heart in town, |  |  |  |
| $\dot{\theta}$ |  | Aspects, Holidays, Heights High Water, Weather, etc | Farmer's Calenda |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Sa. |  |  |
|  |  |  | on the increase. Mricherigan and Wisconsin can tell the story |
|  | M. |  | Wisconsin can tell the story |
|  |  |  | plete loss of strawberry crops. |
|  | W | ${ }_{1944}^{1 \text { nerasion }} \delta \widehat{\odot} \mathbb{C}$ Tides $\{\overline{8.4}$ many | New York, New England (the country over, for that matter) |
|  |  |  | country over, for that matter) have seen countless young |
|  | Fr. |  | orchards and other crops either ruined or indefinitely |
|  | Sa. | Laurel in Invasion Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.6 \\ \text { Bioom in N.H. } \\ \text { in }\end{array}\right.$ <br> M Moon   | set back. |
| 10 | C | 4th S.a. 19. Shavuoth Tides ${ }_{8}^{9.8} 8$ | Now it is evident that the orchardist who sets out a |
|  | M. |  | thousand young trees to be browsed by deer or the |
| 12 | Tu | Happy Tirhday! Tides $\left\{_{8,8}^{9.0}\right.$ Some | browsed by deer or the farneer who plants acres of |
|  | W. |  | berries and has them eaten by deer, is is not being lept |
|  |  |  | in the orchard business or |
|  | Fr. |  | the berry business simply be- |
|  | Sa | sacred Heart ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.1 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7\end{array}\right.$ | damages "to date." They both need detinite assurance of pro- |
|  |  | 4ty S. a. 『c. $\square$ ¢ $\odot$ F ${ }^{\text {Father's }}$ Day | ate tection in the fluture Many orchardists |
|  |  |  | Many orchardists have ac- |
|  |  |  | by the state provides (but does not put up) a deer fence |
|  |  |  | if the owner releases the state |
|  | , | $22^{\text {nd }}$ | froml deer thanage clams. The fallacy is that few deer fences |
|  |  |  | are complete protection. A deer who couldn't jump twelve |
| 23 |  |  | deer who couldn tump tweive |
|  |  |  | (as by dogs) would bury his head in shame under the near- |
|  |  |  | est juniper bush-and he can crawl under any fence some- |
|  |  |  | crawl |
| 27 | IV. |  | Deer repellent sprays are on the market, but there is evi- |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Rubens Born, }} \mathbf{\delta}$ | dence deer just get usce to these. So how to protcct our |
|  |  |  | these. So how to protcct our crops? Every farmer with a |
|  |  | Korean"W War* $1950(25 t h)$ | gun? Longer opell seasons oul deer? More wardens guarding |

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.


- New Moon, 4th day, 2 h. 48 m., morning, E.

D First. Quarter, 11 th day, 11 h .56 m ., evening, W.
O Full Moon, 18th day, 2 h .17 m ., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 25th day, 1 h. 59 m., evening, W. KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 103 THROUGH 109


 184 1854 W. 412 c $725015131211_{2}^{1} 11 \frac{1}{2}$ sets $-12^{\text {P }} 09 \mathrm{CNC} 0$ 1865 Th. 412 e $7250151311-008_{4}^{p} 430$ o 1258 CNC






 i94 13 Fr. 418 D $722 \times 150410 \quad 5 \frac{1}{2} 6$ 195 $14 \mathrm{Sa} .419 \mathrm{D} 721 \mathrm{~N} 1502106 \frac{1}{2} 7-7-757 \mathrm{sco} 11$ I96 15 S-419 D $720 \times 1501107 \frac{1}{2} 8$ 12 25 C 900 SGR 12 197 $16 \mathrm{M} .420 \mathrm{D} 720 \mathrm{~N} 150010 ~ 8 \frac{1}{2} 8 \frac{3}{4} \quad 1 \quad 16 \mathrm{~B} \quad 1007 \mathrm{SGR} 13$
 199 $18 \mathrm{~W} .422 \mathrm{~d} 718 \times 14561010 \frac{1}{2} 10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 20019 Th. 423 D 718 N $14551011 \frac{1}{2} 11^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 20120 Fr. $424 \mathrm{D} / 717 \mathrm{~N} 145310-10 \frac{1}{4}$ $20221 \mathrm{Sa} .425 \mathrm{D} 716 \times 145190 \frac{1}{2} 1$ 20322 S- $425 \mathrm{D} 715 \mathrm{~N} \mid 1450$


 20726 Th. 429 D 712 N 1443 9 $55_{2}^{1} 11102 \mathrm{D} \quad 556 \mathrm{TAU} 22$
 20928 Sa. 431 D 710 м $1439997 \left\lvert\, \frac{1}{4}-7-732\right.$ G'м 24




| JULY hath 31 days. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Now, evening and the valley and the river Are a vast channel for the flowing away Of all things, here, that were not meant to stay. <br> And you and I, alone, in the cold starilght, Are left, and our iove is left, that confident wight Who is teaching us, here, the meaning of forever. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Farmer's Calendar. |
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## 1951] AUGUST, Eighth Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | $\frac{\text { Days. }}{1}$ |  | Days. |  | 0 ' | D | 01 | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days | 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 18N. 07 |  | 7 | 1632 | 13 | 1447 | 19 | 1254 | 25 |  |  |
|  | 2 | 17 | 52 | 8 | 1615 | 14 | 1429 | 20 | 1234 | 26 | 10 | 33 |
|  | 3 | 17 | 36 | 9 | 1558 | 15 | 1410 | 21 | 1214 | 27 |  | 12 |
|  | 4 | 17 | 21 | 10 | 1540 | 16 | 1351 | 22 | 1154 | 28 |  | 51 |
|  | 5 | 17 | 05 | 11 | 1523 | 17 | 1332 | 23 | 1134 | 29 |  | 29 |
|  | 6 | 16 | 48 | 12 | 1505 | 18 | 1313 | 24 | 111 | 30 | 9 | 08 |

- New Moon, 2nd day, 5 h. 39 m., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 10th day, 7 h. 22 m., morning, E. Full Moon, 17 th day, 9 h. 59 m., evening, W.
© Last Quarter, 24th day, 5 h. 20 m., morning, W.
KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 103 THROUGH 109


213 1 2142 Th. 436 e 704 m 1428101111 sets - $11_{\text {s }}^{\text {s }} 42$ LEO 29
 2 I 64 Sa .438 e 702 m 142410 - $0 \frac{1}{4} 759 \mathrm{~K} 111$ vir
 218 6.M. 440 Е 659 m 141910 1 $1 \frac{1}{4} 838$ H 236 VIR
 2208 W. 442 E $657 \mathrm{~m} 1415102 \frac{1}{4} 2^{\frac{3}{4}} 921$ F 404 LIB
 22210 Fr. 444 E 654 m 1410104 22311 Sa .446 F 653 L 1407115 22412 S- 447 F 651 L 1404116 22513 M. 448 F 650 L 140211 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 22614 Tu .449 F 648 L $1359118 \frac{1}{4}$ ${ }_{22} 7_{15} 15$ W. 450 F 647 L 135711 9 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}} 9 \frac{1}{2}$ 22816 Th. 451 F 645 L $13541110 \frac{1}{4} 10 \frac{1}{2}$ 22917 Fr. 452 ғ 644 L 13521211 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23018 Sa .453 F 642 L 134912 - 0 23 I $19 \mathrm{~S}-454$ F $641 \mathrm{~L} \left\lvert\, 1347120^{\frac{1}{4}} 0^{\frac{3}{4}}\right.$ $23220 \mathrm{M} .455 \mathrm{~F} 639 \mathrm{~L}\left|1344121_{1}^{4}\right| 1_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 23321 Tu. 456 F 638 L 134213 13 $\frac{3}{4} 2 \frac{1}{4}$ 23422 W. 457 F 636 L $1339132^{\frac{3}{4}} 3$ 23523 Th. 458 fr 635 L113 3713 ${ }^{2} 3624$ Fr. 459 G 633 K 133313 23725 Sa .500 G 632 K 133114 23826 S. 501 G 630 k 132914 23927 M. 503 G 628 k 132514 24028 Tu .504 q 627 K 132314 24 I 29 W .505 G 625 к $132015999 \frac{1}{4}$ 24230 Th. $506 \mathrm{G} 623 \mathrm{~K} 1317159 \frac{3}{4} 10 \quad 253 \mathrm{D} 1024$ LEO 28 $24331 \mathrm{Fr} .507 \mathrm{G}|622 \mathrm{k}| 315,\left.1510 \frac{1}{2} 10 \frac{1}{2} 4_{4 \mathrm{~A}}^{\mathrm{A}} 00 \mathrm{~F} \right\rvert\, 11_{\mathrm{n}}^{\mathrm{A}} 08$ LEO 29


September，Ninti Month．
ASTRONOMLCAL CALCULATIONS．

| 器 | Days． | 0 | ， 1 | Days． | 0 |  | Days． | 0 |  | Days． |  | Days． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  | ． 25 | 7 |  | 12 | 13 | 3 | 56 | 19 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 37\end{array}$ | 25 | 0 | 43 |
|  | 2 | 8 | 03 | 8 | 5 | 50 | 14 | 3 | 33 | 20 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 14\end{array}$ | 26 | 1 | 06 |
|  | 3 | 7 | 41 | 9 | 5 | 27 | 15 | 3 | 10 | 21 | $0 \quad 51$ | 27 | 1 | 29 |
|  | 4 | 7 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 05 | 16 | 2 | 47 | 22 | $0 \quad 27$ | 28 | 1 | 53 |
|  | 5 | 6 | 57 | 11 | 4 | 42 | 17 | 2 | 24 | 23 | 0n． 04 | 29 | 2 | 16 |
|  | 6 | 6 | 35 | 12 | 4 | 19 | 18 | 2 | 01 | 24 | 0s． 19 | 30 | ， | 40 |

－New Moon，1st day， 7 h． 49 m．，morning，W．
D First Quarter，8th day， 1 h． 16 m．，evening，W．
O Full Moon，15th day， 7 h． 38 m．，morning，E．
© Last Quarter，22nd day， 11 h． 13 m．，evening，E．
New Moon，30th day， 8 h． 57 m．，evening，E．

${ }^{2} 44|1| S a .508 \mathrm{a}|620 \mathrm{~K}| 1312|1611| 11 \frac{1}{4}\left|-\left|-\left|11_{4}^{\hat{4}} 51\right|\right.\right.$ vir 0


${ }^{2} 474^{4}$ Tu． 511 g $615 \mathrm{~K} 1304170_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}} 0_{\frac{3}{4}}^{4}$
248 5 W． 512 g 613 J 130117 1年 $1 \frac{1}{2}$
${ }_{2} 49$ 6 Th． 513 н 612 J $1259172^{2} 2_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}}$
${ }^{2} 50$ 7 Fr． 514 н 610 J $1256182_{4}^{3}$
${ }_{2}^{251} 8$ Sa． 515 H 608 J $1253183_{3}^{\frac{3}{4}} 4$
252 9．
${ }^{2} 5310$ M． 517 H $605 \mathrm{~J} 1248195_{\frac{3}{4}}^{3}$ ${ }^{2} 5411$ Tu． 518 н 603 Ј 1245197
${ }_{2} 5512 \mathrm{~W} .520$ н 601 J $124119 \mid 8$
${ }_{2} 5613$ Th． 521 H 559 Ј $123820 \quad 9$
 25815 Sa． 523 H 556 J $12332010_{4}^{3} 11$
25916 S＿ 524 H 554 J $12302111 \frac{1}{2}$
26017 M． 525 н 552 Ј $122721000 \frac{1}{4}$
261 18 Tu． 526 I 551 I $1225210_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}}$


 26522 Sa． $530154311213233_{4}^{3} 4$ 846 a 407 G＇m 20 26623 S． 531 I 542 I $1211234_{\frac{3}{4}}^{4} 51031$ в 550 CNc 22 26724 M． 532 I 540 I $1208245_{\frac{4}{3}}^{\frac{4}{4}} 6$ 26825 Tu .533 I 538 I $1205246 \frac{3}{4} .7$ — -730 cnc 24 26926 W .534 I 536 I $1202247 \frac{1}{2} 77_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 12$ A3 38 D 817 Leo 25 ${ }_{2} 7027$ Th． 536 I 535 I $1159258 \frac{1}{2} 8_{\frac{3}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} 144$ E 902 Leo 26

 27330 S． 539 J 529 н $115026,10 \frac{1}{2} 10 \frac{3}{4}$ sets $-\left(11_{\text {人 }}^{1} 13\right.$ Lib 29


| 1951] |  | OCTOBER, Tenth Month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days. | 0 | Days. | 01 | Days. | 01 | Days. | 0 | Days. | 0 |
| \% | 1 | 3s. 03 | 7 | 522 | 13 | 738 | 19 | 951 | 25 | 1159 |
| \% | 2 | $3 \quad 26$ | 8 | 545 | 14 | 801 | 20 | 1013 | 26 | 1220 |
| - | 3 | $3 \quad 49$ | 9 | - 608 | 15 | 823 | 21 | 1034 | 27 | 1240 |
| ® | 4 | $4 \quad 13$ | 10 | 631 | 16 | 845 | 22 | 1056 | 28 | 1300 |
| $\infty$ | 5 | $4 \quad 36$ | 11 | 653 | 17 | $9 \quad 07$ | 23 | 1117 | 29 | 1320 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 6 | $4 \quad 59$ | 12 | 716 | 18 | 929 | 24 | 1138 | 30 | 1340 |

D First Quarter, 7 th day, 7 h .00 m ., evening, W.
O Full Moon, 14th day, 7 h .51 m ., evening, W.
© Last Quarter, 22nd day, 6 h. 55 m., evening, E.

- New Moon, 30th day, 8 h. 54 m., morning, W.

 2752 Tu. 541 ग 526 H $11452611 \frac{3}{4}-5.54$ E $12_{\mathrm{m}}^{\text {P }} 46$ LIB
 2774 Th. 543 Ј 522 н $1139270^{\frac{3}{4}} 1 . \mid 701 \mathrm{c} 235 \mathrm{sco}$
 2796 Sa. 545 J. 519 H $\mid 113427$ 2 $\left.2 \frac{1}{2} 2 \frac{3}{4} \right\rvert\, 850$ A 437 SGR 6

 $282 \quad 9 \mathrm{Tu} .549$ Ј 514 н $1125285 \frac{1}{2} 6$ ———734AQR 9 28310 W. 550 K 512 G $112229.6 \frac{3}{4} \quad 7 \frac{1}{4} 122_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{A}} 36 \mathrm{E} .826 \mathrm{AQR} 10$
 28512 Fr. 552 K 509 G $1117298 \frac{3}{4} 9 \frac{1}{4} 305$ h 1001 PSC 12 28613 Sa. 553 к 507 g 111429 9 $\frac{1}{2} 10$ 4a 16 I 1046 ARI 13 $28714 \mathrm{~S}-554 \mathrm{~K} 506 \mathrm{G} 11123010 \frac{1}{4} 10 \frac{3}{4}$ rises $-11_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 31 \mathrm{ARI} 14$ $28815 \mathrm{M} .556 \mathrm{~K} 504 \mathrm{G} 1108301111 \frac{1}{2} 5_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 04 \mathrm{E}$ - - 28916 Tu. 557 K. 502 g $11053011 \frac{3}{4}$ — 530 d 12 м 18 TAU 15



 $29421 \mathrm{~S}-603 \mathrm{~K} 455 \mathrm{G} 1052313^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 29522 M. 604 L 453 F 1049314 29623 Tu .605 L 452 F 104731 5 29724 W. 606 L 450 F 1044316 29825 Th. $607 \mid$ L 449 F $1042326 \frac{3}{4} 7$ $29926 \mathrm{Fr} .609 \mathrm{~L} 447 \mathrm{~F} 1038327 \frac{3}{4} 8^{2} 140 \mathrm{G} 821$ VIR 25 30027 Sa .610 L 446 F $1036328 \frac{1}{2}\left|8 \frac{3}{4}\right| 246 \mathrm{I} 905$ VIR 27

 30330 Tu .614 L. 442 F $10283210 \frac{1}{2} 11$ 'sets $-11_{\mathrm{m}}^{1} 28 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{co} 0$ 30431 W. 615 工 440 F $10253211 \frac{1}{4} 11_{4}^{3} 4_{\mathrm{m}}^{\mathrm{p}} 58$ C $12_{\mathrm{m}}^{\mathrm{P}} 24 \mathrm{SCO}$

The changes on his tree Correct the watcher's year His personal zodiac. Objectify, make clear The instant of to be, Whether in leaf or lack.

His own ambivaient mind, Or heart, or wistful eye, In Janus-like unreason, Looks back at what's gone by, Or forward, and is blind To what is here, in season.

I keep a tree, whose bough
Stands at the noon of Now.



This is harvest time in the apple orchards-at least for the later varieties here in New England-the Baldwins in our older orchards, the Cortlands, the Golden ${ }^{*}$ Delicious and Red Delicious, and the fine Red Romes that are beginning to be introduced where the season of growing is long enough. But where are the apples of yesteryear?

For earlier picking our old-time "eating" orchard would have produced August Sweet, Williams, Belleflower, Porter, Snow, and about now Golden Russet (wliat better cider apple?) the still respected Baldwin, the Fall Pippin, the Hublardston.

There are some of us who would bring loack for family use many of these fine fruits especially the White Belleflower, the Golden Russet, and the Porter. We remember the latter with most affection, for it was the one that Mother always asked for when she wanted to make apple jelly-or mint jelly-(I can see the great juicy bags dripping in the kitchen), and we knew it as the richest in pectin.

We cannot, in reminiscent mood, pass over yet the Golden Russet. To-day the term "russeting" is one of oppro-brium-as on the Delicious apples-and we use special sprays at fancy prices to try to prevent this. But the rough russeting of our golden fruit was natural and its chief virtue, I have thoughtmaking for juiceness, prime flavor.

## 1951] NOVEMBER, Eleventh Month.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | 0 | , | Days. | 0 | , | Days. |  |  | Days. | 0 |  | Days. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 14s | 19 | 7 |  | 11 | 13 |  | 753 | 19 |  | 23 | 25 |  |  |
|  | 2 | 14 | 38 | 8 | 16 | 28 | 14 |  | 08 | 20 |  |  | 26 | 20 | 53 |
|  | 3 | 14 | 57 | 9 | 16 | 46 | 15 |  | 24 | 21 |  | 51 | 27 |  | 04 |
|  | 4. | 15 | 16 | 10 | 17 | 03 | 16 |  | 39 | 22 |  |  | 28 | 21 |  |
|  | 5 | 15 | 35 | 11 | 17 | 20 | 17 |  | 54 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 29 |  |  |
|  | 6 | 15 | 53 | 12 | 17 | 36 | 18 |  | 09 | 24 |  |  | 30 |  |  |

D First Quarter, 6th day, 1 h. 59 m., morning, E.
O Full Moon, 13th day, 10 h .52 m. , morning, E.
© Last Quarter, 21st day, 3 h .01 m ., evening, E.

- New Moon, 28th day, 8 h. 00 m ., evening, E.




 309 3го 6 Tu. 622 m 433 e 101132 311 7 W. 624 m 432 E 100832



 31612M. 630 M 426 E $\left.956321010 \frac{1}{2} 5_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{A}} 31 \mathrm{M} \right\rvert\, 100$ TAU 14
 31814 W .632 m 424 E 3 г 915 Th. 634 m 424 е 95031 — 0 32016 Fr. 635 m 423 е 32117 Sa .636 m 422 е 32218 S-637N421D 32319 M. 639 N 420 D 32420 Tu. 640 N 420 D 32521 W. 641 N 419 D 32522 Th. 642 N 418 d 32723 Fr. 643 N 417 D 32824 Sa. 645 N 417 d 32925 S_ 646 N 416 D 33026 M. 647 N 416 D
 $33228 \mathrm{~W} .649 \mathrm{~N} 415 \mathrm{D} 926281010 \frac{1}{2}$ sets - $11_{14}^{\mathrm{A}} 06$ SGR 29 33329 Th. 650 N $414 \mathrm{D} 9242810_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 11_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 33430 Fr. 651 N 414 D

| NOVEMBER hath 30 days. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| The singer, being such <br> As loves the naming word, The singlng name of things That's nearly sight and touch, Now, naked and absurd, Slts in his lack, and slugs. |  |  |
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|  | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0.1 | Days. | 01 | Days. | 0 | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 21 s . | 46 | 7 | 22 | 35 | 13 | 2308 | 19 | $23 \quad 25$ | 25 |  |  |
|  | 2 | 21 | 55 | 8 | 22 | 41 | 14 | 2312 | 20 | 2326 | 26 | 23 | 23 |
|  | 3 | 22 | 04 | 9 | 22 | 48 | 15 | 2315 | 21 | 2327 | 27 | 23 | 21 |
|  | 4 | 22 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 53 | 16 | 2318 | 22 | $23 \quad 27$ | 28 | 23 | 18 |
|  | 5 | 22 | 20 | 11 | 22 | 59 | 17 | 2321 | 23 | 2327 | 29 | 23 | 15 |
|  | 6 | 22 | 28 | 12 | 23 | 04 | 18 | 2323 | 24 | 2326 | 30 | 23 | 12 |

D First Quarter, 5th day, 11 h. 20 m., morning, E.
O Full Moon, 13th day, 4 h. 30 m., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 21st day, 9 h. 37 m., morning, W.

- New Moon, 28th day, 6 h. 43 m., morning, E.



337
338 4 Tu. 656 N 413 D
3395 W. 657 N 413 D
918262
$34^{\circ} 6$ Th. 658 N 412 D
341 7 Fr. $659 \mid$ O 412 c
917263
$34^{2} \quad 8$ Sa. 700 o 412 c
916254

343 9S_700 0 412 c 914255

34410 M .701 O 412 c $34511 \mathrm{Tu} .702 \mathrm{o}+12 \mathrm{c}$ 34612 W .703 o 412 c 34713 Th. 704 o 413 c 34814 Fr. 7050413 c 34915 Sa .7050413 C $35016 \mathrm{~S}-706 \mathrm{o}+13 \mathrm{c}$ 35117 M. 7070413 c 352,18 Tu. 707 o 414 C 35319 W .708 o 414 C 35420 Th. 709 o 415 c $355^{21} \mathrm{Fr} .7090415 \mathrm{C}$ 35622 Sa. 710 o 416 c 35723 S. 710 o 416 c 358,24 M. 711 O 417 C 35925 Tu. 711 o 417 c 36026 W .711 o 418 c 36127 Th. 712 o 418 d 36228 Fr. 712 o 419 d 36329 Sa. 712 o 420 d 36430 S. 713 0 421 C
36531 M. 713 o| 422 d


官

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of
High Water, Weather, etc.
Farmer's Calendar.


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

Snowed in
Florida, 1876
Florida, 1876 Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}9.6 \\ 11.3\end{array}\right.$ globilit $=$ Atomic Age $\{9.5$ 76 Inch Otter Trapaped $19+2$ 111.0 nice Portage, Me., 1949 $\{9.4$ $\{10.6$ days. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.3 \\ 10.1\end{array}\right.$ Party, 1915
Bible Trans. to
Engtish, 1611
St. Nicholes Peari
Harbor
 $9_{\text {Peri. }}^{\text {in }}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.2 \\ 9.6\end{array}\right.$ $P a$ 's
 in

 Phillipines \& Porto Rito 8 Ceded to U.S., 1898
Rains Save
Spain. 1949 $\succcurlyeq$ in $8\left\{_{8.6}^{9}\right.$ Doubie NorthEaster, 1944

Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.0 \\ 8.4\end{array}\right.$
oven
he'll
now
be St. Lucy, © Cuigs Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 10.0 } \\ 8.4 \\ \text { Gieo }\end{array}\right.$ s? ovin'. Geo. Washington Died, 1799 $\mathbb{C}_{\text {Apo. }}^{\text {in }}$ od

Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.0 \\ -\end{array}\right.$
Sure (teri, ${ }^{2.9}$ 30 S.ín A. б૪ᅮinf. $\left\{_{9}^{8.4}\right.$, snow Chinese Exclusion Act Tides $\left\{_{9.5}^{\text {Repeal }}\right.$
now Year's shortest Days, 16-26th. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.4 \\ 9.3\end{array}\right.$ $6 \delta^{\circ} h \underset{\text { Dimber }}{ }$ you $\left[22^{\text {nd }} \delta\right.$ h $\mathbb{C}$ ó $\left.\delta \mathbb{C}\right]{ }_{[8.5}^{58.5}$ Here's Plymouth Rock Diseovered 1820 $\qquad$ $\stackrel{\text { Winter begins }}{\text { In:01 }} \odot$ en.ivs
 Chanukah Tides ${ }_{88.7}^{9.7}$ all this $\mathbb{C}$ fristmas $\delta ¢ \mathbb{C}$ © Gr.Hel. winter St, Stephen. [27 ${ }^{\text {th }} \leftharpoonup \nLeftarrow$ p plat. N: St. John. $\mathbb{C l}_{\text {low }}^{\text {rides }} \delta \succ \mathbb{C} q_{\text {in RA. }}^{\text {stat. }}$ the Childermas. $\mathbb{C}_{\text {Pert. }}^{\text {in }}$ ground will Thos. Beckett
Murdered, 1170 Tides $\{11.6$ 15t: a. ( h). Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.7 \\ 11.5\end{array}\right.$ Ship Resolute Given
to England by U.S., 1856 (30th)
stay white. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.8 \\ 11.2\end{array}\right.$

Christmas can, of course, be as happy in a hotel room, city mansion, or tenement, on sea or land anywhere, as here with us in these frozen hills. But we who have always known eountry Christmases couldn't find it so. Just take the matter of the Christmas tree. Christmas wouldn't be the same if we had to walk a city pavement and buy a tree at the corner store. To us, getting our own tree on our land is a mighty pleasant business. In truth it's a business that usually starts with us sometime in the summer when we spot our tree "for next Christmas," while we are out picking blueberries.

And as for Christmas wreaths. We make them here in the house and put them on the same frames year after year. What more Christmasy smell (unless it be plum pudding) than in the making of those wreaths - when the whole house is redolent with the clean tang of spruce and balsam? And it almost seems as if the ground pine and the red berries gave forth their own faint earthy aromas, too.

One of my nejghbors leaves her Christmas wreath on the door till almost town meeting. She says it makes Christmas last louger. All of us would be sorry if she took it down a mite sooner than that-for we too feel that it keeps Christmas in our hearts all winter.

Merry Christmas, good friends all. . Do your ehores and have a Happy New Year.

## OUTDOOR PLANTING TABLE

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

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

|  | $42^{\circ} 21^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Boston Latitude |  | $39^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Phila. Latitude |  | $\begin{gathered} 33^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { Atlanta Latitude } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CROP | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon <br> Most <br> Favorable Between | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Mon <br> Most <br> Favorable Between | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon <br> Most Favorable Between |
| Barley | May 15-Jun 21 | May 15-20 | Mar 15-Apr 7 | Mar 7-22 | Feb 15-Mar 7 | Feb 15-20 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Beans (Early) } \\ \text { (Late) } \end{gathered}$ | May 7-Jun 21 Jun 15-Jul 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 15-20 } \\ & \text { Jun 15-18 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 15-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 1-21 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 15-20 } \\ & \text { Jun 12-18 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 15-Apr 7 <br> Aug 7-30 | Mar 15-21 <br> Aug 10-16 |
| Beets (Early) (Late) | May 1-15 <br> Jul 15-Aug 15 | None <br> Jul 18-24 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 15-Apr } 30 \\ & \text { Jul 15-30 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 23-29 } \\ & \text { Jul 18-24 } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 7-28 <br> Aug 7-30 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Feb 21-28 } \\ \text { Aug 17-23 } \end{array}$ |
| Broccoli (E) <br> (Late) | May 15-30 Jun 15-Jul 7 | None None | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 7-30 } \\ & \text { Aug 1-20 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Mar 8-14 } \\ \text { Aug 2-9 } \end{array}$ | Feb 15-Mar 15 Sept 7-30 | 7 |
| Brussels Spr. | May 15-30 | None | Mar 7-Apr 15 | Mar 8-14 | Feb 11-Mar 20 | Feb 7-12 |
| Cabbage (E) <br> (L) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 15-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 7-Aug } 7 \end{aligned}$ | None <br> Jun 7-11 | Mar 7-Apr 15 Jun 1-Jul 7 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Mar 8-14 } \\ \text { Jun } 4-10 \end{array}$ | Feb 7-Mar 20 <br> Jul 15-30 | Feb 7-12 <br> None |
| Carrots (E) | May 15-30 Jun 15-Jul 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 21-20 } \\ & \text { Jun 19-25 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 7-31 \\ & \text { Apr } 7 \text {-May } 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 23-29 } \\ & \text { Apr 21-27 } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 15-Mar 7 Aug 1-Sept 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb 21-27 } \\ & \text { Aug 17-24 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Cauliflower (E) (Late) | May 15-30 June 15-Jul 21 | None Jul 4-10 | Mar 15-Apr 7 Jun 1-Jul 7 | Apr 6-7 <br> Jun 4-11 | Feb 15-Mar 7 Aug 7-30 | Aug 11-16 |
| Celery (Early) (Late) | May 15-Jun 30 Jul 15-Aug 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jun 4-11 } \\ & \text { Aug } 2-9 \end{aligned}$ | May 7-30 Jun 15-Jul 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 7-13 } \\ & \text { Jul 4-7 } \end{aligned}$ | Apr 15-30 | None |
| Corn,Sweet( $F$ ) (Late) | May 15-Jun 15 Jun 15-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 15-20 \\ & \text { Jun 15-18 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 15-30 } \\ & \text { May 7-Jun } 21 \end{aligned}$ | Mar 15 <br> May 14-20 | Feb 15-28 <br> Aug 7-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb 15-20 } \\ & \text { Aug 17-23 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Cucumber | May 7-Jun 20 | May 7-13 | Apr 7-May 15 | Apr 7-13 | Mar 7 -Apr 15 | Mar 7-14 |
| Egg Plant | Jun 1-30 | Jun 12-18 | Apr 7-May 15 | Apr 14-20 | Mar 7 -Apr 15 | Mar 7-14 |
| Endive (Early) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 15-30 \\ & \text { Jun } 7-30 \end{aligned}$ | None <br> Jun 7-10 | Apr 7-May 15 Jul 15-Aug 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 7-13 \\ & \text { Aug 2-9 } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 15-Mar 20 Aug 15-Sept 7 | Aug 2-9 |
| Kale (Early) (Late) | May 15-30 Jul 1-Aug 7 | None <br> Jul 4-10 | $\text { Mar 15-Apr } 7$ Jul 15-31 | Mar 15 None | Feb 15-Mar 7 <br> Sept 7-30 | Sept 1-7 |
| Leek | May 15-30 | None | Mar 7-Apr 7 | Mar 7-15 | Feb 15-Apr 15 |  |
| Lettuce | May 15-J | Jun 4-11 | Mar 1-31 | Mar 7-14 | Feb 15-Mar 7 |  |
| Melon (Musk) | May 15-Jun 30 | May 15-20 | Apr 15-May 7 | Apr 15-20 | Mar 15-Apr 7 | Mar 15-20 |
| Onion | May 15-Jun 7 | May 21-2b | Mar 1-31 | Mar 23-29 | Feb 1-28 | Feb 21-27 |
| Parsley | May 15-30 | None | Mar 1-31 | Mar 7-14 | Feb 20-Mar 15 | Mar 7-15 |
| Parsnip | Apr 1-30 | Apr 21-27 | Mar 7-31 | Mar 23-29 | Jan 15-Feb 7 | Jan 22-30 |
| Peas (Early) (Late) | $\text { Apr 15-May } 7$ Aug 15-30 | Apr $14-20$ <br> Aug 15-16 | $\text { Mar } 7-31$ $\text { Jul } 7-31$ | Mar 15-21 Jul 11-17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 15-Feb } 7 \\ & \text { Aug 15-30 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 15-20 \\ & \text { Aug } 10-15 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pepp | May 15-Jun 30 | May 15-20 | May 1-31 | May 14-20 | Apr 1-20 | Apr 14-20 |
| Pumpkin | May 15-30 | May 15-20 | Apr 23-May 15 | May 14-15 | Apr 7-20 | Apr 14-20 |
| Potatocs | May 15-30 | May 21-26 | Apr 7-May 30 | Apr 21-27 | Jan 1-Mar 7 | Jan 22-30 |
| Radish (Early) (Late) | Apr $15-30$ Aug 15-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 21-26 } \\ & \text { Aug 17-24 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 7-31 <br> Aug 7-31 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 23-29 } \\ & \text { Aug 17-24 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 21-Mar } 1 \\ & \text { Sept } 1-21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J_{\text {an }} 22-30 \\ & \text { Sept 15-21 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Spinach (E) (Late) | May 15-30 Jul 15-Sept 7 | None <br> Aug 2-9 | Mar 15-Apr 20 Aug 1-Sept 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { Apr 6-13 } \\ & \text { Aug 2-9 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feh 7-Mar } 15 \\ & \text { Sept 1-21 } \end{aligned}$ | None |
| Swiss Chard | May 1-30 | May 5-13 | Mar 15-4pr 15 | 5 Apr 6-13 | Feh 7-Mar 15 |  |
| Summer Squ | May 15-Jun 15 | May 15-20 | Apr 15-May 15 | Apr 15-20 | Mar 15-Apr 15 | Mar 15-20 |
| Tomato | May 15-30 | May 15-20 | Apr 7-30 | Apr 1t-20 | Mar 7-20 | Mar 15-20 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Turnip (Early) } \\ & \text { (Late) } \end{aligned}$ | Apr 7-30 <br> Jul 1-Aug 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 21-27 } \\ & \text { Jul 18-24 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Apr } 7-30 \\ \text { Aug } 1-20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 21-27 } \\ & \text { Aug 17-20 } \end{aligned}$ | Jan 20-Feb 15 <br> Sept 1-Oct 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 22-29 } \\ & \text { Sept 15-20 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Wheat (Fall) (Spring) | Oct 7-30. <br> Apr 7-30 | Oct 7-13 Apr $7-20$ | Sept 15-Oct 20 | Oct 1-20 | Oet 15-Dec 7 | Nov 1-12 |

## 37 <br> "ABSORBINE

# kep my hose at work" 

SAYS MARTHI PAUL<br>of Pewee Valiey, Kentucky

"I thought my horse would be laid up for a week with shoulder gall 'til I tried Absorbine. It helped give relief in a few hours. I'd recommend Absorbine to any farmer like myself."


AND NORWOOD ANDREWS of Moorestown, N. J., says:


## "I can't offord to have my horse laid up.

"Whenever I see any signs of lameness on my horses, I use Absorbine for relief. I'm sure it saved me many working hours in the past ten years."

Yes, there's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to shoulder gall, strains, puffs, bruises. Absorbine is not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall, and congestive troubles.

A stand-by for over 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians. Will not blister or remove hair. Only $\$ 2.50$ a long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

## FOR FORTY DAYS AND NIGHTS

Psychologists agree that in thoughts, as well as actions, we earth people of 1951 are motivated to a large degree (perhaps $70 \%$ ) by the past. The palsy, for example, is secn as the continuons exercise we once undertook as fishes to keep ourselves afloat. In thought, not the least tenacious and frequent ontcropping of legend is seen in our arbitrary acceptance of "forty days" for Lent, the rainy or dry period after St. Swithin's Day, et al.

Upon occasion, the Aztecs - as well as most ancient and honorable civilizations - divided the year into forty day cycles. Hesiod, in the Sth: century B.C., proclaimed the disappearance of the Pleiades for forty days and nights as the law of all mankind. There are too many Biblical and other historical references to this forty day period for us, just because we can not explain these, to dismiss them as old wives tales.

In our estimate an observer at about 42 degrees North or South Latitude might easily conclude the forty day cycle as one which makes excellent weather forecasting sense. It has, apparently, a definite relation to the obliquity of the sun's rays upon the earth and to the temperatures of the earth's atmosphere - the chief cause of weather.

At the Equator, stable temperatures produce even weather. The winde come steadily from given directions. The rainy season is predicted inccessfully almost to the minute.

We, at forty-two degrees North could forecast our weather accurately, too, could we determine our normal atmospheric temperatures for any given obliquity of the sun's rays. The accumulated excess or deficiency heat and cold figures from the normal would go far to determine what might be expected in the way of a balancing weather o peration by Mother Nature.

The principle is simple and well understood. Precipitation. storms, weather extremes, are Nature's way of maintaining temperature balances. As the Sun leaves us in the Fall, the cooling of our atmosphere brings on bad weather. As it returns to us in the spring, the warming process does likewise. The apparent "Lag" - or period of adjustment, which is allowed to our atmosphere for catcling up with the Sun seems to be approxinately forts days.

Our observer, then on the fortieth parallel might arrive at certain detinite weather conclusions:

1. That severe "surprise" weather extremes, such as hurricanes and hizzards, are to be looked for only in two of nine seasons.
2. That the forty day legend at Groundhog Day (Feb, 2). at St. Swithin's Day (July 15), at Christmas, and at St. Paul's Day (Jan. 25th) are hased on the fact that seavons actually do begrin very close to those particular days.
3. That the ancients - as well as ourselves - have some basis in fact for our belief in forty day cycles.
4. That there is some reason to believe that weather can be foretold in the equation between atmospheric temperatures and the obliquity of the sun's rays.
5. That actual weather records along the fortieth parallel actually prove nine seasons a far more accurate measure of weather than do the present zodiacal four seasons which in most places are no measure at all.
A tabulation which an observer might make of the nine seasons along the fortieth parallel - aud certain weather extremes which have nccurred within these seasons-follows. North or South of the fortieth parallel one wonld expect these seasons to be fewer in number and of different lengths.

## THE NINE SEASONS

1. SI'RING. May 1 to June 10.
2. EARLS StMillel: Jume 11 to July 1 .j.
3. SUMMER. July 1.5 to September 1. (Heat and storm records occasional.)
4. WARLY FALL. Soptember oto October 1.n. Sept. 8 to 16. 194. Great Atlantic Hurricane, Sept. 17 to 21. 1938. New England Hurricane. 1815. New lngland Hurricane.
5. FALL. Octolar 16 to November 20.
6. EARLi WINTER. Norember 21 to December $2 \pi$.
7. WINTER. lecember 26 to February 1. (Cold and snow records ocrasional.)

| ECLIPSE TABLE |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Eclipse begins | Middle of eclipse | Magui- tude | Eclipse ends |
|  | Easiern Standard Time |  |  |  |
| Ann Arbor, Mich. Atlanta, Ga | Pre-dawn | Pre-dawn | $(0.79)^{*}$ |  |
| Atlanta, Ga. Cambridge, Mass. | " |  | $(0.75)^{*}$ | 7.03 A.M. |
| Charleston, W.Va. | " | 6.02 A.M. | 0.83 0.92 | 7.12 A.M. |
| Cleveland, Ohio | " | 6.01 A.M. | 0.92 0.90 | 7.05 A.M. |
| Columbia, S.C. | \% | Pre-dawn | $(0.91)^{*}$ | 7.04 A.M. |
| New York, N. Y. | '6 | 6.01 A. M. | 0.87 | 7.10 A.M. |
| Orono, Me. | 5.01 A.NI. | 6.04 A.M. | 0.81 | 7.14:A.M. |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | Pre-dawn | 6.01 A.M. | 0.89 | 7.09 A.M. |
| Raleigh, N.C. | " | 5.58 A. M. | 0.95 | 7.06 A. M. |
| Richmond, Va. | " | 5.59 A.M. | 0.96 | 7.07 A.M. |
| Tallahassee, Fla. | " | Pre-dawn | $(0.91)^{*}$ | 7.03 A.M. |
| Washington, D.C. | ، | $6.00 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{MI}$. | 0.92 | 7.07 A.M. |
|  | Central Standard Time |  |  |  |
| Evanston, Ill. | Pre-dawn | Pre-dawn | $(0.71)^{*}$ |  |
| Greencastle, Ind. |  |  | $(0.74)^{*}$ | $6.0 \pm \text { A. M. }$ |
| Iowa City, Iowa | * | "، | $(0.49)^{*}$ | 6.04 A.M. |
| Jackson, Miss. | " | ", | (0.39)* | 6.02 A.M. |
| Kansas City, Mo. | * | " | (0.26)* | 6.04 A.M. |
| Little Rock, Ark. | * | "، | $(0.32)^{*}$ | 6.02 A.M. |
| Louisville, Ky. | * ${ }^{4}$ | " | (0.79)* | 6.04 A.M. |
| Madison, Wis. | " | " | (0.62)* | 6.05 A.M. |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | " | " | (0.43)* | 6.04 A.M. |
| Nashville, Tenn. | " | ، | (0.68)* | 6.03 A.M. |
| New Orlcans, La. | "، | " | $(0.34) *$ | 6.00 A.M. |
| Tuscaloosa, Ala. | " | " | $(0.57)^{*}$ | 6.02 A.M. |

* Magnitude at sunrise; mid-eclipse before sunrisc.


## OCCULTATIONS, 1951

There will be three occultations visible to naked eye observers during 1951, although only one of them, that Regulus (P Leonis) on June 11, occurs under truly favorable circumstances for a selected group of observers. The other two will test the obscrver's power in one or another respect.

The occultation of Regulus on June 11 will begin at approximately 8.20 P.M. E.S.T. for observers in the Eastern Standard Time belt; the exact time will depend upon the observer's geographical location. Obscrvers along the Atlantic coast will find observation aided by a darker post-sunset sky than observers further west.

A second occultation of Regulus; this time by the bright limb of the moon and hence less easy to observe with the naked eye, will be visible to most observers in the Central Standard, Mountain Standard and Pacific Standard Time zones on October 25 . The gecultation will begin shortly after 5.30 P.M. C.S.T., 4.30 P.M. M.S.T. and 3.30 P.M. P.S.T., the exact moment depending upon the observer:s location.

An occultation of the Planet Venus will test naked eye observers west of the Eastern Standard Time belt. For them this occultation on lebruary 7 will begin before the sun sets and while Venus and the Moon are not far distant from the sun in the sky. For such observers the occultation will begin some time after 3.45 P.M. C.S.T., 2.45 P.M. MI.S.T. and 1.45 P.MI. P.S.T. Olservers in the northeastern part of the United States will have better luck. For them the occultation begins at approximatcly 6 P.M. E.S.T., just a few moments before the planet sets and approximately one hour after sunset.

## EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1951

The Earth will be in Perihclion on January I, 11 P.M., distant from the Sun $91,345,000$ miles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 4, 4 P.M., distant from the Sun $94,456,000$ miles.

TIIE NINE SEASONS ('omtinurd from page 38)
8. LATE WLNTHR. February 2 to Mareh 15. Fel). !, 1934. Boston low
 Yellowstone rark, Wyoming, of bif below. Fels. 16, 1933. Turners Falls, Massarlhsetts record low of 30 bolow. Fel. 24,1723 . Highest tide Boston reer had. Mar. : 2, 1907. Nantucket icelound. Mar. 11, 1888. Famous hlizzard beran with 20.9 incles of snow.
9. FALSE SPRING. March 16 to April 30.

## MO'TOR VEHICLE LAWS - 1950

Courtesy: American Automobile Association

| State | Op. Rd. Date new Driving |  |  |  |  |  | Safety responsibility law | Certificate of title required |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Speed } \\ \text { limit } \\ \text { (R-rea- } \\ \text { sonable) } \end{gathered}$ | license plates can be used | license* Minimum aqe*** | Gasoline $\operatorname{tax}$ | Percent sales tax | Period of stay ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| Alabama. | R | Oct. 1 | 16 | $\$ .06$ | $1 / 2^{2}$ | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Arizona. | 60 | Dec. 15 | 18 | . 05 | 2 | 3 | yes | yes |
| Arkansas. | 55 | Jan. 1 | 18 | . 065 | 2 | 90 days | no | yes |
| California. | 55 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 045 | 3 | 3 | yes | yes |
| Colorado | 60 | Onissue | 16 | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Connecticut. | 45 | Feb. 15 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Delaware. | 55 | 4 | 16 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| D. C..... | 25 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Morida. | 60 | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 07 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Georgia. | 55 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 07 |  | 30 days | yes | no |
| Idaho. . | R | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 06 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Illinois. | R | Dec. 1 | 15 | . 03 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Indiana. | R | Jan. 3 | 16 | . 04 |  | 60 days | yes | yes |
| Iowa. | R | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprooal | yes | no |
| Kansas. | R | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Keatucky | 45 | Dec. 29 | 16 | . 07 |  | Reciprocal | yes | S |
| Louisiana. | 60 | Jan. 1 | 15 | . 09 | 2 | Reciprocal | no | no |
| Maine. . | 45 | Dec. 25 | 15 | . 06 |  | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Maryland | 50 | Mar. 15 | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Massachusetts | R | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 03 |  | Reciprocal | 9 | no |
| Michigan.. | R | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 03 | 3 | 90 days | yes | yes |
| Minnesota. | 60 | Nov. 1 | 15 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Mississippi | 5.5 | Nov. 1 | 17 | . 06 | 1 | ${ }^{3}$ | no | no |
| Missouri. . | R | On issue | 16 | . 02 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Montana. | 50 | Jan. 1 | 15 | . 06 |  | 30 days | yes | yes |
| Nebraska. | 60 | Jan. 1 | $151 / 2$ | . 06 | . . | 3 | yes | yes |
| Nevada. | R | Dec. 15 | 16 | . 055 | $\cdots$ | No limit | по | yes |
| New Hampshire | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| New Jerscy. . . | 40 | Mar. 1 | 17 | . 03 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| New Mexico. | R | Onissue | 14 | . 07 | 1 | 90 days | yes | yes |
| New York. | 50 | Jan. 1 | 18 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | yes | по |
| North Carolina | 55 | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 07 | $3^{11}$ | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| North Dakota. . | 50 | On issue | 16 | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Ohio. | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 3 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Oklahoma | P | Dec. 11 | 16 | . 065 | 2 | 60 days | yes | yes |
| Oregon. | 5.5 | Dec. 15 | 16 | . 06 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Pennsylvania | 50 | Mar. 15 | 18 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Rhode 1sland | 35 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 1 | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| South Carolina. | 55 | Sept. 1 | 14 | . 06 |  | 90 days | no | no |
| South Dakota | 60 | Jan. 1 | 15 | . 04 | $2^{12}$ | 90 days | yes | yes |
| Tennessee. . | R | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 07 | 2 | 30 days | yes | 8 |
| Texas. | 60 | Feb. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 1 | Reciprocal | no | yes ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Utah. | 60 | Dec. 15 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Vermont. | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Virginia. | 50 | Mar. 15 | 15 | . 06 |  | 6 mos. | yes | yes |
| Washington. | 50 | Nov. 15 | 16 | . 065 | 3 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| West Virginia. . | 50 | June 20 | 16 | . 05 |  | 90 days | yes | yes |
| Wisconsin. | R | On issue | 16 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Wyoming. . . . | 60 | Dec. 1 | 15 | . 04 | 2 | 90 days | yes | yes |

${ }^{1}$ Applies to nonresidents. The torm "reciprocal" means that the state will cxtend to a nonresident the identical privileges granted by his home state to nouresident motorists. In some states visitors must register within a specified time. In most states persons who intend to reside permanently must buy new plates and secure new driving license at once, or within a limited period. Acquisition of employment or placing children in public school is often consideredintention to reside permanently.
${ }^{2}$ None on used cars.
${ }^{3}$ Until expiration of home registration.
${ }^{4}$ Three months before current registration expires.
5 Use tax on new cars, first registration of used cars.
${ }^{6}$ Bill of sale must be filed.
sPermit 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 statcs do.
**Only statcs not requiring examinations for drivers licenses arc Idaho, Missouri, and N. Dakato.

## From Maine to Florida



## Amoco-Gas

the original special motor fuel

## Permalube Motor Oil

it cleans as it lubricates


## Amoco "H. D." Dil

for farm trucks and tractors

## Amoco All-Purpose Grease

 extra-tough for lasting protection
## Amoco Tires

for Car and Tractor the tires experience built

A great name on the farm
(R)

## DIGEST OF LATEST AVAILABLE FISH AND GAME LAWS

Open seasons Include both dates, "Rabbit", includes "hare"; "quai1" includes "partridge" in South; "grouse" Includes Canada grouse, sharptailed, ruffed (known as partridge in North and pheasant $\ln$ South) and other members of family except prairie chlokens ptarmigan and sage hen, As many states do not complete laws for 1951 until after our press date, VERIFY in every case for changes even though the changes from year to year are not as a rule sensational. LImits are daily except those in italles which are seasonal.
or males only. $\dagger$ local exceptions. $\ddagger$ non-resident exceptions. \# Pounds. $^{\text {m }}$




| N, Carolina (con $\mathbf{t}_{\text {, }}$ ) |  | Penn, (cont.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rabblt | Nov. 5 -Jan. 10 | 7 | Yell, peb., rock |  |  |
| Squirrel | Oct. 1-Jan. 2 | 8 | bass, str. or |  |  |
| Quall |  | 8 | eal. bass, wh.; |  |  |
| Grouse | Nov. 24-Jan. 31 | 2 | erappie, sunf., |  |  |
| Turkey |  | 1 | eatt., suckers, earp | No closed scason | 15 |
| Trout | Apr. 15-Aug. 31 | 10 | Rhode Istand |  |  |
| Bass, black | No closed season | 8 | Rhode stand | Nov. 1-Dec. 31t | 5 |
| Plke, walleyed | No elosed season | 5 | Rabrit | Nov. 1-Dec. 31 | 5 2 |
| Bass, strlped | No closed season | 8 | Squirrel | Nov. 1-Dec. 31 | 5 |
| North DakotaDeer | Nov. 27-29 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ t | 13 | Quall | Nov. 1-Dec. 31 | 6 |
|  |  |  | Grouse | Nov. 1-Dec. $31 t$ | 2 |
| Sbarptail <br> Pln'd crouse | Oct. 8-17t |  | Pheasant | Nov. 1-Dee. $310^{\circ}$ | 3 |
|  |  |  | Pass | June $20-1 \mathrm{cb} .20 \dagger$ June $20-F \mathrm{cb} .20 \dagger$ | 6 |
| sage \& ruffed grouse: part'ge | Dates not set | 45 | Trout | Apr. 15-Juty $15 \dagger$ | 10 |
| Pheasant | Oct. 8-Nov. $20 \dagger$ |  | Striped bass | No closed season |  |
| Bass | June 16-Oct. 31 |  | Perch, wblte | Apr. 15-Feb. 20 | 20 |
| Wall-eyed pike, northern plke |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 15 \\ 5 \\ 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Perch, yellow | Apr. 15-Fcb. 20 | 30 |
|  | May 16-Oct. 31 |  | South Carolina |  |  |
| Crappie, Sunfish | June 16-Oct. 31 |  | Deer | Nov. 15-22 $0^{7}$ | 1 |
| Trout, Salmon Percb | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 2-Sept. } 30 \\ & \text { May 16-Oct. } 31 \end{aligned}$ |  | Rabbit | Nov. 24-Feb. 15 |  |
|  |  |  | Squirrel | Oct. 15-Jan. 31 |  |
| Ohio | Dee 13-18 | 1 <br> 4 <br> 4 | Quail | Nov. 24 -H'eb. 15 |  |
| Deer | Dec. 13-18 |  | Turkey | Nov. 23-Mar. 1 | 5 |
| Rabblt | Nov. 15 -Dec. 18 |  | Trout, speckled | Jau. I-Oct. 1 | 20 |
| Squirrel | Scpt. 15-30 |  | Trout, rainbow | dian. l-Oct. 1 | 20 |
| Pheasant | Nov. 15-25 ${ }^{\text {Clos }}$ |  | Bass |  | $8 \dagger$ |
| 1Iun, partridge | Closed ${ }^{\text {Nov. 15-25 } 0^{7}}$ | 2 | South Dakota |  |  |
| INLAND DIST. |  | 2 |  |  | 1 |
| Muskellunge | No closed season |  | chicken | Sept. 15-Oct. 24 | 3 |
| Wall-eyed plke Sauger | No closed season No closed season |  | Pheasant | Oct. 9-Feb. 22 | 4 |
| Trout | Apr. 15-Sept. 15 |  | Hun. partridge | May 1-Se | 15 |
| Bass | June 16-Apr. 30 |  | Brass, w.-eyed | May 1-Se | 15 |
| LAKE ER1E DI |  |  | plke, pickerel | June 15-Feb. 28 | 8 |
| Muskellunge | No closed season |  | Blueghlis | May 1-Feb. 28 | 15 |
| Wall-eyed plke | No closed season |  | Bullheads, peh. | May 1-Feb. 28 | 50 |
| Sauger | No closed season |  | Crappies, sunf. | May 1-Feb. 28 | 15 |
| Brous | July 1-M1ay 24 | 6 | Tennessee |  |  |
| Oklahoma |  |  | Deer | Nov. 17-30 ه ${ }^{\text {® }}+$ | $1 \dagger$ |
|  | Mas 15-Dec. 31 | 10 | Bear | Oct. 17-Nov. 30 | 5 |
| Quail | Inter. (Nov.-Jan.) | 10 | Rabblt | Nov. i -Jan. $1+$ | 6 |
| Bass | No closed seasont | 10 | Quail | Nov. 24-Jan. 25 | 8 |
| Chan. catfish | No closed seasont | 15 | Grouse | Nov. 24-Jan. 25 | 3 |
| Crappie | No closed season $\dagger$ | 15 | Wild boar | Oct. 17-Nov. 30 | $1+$ |
| Trout | No closed season | 25 | Trout | Apr. 1-Oct. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10 |
| Oregon |  |  | Bass | May 30-Mar. 31 | 8 |
| Oregon | Oct. 1-20 | 1 | Wall-eyed pike | No closed season | 5 |
| Elk | Oct. 25-Nov. 30 | 1 | Sauger pike | No closed scason | 10 |
| Antelope | Aug. 20-25 | 1 | Muskellunge | No closed season | - 5 |
| Squirrel | Oct. 1-20 $\dagger$ | 5 | Crapple | No clused season | 10 |
| Quail | Oct. 1-20 $\dagger$ | 5 | Rock bass | May 30-Mar. 31 No closed scason | 15 |
| Blue Sage Hen | Oct. 1-5 | 2 | White, str. bass | No closed scasou | 15 |
| Grouse, other | Sept. 1-5 | 5 | Yellow bass or | No closed season | 15 |
| Pheasant | Oct. 29-Nov. 2 | 2 | Warmoutb bass | No closed scason | 20 |
| Hun. partrldge | Oct. 21-Nov. 9 |  | Bluegll bream | No closed season | 20 |
| Trout, salmon, steelhead. | May 1-Sept. 30 | 10 | Catfish | No closed season |  |
| less than $20^{\prime \prime}$ | May 1-Sept. 30 |  | Buffalo | No closed seuson |  |
| Bass, black: |  |  | Texas |  |  |
| Perch, crapple, | No closed season | 30 | Antelope | Oct. 1-9 $31+$ - | 1 |
| catí., sun |  |  | Deer | Nov. 16-Dec. $31 \dagger \sigma^{2}$ | 1 |
| Str. bass. | No closed seasou | 15 | Bear | Nov. 16 -Dec. 31 Nov. 16 -I | 2 |
| Sbad | No closed season | 1 | Pe | foct. 1-Dec. $31+$ |  |
| PennsyIvania |  |  | Squirrel | \{May 1-July 31 $\dagger$ | 10 |
| Deer, female | No open season |  | Quail | Dec. 1-Jan. $16 \dagger$ | 12 |
| Deer, 2 pt. ant. | Nov. 29-Dec. 11 | 1 | Turkey ${ }^{\text {Pas }}$ | Nov. 16 -Dec. $31+{ }^{\text {a }}$ No closed season | 15 |
| Deer, no ant. | Not set | 1 | Bass, bl., sp ted Whlte bass | No closed scason No closed scason | 25 |
| Bear | Nov. 15-20 | 1 | Trout | No closed season | 5 |
| Rabblt, Cttl. | Nov 1-27. | 7 | Crappie | No closed season | 25 |
| Raccoon | Nov. 1-Feb. 1 Nov. 1-27 | 6 | Catfisb | No closed scason | 25 |
| Squalrel | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 1-27 \\ & \text { Nov. 1-13 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Qro | Nov. 1-6 | 2 | Utah |  |  |
| Pheas'nt,rgnk,m. | Nov. 1-27 | 2 | Antelope | Notset |  |
| Turkey | Nov. 1-27t | 1 | Deer (By permit) | , | 1 |
| Partrldge, Hun. | Nov, 1-13 | $\frac{2}{6}$ | Fik (By permit) | No closed scason |  |
| Hare, snsboe | Dec. 20-Jan. 1 | 10 | Rabbit save hen, | Noclosed scason |  |
| Trout | Apr. 15-July 31 $\dagger$ | 10 | Grouse, ange hen, |  |  |
| Trout, lk. or sal. | July 1-Scpt. 29 | 8 | prairle chicken | No open season |  |
| Bass | July 1-Nov. 30 | 6 | Pheasant | , Nov. 5-7 | 10 |
| Pike-perch | July 1-Nov. 30 | 6 | Quasc |  | 15 |
| Pickerel | July 1-Nov. 30 | 6 | Bass | Juue 17-Oct. 1 | 15 |
| Muskell | July 1-Nov. 30 | 2 | Salmon | June 17-()et. 1 | 15 |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Vermont \& \& \& W, Virginia (con \& \& \\
\hline Deer \& Nov. 15-25 \({ }^{7}+\) \& 1 \& Squirrel \& Oct. 15-Nov. 19 \& 4 \\
\hline Squirrel \& Oct. 1-Oct. 31 \& 4 \& Quall \& Nov. 11-Dec. 10 \& 5 \\
\hline Rabblt \& Oct. 1-Feb. 28 \& 3 \& Grouse \& Oct. 15-Nov. 19 \& 3 \\
\hline Quail \& No open season \& 4 \& Turkey \& Oct. \(15-\mathrm{Nov} .5\) \& \\
\hline Pheasant \& Oct. Sat. \& Wed. \(0^{*}\) \& 2-4 \& brown \& Apr. 29-July 15 \& 10 \\
\hline Bear \& June 1-Dec. 31 \& \& Trout, brook \& Apr. 29-July 15 \& 15 \\
\hline Trout \& May 1-Aug. 14 \& 20 \& Bass \& June 17-Mar. 31 \& 8 \\
\hline Lake trout, \& \& \& Pickerel \& June 30-Apr. 30 \& \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { salmon } \\
\& \text { Bass }
\end{aligned}
\] \& May 1-Aug. 31 \& 2 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Muskellunge, \\
w. eyed pike
\end{tabular} \& June 17 \& \\
\hline Muskellunge \& June 15-Apr. 14 \& 25\# \& Rk.bass, crapple, \& June 17 \& \\
\hline Pike-perch \& May 1-Mar. 14 \& \(25 \%\) \& sunf., bluegill \& June 17-Apr. 30 \& 15 \\
\hline Pickerel \& May 1-Mar. 14 \& 25\# \& Catfish \& June 17-Apr. 30 \& 10 \\
\hline Smelt \& June 1-Mar. 31 \& \& Perch \& June 17-Apr. 30 \& 10 \\
\hline Virginia \& \& \& Wisconsin \& \& \\
\hline Deer \& Nov. 20-Jan. \(5 \dagger\)
Nov. \(20-\mathrm{Jan} .5\)

N \& $\frac{1}{1}$ \& Deer \& Nov. 19-23 $\dagger 0^{7}$ \& 1 <br>
\hline Elk \& Closed season \& \& Deer (how \& arrow) \& Sept. 24-Nov. 7 \& 1 <br>
\hline Rabhlt \& Nov. 20-Jan. $20 \dagger$ \& 75 \& Bear \& Not set \& <br>
\hline Squirrel \& Nov. 20 -Jan. 20 to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 125 \& Raccoon \& Not set \& <br>
\hline Grouse \& Nov. 20-Jan. 20 \& 15 \& Squirrel \& Oct. 23-Jan. 15 \& 3 <br>
\hline Pheasant \& Nov. 20-Jan. 20 \& 20 \& \& (N-Oct. 1-30 \& <br>
\hline Turkey \& Nov. 20-Jan. 20 \& 4 \& Grouse \& IS-Oct. 22-Nov. 4 \& 3 <br>
\hline Bass \& E: June-20-Mar. 15 \& 10 \& \& (N-Oct. 22-30 \& <br>
\hline $\stackrel{\text { Trout }}{ }$ \& W: June 20-Dec. 31
Apr. 20-Sept. 15 \& 10 \& Pheasant \& SS-Oct. $22-\mathrm{Nov}{ }^{\text {St. }} 4$ \& 2 <br>
\hline Plke \& $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { W: Same as bass } \\ \mathrm{E} \text { : No closed season }\end{array}\right.$ \& 20 \& Quail \& Nov. 2-5 \& 4 <br>
\hline Crapple \& LE: Noclosed season \& \& Bass, black \& June 20-Jan. $15 \dagger$ \& 5 <br>
\hline Bream \& No closed season \& 25 \& Lake trout \& Apr. 15-Sept. $30 \dagger$ \& 10 <br>
\hline Washington \& \& \& Wall eyed pike, \& \& <br>
\hline Deer \& Oct. 9-30 $\dagger$ \& 1 \& sauger \& \& $5 \dagger$ <br>
\hline Bear \& E: Oct. 9-30 \& 1 \& No.pike, pick'l \& \& $5 \dagger$ <br>
\hline Mik. Goat \& Nov. 4-13-0
Sept.

18-30 \& 1 \& | Muskellunge |
| :--- |
| Bass, other | \& May 1-Mar. 1 \& 25 <br>

\hline Mt. Goat \& \& 1 \& Catfish \& \& 15 <br>
\hline Rahhtt \& E: Oct. 9-Dec. 31+ \& 5 \& Bullheads \& \& 25 <br>
\hline Grouse \& Sept. 4-5, Oct. 9-10t \& 2 \& Other panfish \& Apr. 29-Mar. $15 \dagger$ \& $25 t$ <br>
\hline Quall \& Oct. 9-Nov. 6 \& 10 \& Wyoming \& \& <br>
\hline Pheasant \& Oct. 9-Nov. 6 \& 3 \& Deer \& Local season $\dagger 0$ \& <br>
\hline Hungarian \& Oct. 9-Nov. 6 \& 4 \& Moose \& Local seasons ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 1 <br>
\hline Steelhead \& Dec. 1-F'eb. $28 \dagger$ \& 3 \& Elk \& Local seasont or \& 1 <br>
\hline Other game fish \& \& \& Sheep \& Local seasons $\dagger \sigma^{7}$ \& 1 <br>

\hline Gen'l season \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { E: May 21-Sept. } 15 \\
& \text { W: May 21-Oct. } 31
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 20 \& Antelope \& Local seasons $\dagger$ \& 2 <br>

\hline West Virginia \& \& \& Trout \& | Notset |
| :--- |
| May 1-Oct. $31 \dagger$ | \& <br>

\hline Deer \& Nov. 28-Dec. 6 \& 1 \& Grayling \& May I-Oct. $31+$ \& 20 <br>
\hline Rabblt \& Nov. 1-Dec. 31 \& 4 \& Bass \& May 1-oct. $31 \dagger$ \& 20 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## MIGRATORY BIRD LAWS

DO NOT HUNT ducks," geese, brant, coot, rails, gallinules, woodcock, or mourning dove until you have studied the laws on these birds issued in September, 1951, by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Dept. of Interior, Chicago 50, Illinois. The 1949 laws forbade the taking of any jachsnipe. Ross geese, or swan, and in some places, wood ducks, brant, snow geese, mourning dove, woodcock, and Canada geese. Daily bag limits have been running: Geese - East 2, Middle 4, Pacific 6; Ducks - East and near East 4, Midwest and West 5; Wood duck 1; Rails 15; Coot 10 interior, 15 coast, east and west; Woodeock 4; Mergansers 25; Doves and pigeons 10 and Sora, 25. The East has been enjoying special seasons on Scoters and Eider ducks - the West on bandtailed pigeon. Arizona has had a special season on white winged dove. There is no point in trying to list here the very complicated seasons on ducks, geese, etc. They are changed radically every year and as a rule shortened. Opening days in 1949, were:

Ducks, Geese, Brant, Coot: Oct. 7: Me., Mich., Minn., Mont., N. H., N. D., Wyo. Oct. 14 - Col., Ida., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wisc. Oct. 21 - All remaining states except Nov. 4 - Conn., Ill., Ind., Mo., Tex., Wash. Nov. 18 - Ariz., Ark., La., Md., Mass., N. J., Tenn. Nov. 29 - Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., N. C., R. I., S. C., Ya.,

Rails, Gallinules: Sept. 1 - Most states. Sept. 16 - Minn. Oct. 1 - Fla., Ga., N. C., S. C. Oct. 7 - Me., Mich., Oct. 14 - Wisc. Oct. 15 - Miss, Oct. 21 - N. Y. Nov. 29 - Ala., R. I.

Mourning Dove: Sept. 1 - Most states. Sept. 10 - Neb. Sept. 16 - Ark., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va. Oct. 1 - Texas. Nov. 1 - Del. Dec. 1 - La, Dec. 17 - Ala., Fla.

Woodcock: Oct. 1 - Me., Minn., N. H., Vt., Wisc. Oct. 8 - Ohio. Oct. 10 N. Y., Pa. Oct. 15 - Md. Oct. $20-$ Conn., Mich., N. J. Nov. 1 - R. I. Nov. 10 - Mo. Nov. 15 - Del., Mass. Nov. 19 - Va. Dec. 1 - Ala., Ark., Miss. Dec. $12-$ N. C. Dec. $23-\mathrm{Ga}$, La.


As much' a part of New England as the


First National Stores, now serving
more than 500 communities from Maine to New
York, are as much a part of the New England scene as the Old Farmer's Almanac itself. For First National Stores are founded on the time-honored New England traditions of thrift and fine food.

## ANECDOTES AND PLEASANTRIES

## THE TIN PEDDLER

Jason White has come ter town Drivin' his tin peddler's cart,
Pans a-hangin' up and down Like they'd tear theirsclves apart;
Kittles rattlin' underneath.
Coal-hods serapin' out a song.
Makes a feller grit his teeth
When old Jason comes along.
Tason drives a sorrel mare.
Bones and skin at all her j"ints.
"Blooded stock," says Jase: "I swear
Jest see how she shows her p'ints!'
"Walkin's lier hest lay," says he,
Eyes a-twinklin' full of fun.
Named lier Kefly Motor. Sec?
Sich hard work to make her run."

Jason's just the slickest scamp,
Full of jokes as he can hold:
Say's he beats Aladdin's lamp,
Givin' out new stuff for old:
"Buy ver rags fer more than they're worth.
Give yer hran-new shiny tin,
I'm the softest man on earth,"'
Says old Jason with a grin.
Jason gits the women's ear
Tellin' news and talkin' dress:
Can't be peddlin' forty rear
And not know 'em more or less:
Children like: sakes alive!
Why, my Jim, the other night
Says "When I get big I'll drive
Peddler's. cart like Jason White."

From Cape Cod Ballads by . Toseph C. Lincoln

## HE FNEW HIS FATHER

"Now, Johnnie." said lies teacher, "lf your father borrowed $\$ 100$ and promises to nay $\$ 10$ a week, how much will he owe in seven wecks?"
"One hindred dollars." said Johnnie.
"I'm afraid yon don't know your lesson very well," remarked the teacher.
"I may not know my lesson." said Jolnnnie. "but I kuow my father."

> IT DEPENDS

A philosopher beiug asked whether life is wortli living, answered. "That depends on the liver."

## THE TRAVELER'S PUZZLE

This is an old story, and it may amuse our readers to exer-
cise their wits over it. A mau was once traveling with a wolf, a goat, and a cabbage. He was obliged to cross a river in a boat so small that he could only take one thing at a time, either the cabbage, the goat, or the wolf, but not two of them togetler. He was somewhat puzzled how to manage. If he took the wolf. the goat would eat the cabbage while he was gone: if he should take the cabbage, the wolf would kill the goat; if, finally, he should take the goat first, the wolf left behind would not eat the cabhage, it is true, but what could he take over on the second passage? Not the wolf, because he could not leave him with the goat while he went back for the cabbage; not the cabbage for he could not leave that with the goat while he was gone to get the wolf. Finally he hit upon a way to do it and did it successfully. How did he do it?

## SPEAKING of PUNS

Some years ago Harvard had on its football team two famons players in the backfield - Charlie Deveus and Eddie Mays. During the progress of one game the following conversation between two drunks was overheard.
"Whuzzat carried the ball:"
"Derens."
"Wrong - that was Mays."
"Oh what Devens does it Mays?"

## YOU THREE

If your nose is close
To the grindstone rough,
And you hold it down
There long euough,
In time you'll say
There's no such thing
As brooks that babble
Aud birds that sing.
Those three will all
Your world compose;
Just you, the stone.
And your darned old nose.

## HOW LONG. OH LORH?

A young business man, a deacoll iu his local church, was going to New lork on business. and while there was to purchase a new sign to be hung in front of the church.

He copied the motto and dimensions. but. when lie got to Nerr York, discovered he had left the paper behind. Whereupon

Favorixt BANAMA RECDES

FROM PREE FMNNAME MwW WGemwn cooks presented by Chiquita Bamana
$\square$
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These cooks were selected by a staff member of Yankee Magazine who traveled more than 1200 miles in search of New England's fine cooks. He found them by asking local people such as the postmaster, garage man or the local storekeeper for the name of the town's best cook. After obtaining the name of the cook, he set out to interview her. Some lived as far as ten miles from the center of town. Nothing daunted, he found and photographed these prize winning cooks.

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## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY



## 

mrs. martin rozen, Newport, Rhode Island, is one of the city's wellknown cooks. She serves as general chairman of many of the Masonic and Eastern Star suppers and banquets.

## MRS. ROZEN'S FAVORITE BANANA RECIPE IS

## Banana Bran Nut Bread

1 egg, well-beaten $11 / 2$ cups mashed ripe bananas* ( 4 to 5 bananas)
$1 / 4$ cup melted shortening
1 cup bran, shredded or flaked
$11 / 2$ cups sifted flour
21/2 teaspoons baking pawder
$1 / 2$ teaspoan baking sada
$1 / 2$ teaspaan salt
$1 / 2$ cup sugar
$1 / 2$ cup chapped nuts
*Use fully ripe or all-yellow bananas
Combine egg, bananas, shortening and bran in mixing bowl. Sift together flour, baking powder, soda, salt and sugar. Add nuts and mix well. Add to banana mixture, mixing only enough to dampen all flour. Turn into a well-greased bread pan ( $81 / 2 \times 41 / 2 \times 3$ inches) and bake in moderate oven $\left(350^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) about 1 hour 10 minutes, or until bread is done. Makes 1 loaf.


MRS. ADAMS' FAVORITE BANANA RECIPE IS
Banana Drap
Coakies

2 $1 / 4$ cups sifted flour
1 cup sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder $1 / 4$ teaspoon baking soda $3 / 4$ teaspoon salt
$2 / 3$ cup shortening
2 eggs, unbeaten
1 cup mashed ripe bananas*
(2 to 3 bananas)
1 leaspoon vanilla
$1 / 4$ teaspoon cinnamon
1 tablespoon sugar

mrs. ralph adams, Chester, Vermont, worked her way through Green Mountain Junior College by helping in the kitchen. Her cooking ability has many calls made on it now, since she is the mother of five children and the cook at the Hilton House, Chester, Vermont.
*Use fully ripe bananas . . . yellow peel flecked with brown
Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder, soda and salt into mixing bowl. Cut in shortening. Add eggs, bananas and vanilla and beat until thoroughly blended. Drop by teaspoonfuls, about $11 / 2$ inches apart, onto ungreased cookie pans. Sprinkle with a mixture of cinnamon and 1 tablespoon sugar. Bake in a moderately hot oven $\left(400^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) about 12 minutes, or until cookies are done. Remove baked cookies from pan immediately.
Makes about 3 dozen medium-sized cookies.

mRS. SARAH F. TOLMAN, Chesham, N. H., has managed her own boarding house for almost fifty years. During that period a great many fortunate guests have enjoyed her good old-fashioned cooking.

## MRS. TOLMAN'S FAVORITE BANANA RECIPE IS



## Banana Meat Laaf

\author{
1 pound ground raw beef 1 cup soff bread crumbs 1 tablespoon chopped onion $3 / 4$ cup mashed firm bananas*

2 teaspoons salt $1 / 4$ teaspoon pepper <br> ( 1 to 2 bananas) <br> $1 / 2$ teaspoon dry mustard <br> * Use all-yellow or slightly green-tipped bananas
}

Mix together meat, onion, salt, pepper and crumbs in mixing bowl. Combine bananas and mustard. Add to meat mixture and mix well. Form mixture into a loaf and place into a well-greased baking dish ( $81 / 2 \times 41 / 2 \times 3$ inches). Bake in a moderate oven ( $350^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) about 1 hour, or until loaf is done. Four to six servings.

mrs. harley parker, Rockport, Mass., was born in Norway and came to this country in 1912. One of her specialties is Norwegian Coffee Bread.


MRS. PARKER'S FAVORITE BANANA RECIPE IS

## Banana Spice Layer Cake

(1-Bowl Method)
Before Mixing: Have shorten. ing at room temperature. Grease pans. Set oven at correct temperature ( $375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.).
$21 / 4$ cups sifted cake flour
$11 / 4$ cups sugar
2 $1 / 2$ teaspoons baking powder $1 / 2$ teaspoon baking soda $1 / 2$ teaspoon salt $1 / 8$ teaspoon ground cloves
$11 / 4$ teaspoons cinnamon
$1 / 2$ teaspoon nutmeg $1 / 2$ cup shortening
$11 / 2$ cups mashed ripe bananas* ( 4 to 5 bananas)
2 eggs, unbeaten 1 teaspoon vanilla
*Use fully ripe bananas . . . yellow peel flecked with brown

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder, soda, salt and spices into large mixing bowl. Add shortening, $1 / 2$ cup of the bananas and eggs. Beat 2 minutes at slow to medium speed with electric mixer or 2 minutes by hand. Scrape down bowl and beater or spoon frequently during mixing. Add remaining 1 cup bananas and vanilla. Beat 1 minute longer. Turn into 2 well-greased, 8 -inch layer cake pans. Bake in a moderate oven $\left(375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) about 25 minutes, or until layers are done. Frost with your favorite frosting. Makes 1 cake.

## MRS. LONG'S FAVORITE BANANA RECIPE IS



## Banana Cream Pie

| $1 / 2$ cup sugar | 2 egg yolks, slightly beaten |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5 toblespoons flour | 1 toblespoon butter or margarine |
| $1 / 4$ teaspoon salt | $1 / 2$ feospoon vonillo |
| 2 cups milk | 1 boked 9 -inch pie shell |
| 3 ripe bananas* |  |

*Use fully ripe bananas . . yellow peel flecked with brown
Combine sugar, flour and salt in top of double boiler. Add milk slowly, mixing thoroughly. Cook over rapidly boiling water until well-thickened, stirring constantly. Cook 10 minutes longer, stirring occasionally. Stir small amount of hot mixture into egg yolks; then pour back into remaining hot mixture while beating vigorously. Cook 1 minute longer. Remove from heat and 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 immediately with remaining filling. Top with meringue or sweetened whipped cream, if desired. Makes 1 pie.

mrs. madeline long, Caribou, Maine, is well known as a professional cook. For years she operated a restaurant. Now she serves delicious dinners to private parties and to large groups.


MRS. Elizabeth ASH lives at picturesque Loring's Shanty in Wickford, Rhode Island. Not only is she an excellent cook, but she enjoys cooking. She often prepares suppers for large church groups.


MRS. ASH'S FAVORITE BANANA RECIPE IS

## Banana

 Grapefriut Whirl Salad
## 1 ripe banana* <br> Salad greens

12 grapefruit segments (about 1 grapefruit)
*Use fully ripe banana . . . yellow peel flecked with brown

Peel banana and cut lengthwise into halves. Place one half, cut side up, in center of each of 2 salad plates. Arrange grapefruit segments in fan shape in front and back of banana halves. Garnish with crisp salad greens. Serve with French dressing. Two servings.




mrs. peter crawford, Marlboro, Conn., is the local 4-H leader. Her daughter, Helen Abigail, is a senior in high school and last year won the state $4-\mathrm{H}$ foods preparation contest.

THE CRAWFORD' FAVORITE BANANA RECIPE IS


## Banana Tea Muffins

$13 / 4$ cups sifted cake flour
2 teospoons baking powder
$1 / 4$ teaspoon baking sods
$3 / 4$ teaspoon soft
$1 / 3$ cup sugar

1 egg, well-beaten
$1 / 3$ cup melted shortening or salad oil
1 cup mashed ripe bananos* ( 2 to 3 bananas)

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

Sift together flour, baking powder, soda, salt and sugar into mixing bowl. Mix together egg, shortening and bananas. Add to dry ingredients, mixing only enough to dampen all flour. Turn into well-greased small muffin pans and bake in a moderately hot oven $\left(400^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) about 20 minutes, or until muffins are done. Serve hot or cold. Makes 16 small muffins.


MrS. IDA M. CALDer, Marblehead, Mass., has been cooking for more than fifty-five years. For years she has cooked for boarders. At one time her boarders numbered twenty-two.


MRS. CALDER'S FAVORITE BANANA RECIPE IS

## Banana Gritters

Melted fat or salad oil 2 to 3 firm bananas* $1 / 4$ cup flour

Fritter Batter
*Use all-yellow bananas

To deep-fry, have deep kettle $1 / 2$ to $2 / 3$ full of melted fat or oil. To shallow-fry, have $11 / 2$ to 2 inches of melted fat or oil in frying pan. Heat fat to $375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$., or until a 1 -inch cube of bread will brown in about 40 seconds. Peel bananas and cut each crosswise into 3 or 4 diagonal pieces. Roll in flour. Dip into Fritter Batter, completely coating the banana pieces with the batter. Deep-fry or shallow-fry in the hot fat about 6 minutes, or until well browned. Turn fritters frequently to brown evenly. Drain on a rack. Serve hot with the main course . . . or serve as a dessert with a hot fruit sauce, syrup or sweetened whipped cream. Makes 6 to 12 fritters.

## Gritter Batter

| 1 cup sifted flour | $1 / 4$ cup sugar |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 teaspoons baking powder | 1 egg, well-beaten |
| $11 / 4$ teaspoons salt | $1 / 3$ cup milk |
| 2 | 2 teaspoons meltedshortening |

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

Important: Have fat at correct temperature ( $375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) before frying. This is a stiff batter, and it makes a crisp fritter which will stay crisp for 15 to 20 minutes. This batter should not be "thinned down."


Mrs. john hunter, Newington, Conn., teaches English in the Hartford Branch of the University of Conn., while her husband teaches English in Teachers' College, New Britain, Conn. Mrs. Hunter is well known for the many southern dishes that she cooks.

## MRS. HUNTER'S FAVORITE BANANA RECIPE IS

## Banana Pineapple Salad

1 ripe banana*<br>2 slices canned pineapple<br>Salad greens<br>Berries or cherries


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

Peel banana and arrange a ring of pineapple around each end. Place in the center of the salad plate. Garnish with crisp salad greens, and berries or cherries, if desired. Serve with a sweet or tart dressing. One large salad.

george wool and his son, Martin, of Exeter, New Hampshire, enjoy out-of-door cooking as a hobby. Together they have prepared many a supper over their open-air fireplace.

THE WOOLS' FAVORITE BANANA RECIPE IS

## Ham Banana Rolls with Cheese Sance

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

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

## Cheese Sauce

| $11 / 2$ tablespoons butter or margarine | $3 / 4$ cup milk |
| :--- | :--- |
| $11 / 2$ tablespoons flour | $11 / 2$ cups grated sharp American |
|  | cheese |

Melt butter or margarine in saucepan; add flour and stir until smooth. Stir in milk slowly. Add cheese and cook, stirring constantly until sauce is smooth and thickened. Makes about 1 cup sauce.

mrs. james c. robertson, Belfast, Maine, has earned her enviable reputation as an excellent cook by serving on many committees for church suppers.

## MRS. ROBERTSON'S FAVORITE BANANA RECIPE IS

## Banana Pear Star Salad

## 1 ripe banana*

4 pear halves, fresh or canned

## Cottage cheese

Parsley

## Pimiento

\author{

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

Peel banana and divide into quarters by cutting once lengthwise and once crosswise. Arrange banana quarters, points out and cut sides down, on a salad plate so that they radiate from the center and divide the plate into four equal sections. Place a pear half in each section between banana quarters, alternating cut side up and cut side down, stem ends toward the center of the plate. Place cottage cheese in center of salad plate. Surround cottage cheese with a ring of parsley and garnish with pimiento. Serve with a tart or sweet salad dressing. One serving.


MRS. CARR'S FAVORITE BANANA RECIPE IS

Banana
Apple Betty
2 tart apples, pared and cored 3 firm bananas*, peeled $3 / 4$ cup sugar
$1 / 2$ teaspoon cinnamon 1/4 teaspoon salt 2 cups soft bread crumbs 3 tablespoons melted butter or margarine

mRS. Charles carr lives in Jamestown, Rhode Island, during the summer months, and during the winter in Sarasota, Florida, where her husband operates a hotel. In raising a family of five children, Mrs. Carr has had a great deal of experience as a cook.
*Use all-yellow bananas

Slice apples and cut bananas crosswise into $1 / 2$-inch pieces. Combine fruit, sugar, cinnamon and salt. Mix bread crumbs with butter or margarine. Place alternate layers of crumbs and fruit into a well-buttered baking dish, using crumbs for top and bottom layers. Cover baking dish and bake in a moderate oven ( $375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) about 40 minutes, or until apples are tender. Uncover. Continue baking 5 minutes longer or until crumbs are browned. Serve hot with cream or fruit sauce. Four to six servings.
 (xat

herbert whitney, Rockport, Mass., is a Navy veteran. During the winter months he cooks in a Boston hotel. In the photograph above, he is shown at his summer job, broiling over The Forge at the Blacksmith Shop Restaurant, Roekport.

## MR. WHITNEY'S FAVORITE BANANA RECIPE IS

## Glazed Bananas

## 4 firm bananas*

 Lemon juice*Use all-yellow or slightly green-tipped bananas
Peel bananas. Brush well with lemon juice. Roll in sugar. Fry bananas slowly in butter until brown and tender . . . easily pierced with a fork . . . turning them to brown evenly. Serve hot as a vegetable. Four servings.

miss edith J. hodgdon, Northfield, Vermont, has been actively engaged in the food field since 1926. Among famous eating places where she has worked is Salmagundi's in Boston. At present she operates the Little House and Pantry in Northfield.

MISS HODGDON'S FAVORITE BANANA RECIPE IS

## 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)
*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 and continue beating until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Add flour mixture alternately with bananas, a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Turn into a well-greased bread pan ( $81 / 2 \times 41 / 2 \times 3$ inches) and bake in a moderate oven $\left(350^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) about 1 hour 10 minutes, or until bread is done. Makes 1 loaf.

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## Continucd from page 48

lie wired his wife: "Send motto and dimensious.'

An hour later a message came over the wire and the new lady clerk, who just came from lunch and who knew nothing of the previons message, read it and fainted.

The message said: "Unto us a child is born. 6 ft . long and 2 ft . wide."

PROBABLY THE ONLY PLACE In the world where mail ls delivered regularly on Sundays is: on Manchester Street, up in Manchester, Vt. Here's the story behind it. Abraham Lincoln for some summers stayed in Manchester at the Equinox Hotel. and when he was there his mail was delivered to him on Sundays, just as on week days.

Manchester Streeter: continue the custom as a tribute to him.

Dr. Chauncey Depew's recipe for happiness is to keep in touch with the young: "Join in their games, be a partner in their dance, romp the fastest and turn the quickest in the Vlrginia reel or country dance; go up to the old college. and sit down, and light your pipe, and sing college songs: take the children to the theatre, and howl with them at the roaring farce, and laugh with them at the comedy. and cry with them at the tragedy: be a confilant in their love affairs, and if they are not equal to it, write their love letters. and never stop writing some for yourself."

Ralph Waldo Emerson once said that he hesitated before throwing away the smallest scrap of a newspaper hefore looking at both sides of it, "lest it shonld contain some thought or fact or verse worthy of preservation."

A correspondent of the Springficld Republican tells the following story of Hannibal Hamlin when a young man: He called a caucus to choose delerates to the Maine conventions, State, county, and congressional. Two persons came, Hannibal himself and John Smith. They elected a full list of delegates, but when it camc to their credentials a difficulty arose. Hamliu was rhairman of the caucus, and smith secretary ; hut how was the gathering to be described? Hamlin said. "Mr.

Sunith, write, 'At a large and respectable caucus, so-and-so were chosen delegates to the State convention,' and then put the names," "But, Squire Hamlin, can we call this caucus large and respectable, - only you and me?" - "Why not, Mr. Smith? You are large, and I am respectable; what's the difficulty?" And the credentials were so inade out.

The New Pastor: Good morning, my dear child. Is your mamma at home?"

Willie: "Yes, sir, she's at home; but I'm afraid the consolations of religion will be thrown away on her to-day, sir." - "Dear me! And why so ?" - "She's havlng trouble with her jell, slr.". Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## A DELICATE FLUID

Housekeeper: "That milk you left yesterday was perfectly horrid. It tasted of garlic."

Milkman: "Milk is easily spoiled, Mum. Had you been cookin' garlic?"
"No, we haven't."
"Been keepin' garlic in th' milkpans, may be?"
"We never use it."
"Queer. May be some $o$ ' th' neighlors has been cookin' garlic."
"No, they haven't."
"Any visitors at your hense yesterday?"
"Not even a caller, except my daughter's French teacher."
"H'm! Better drop French, Mum." - New York Weekly.

## IN PASSING

The Excellence of Intentions is a distressingly poor cement for the Fragments of Failure.

If you are not too large for the place, you are too small for it
A pound of pluck is worth a ton of luck.

## FATHER'S DSSAY WRITING

Teacher-I am sorry to say it, IIenry, but your composition is not worthy of you. The rhetoric is faulty, the logic weak, the statements are based upon misinformation, and the style is lamentably crude.
nlenry - My ! Won't my dad be mad when 1 tell hlm that?
Teacher - But you can tell him you did your very best.

Henry - Did my best nothing. Dad wrote the whole of it himself.

## SCIENTISTS AT WORK

## Courtesy (in part) U. S. Department of Agriculture

1. "Feeding through the Leaves." We had learned in our student days that leaves breathed and were a kind of manufacturiug plant for the food sent up to them by the roots. But we didn't know that leaves ate. They do, as the use of soluble nitrates fed directly onto the leaves of any tree or shrub (though especially apple trees) by the customary spray machimes has proved. The particular product we have in mind is "Nugreen," put out by DuPont, and consisting of highly soluble nitrogen pellets. Used as it may be with other spray materials, it apparently obviates the need of hand-spread or machine broadcast fertilizers.

The time and money saved by combining the spraying and fertilization operations is obvious. Best time for applications ou apple trees would be just at the early pink, late pink, letal fall, and first cover stage - about ten days after the petal fall. Any variation of this schedule should probably not be put off later than the petal fall nor see a last application later than und June.

Whether the use of so much concentrated nitrogen is what is needed solely year aftex year for orchardists is a debatable question. Certainly the use of "Nugreen" or any other high nitrate product would not preclude the use of mulch every year or the use of balanced fertilizers as well - or in odd years.
2. "Seeding by Airplane on Ranges." After forest and brush fires it is desirable to assure growth of a quick cover as soon as possible. In CaIifornia, for example, the Forest Service has used planes to sow mustard over burned areas almost as soon as the ashes have cooled.

An experimental device that has given favorable results is the planting of "Pelleted" seeds. Seed is mixed with soil and the soil formed into small balls - like marbles or large shot. Each pellet is roughly a quarter of an inch in diameter and contains about half a dozen grass seeds. This method is so new that foresters have not yet had time to test it thoroughly or to make counts of the grasses that result from such seedings. But the pellets can be scattered fairly evenly by plane, and the snall balls of earth break dowu to provide some covering for the seeds.

The use of secding by plane is not efficient, or sufficient, unless the fire has left enough ash, as in. heavy timber or brush fires, to assure some coverage of the seeds. Grass fires practically denude the soil of cover, and in these cases the familiar ground methods of seeding still are the more successful.
3. "The Orange Situation." Up to 20 years ago orange crops had ranged below $1,200,0,00$ tons a year. Recent crops have been about four times that quantity. Consumption of the fresh fruit has more than doubled in the two decades, and now the consumption of the processed orange products has increased from a trifling supply to a quantity greater than the total crop of 20 rears ago.
4. "Toperop - The Commercial Stringbean." Toperop is the winner of the 1950 Gold Mcdal among the All-America selections - and has proved its high quality for eating fresh, for canming. and for freezing - with a higher yield (nearly double) than the common varieties. From the commercial grower's point of view it is wonderful, because he will get the full yield of this great crop in two pickings. As Topcrop cones into bearing in 7 weeks, repeated plantings every ten days or two weeks are desirable.
5. "Re-Use of City Water." Wherever mau has tapped natural reserves of water extensively, the water tables of our land have fallen. This is as true in the West as in the East. As true, in principle, for irrigation, as for the providing of great cities like New York or Los Angeles with their water. The subject is one for sermons - or volumes - or simple paragraphs. Or a sentence. We can exhanst our natural water supplies.

We can do these things to halt or offset overuse of water: distribute run-off water from mountain areas in the West to the plain areas where watcrs rush through - fan the waters out, or hold them back, to the end that they shall sink into the naturally thirsty soil
and so provide again the kind of water deposits that California has fast been draining dry with its artesian wells; return all water used (everywhere possible) to the gronnd water supply; hold within watershed potentials at all times the use of water for city and industrial purposes; spread the gospel that our land is the sponge from which we wring out water, be it hy rivers, dams. artesian wells, or surfaee wells
and we can exhanst these.
6. "The Old Chestnut Again." The old New England Chestnut and the Old Farmer have faith in each other. The Ohd Parmer doesn't believe the chestnut trees of New England and the East are things of the past - the pure strain. The chestunt trees of our youth despite vears of hight are not all dead yet (the stumps at least) - and there are new foumg shoots unhlighted - some of them bearing chestnuts. These reports are from many anthenticated sonrces in New England. Chinese chestunts may be introduced in the sontheast, and perhaps as far north as the New England states, and these, sweet and good-keepers; are apparently blight resistant. sipeculatively. may they not be coming in just when our chestnuts are on their way back?
Chestnuts of the "old strain" may or may not be able to shake off the blight. Logically they should be able to-after all these sears of dying - and now to spring anew and produce seedlings:
:. "More Artificial Insemimation." At the beginning of the year more than $2,400,000$ cows in more than 300, ,0tw herds are enrolled for artificial insemination. The Bureal of ludustry estimates that about 10) percent of all dairy cows in the Cnited States will have been bred artificially in the past year.
The primary advantace of artificial insemination is, of course, from the moch wider use of the rery best sires. The artificial hreeding association can afford to seleet sires of highest quality, such as the indirithal owner of a produeing herd could not expect to use beeause there are not enough sires of superior quality to go around.
8. "Pill For Lobsters." Hitherto lobsters caught in Maine or anywhere else along the eastern seaboard might be transported to western markets only in barrels with ice and seaweed - with an average loss of 10 to 30 per cent of the hohiter weight depending on the heat during shipment. Now Joseuh R. MacDonald, executive of the Live Pak Foods Company of Boston, has devised a pill which will protuce artifieial salt water of just the kind that will keen eastern lolsters alive and full-weiyhted till they reach their furthest destination. Lobsters cannot live in Pacific water, polluted water or fresh water, and so Mr. MaeDonald's pill -or "gmuk" as he ealls it-eombines the particular saltiness of North Atlantie waters with other chemicals retuired for healthy lobsters-and a eertain small allount of this added to auy fresh water will turn it into a proper carrier medimm for lohsters anywhere. Eventnally tanks of water so treated placed strategically all over the country will allow eastern seaboard lobsters to "swim" across the continent.
9. "Seeds from Canada." The C'nited Stater Department of Agrieulture report on importations of agricultural seeds emphasizes the close relation of farming north and sonth of the Canadian border. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the three crops for which imports of seed were greatest were sweet elover. alfalfa and oats. Of the more than 20 million ponnds of altalta seed. Canada supplied more than 19 million ponnds with the greater part of the remaining coming from the Vinion of South Africa. Canada also supplied nearly all of the more than 13 million ponnds of imported oat seeds.
10. "More Drying, More Kot of Sugar Brets." Though moisture and decay generally are thought to be a team of canse and result, it isn't so in the case of sugar berts according to. John $O$. Gaskill. susar beet specialist. He finds that the more the heets are dried before storing, the more they are subject to rot. Excessive drying eracks the cells of the beets makes them vulnerable to the attaeks of various organisms.
1.1. "Niacin, Thiamine, Kiboflavin and Iron." These, say the United States Department of Agriculture, are what have provided the "enrichment." of cereal foods in late years. About fij percent of all the
white flour sold as flour, bread and other cereal products in 1948 was enriched. At least 25 states now require earichment of white bread, rolls, and flour.
12. "Creeping Tractors." To slow down a tractor to 1 mile in 8 hours was just what the market needed-for particular purposes: the transplanting to nursery rows the tree and shrub seedlings grown in seed beds to supply planting stocks for windbreaks and for planting in woodlands and forest farms. Such "creeping" was properly the care of a Nursery Manager (pun intended) - Tom Bradley of the Soil Conservation Service - in charge of the tree nursery near Zanesville, Olio. He altered a tractor into a creeper by setting the engine of his tractor just enough ahead on its frame so that he could introduce an antomobile transmission into the power line. Then by operating both the regular tractor and the newly added transmission unit in low gear the machine could move steadily forward at 10 feet a minute. This is as fast as skilled workers can feed the tiny trees into the transplanting machines. The tractor hanls 5 of these units and permits a driver and 5 plaut handlers to get young trees into the nursery transplanting bed at the rate of about 10,000 an hour.
13. "Metal Ladders and Electricity." Because of their strength and light weight, ladders made of aluminum or similar metals hare become increasingly popular among fruit growers. However, unlike older types, metal ladders are excellent conductors of electricity.

The Farm Service Division of the Detroit (Mich.) Edison Company suggests, therefore, that special caution be taken to prevent contact with electric lines running through or alongside orchards, for such contact may result in serious, even fatal, accidents.
14. "Organic Gardening." Ray Koon, in the May 1950 issue of Horticulture, states: "The organic champions claim that chemical fertilizers are ruining our soils and undermining the health of man and animals and are responsible for nervousness, heart trouble, gall stones, ulcers, arthritis, rhemmatism and cancer. This is not proven!
"Another indictment against chemical fertilizers is that they are killing off our earthworms, those faithful underground toilers, so beneficial to the soil. The falsity of this claim has been proved again and again. The most recent report on this comes from the U.S.D.A. Research Station at Beltsville, Md., as a result of carefully controlled experiments: 'Earthworms thrive and do a better job of soil building on well-fertilized land. More benefit is obtained from fertilizer when earthworms are present.' So it works both ways.
"The defenders of the organic theory say that bugs and blights are not so likely to attack plants grown without fertilizer. Pests just don't like the taste of unfertilized plants, it seems. This is not true. It is true that healthy plants are better able to resist pest attacks than are unhealthy plants, but we grow such plants in soil well-balanced as to both organic matter and chemical plant food.
"And right there is the secret of successful farming and good gardeniug - the maintenance of a moper balance between organic materials and chemical fertilizer.
"Louis Bromfield, well-known author and the promrietor of Malabar farm in Ohio, recognizes the importance of a humus-packed soil, and las improved his impoverished acres hy turuing under tons of vegetable matter. Bint he says: 'Do not think for a second that I belong to what is called the organic farming group. It is inupossible for this country to do without chemical fertilizer and in great quantities." "

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"They are doomed to extinction. Mriven to the West, now hemmed in by settlers. the country crisscrossed by railroads, they haven't a chance.
"Orer 150,000 are used legitimately each year lyy trade and as many again are killed for sport.
"But we live only for the present, and rour grandchildren and mine will be going to a zon and paying boc each to have a look at a piece of buffalo skin. The history of the last century tells the same story, yet we continue to kill and slanghter."

How soon now may we be writing a similar story about the woodcock, the golden trout, the wild goose, and the pileated moodpeckerand others of our wild life friends? Or how many years before our children pay to see a maple?

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Pres. } \\ \text { No. } \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | V.P. | Name | Party | Inaug. | Served |
|  |  | George washington. |  |  | 1793-97 |
|  | 1 | John Adarns | Fed. | dilto | ${ }_{1797-1801}^{\text {dito }}$ |
| 2 | 2 | John Adams..... | Fed. | ditto | ditto |
| 3 | $3$ | Thomas Jetierson* | Dem. Rep. | ditto | ditto |
|  |  | Thomas Jefferson. | Dem. Rep. | ditto | 18 ditto |
| 4 | 4 | George Madison. | Dem. Rep. | 1809 | $1809-13$ ditto |
|  |  | George Clinton | Dem. Rep. | 1813 | 1813-17 |
| 5 | 5 | Eibridge Gerry James Monroe. | Dem. Rep. | ${ }_{1} 1817$ | ${ }_{1817}$ ditiol |
|  |  | Danlel D Tompkins |  | ditto | 1821-25 |
| 7 | 6 | John Quincy Adams | Rep. | 1825 | 1825-29 |
|  | 7 | John C. Calhoun | Dem. | ditto | ${ }_{1829}$ |
| 7 |  | John C. Calhoun | Dem. | ditto | ${ }_{1833-37}$ |
|  | 8 | Martin Van Buren |  | ditto | ditto |
| 8 | 9 | Martin Van Buren. | Dem. | ${ }_{\text {ditto }}^{1837}$ | 1837-41 |
| 9 |  | Wlulam H. Harrison* | Whig | 1841 | $1841-$ |
|  | 10 | John Tyler |  | ditto | ${ }_{\text {dilto }}$ |
| 11 |  | James K. Poik | Dem. | 1845 | 1845-49 |
|  | 11 | George M. Dalias | Whig | ditto | ditto |
| 12 | 12 | Zachary Taylor* | Whig | ${ }_{\text {ditto }}$ | 1849 |
| 13 | 12 | Millard Filmore* | Whig |  | 1850-53 |
|  | 13 | Franklin Pierce. |  | ${ }_{\text {ditto }}^{1853}$ | 1853-57 |
| 15 |  | James Buchanan | Dem. | 1857 | 185761 |
|  | 14 | J. C. Breckinridge | Rep. | 1861 | ${ }_{1861-65}^{\text {dito }}$ |
| 16 | 15 | Hannibal Hamlin. |  | ditto | ditto |
|  |  | Abraham Lincoln* | Rep. | ${ }_{\text {ditto }} 1865$ | 1865 |
|  | 16 | Andrew Johnson. |  | ${ }^{\text {ditto }}$ | ${ }_{1865-69}^{\text {ditto }}$ |
| 1718 |  | Andrew Sohnson | Rep. | 1869 | 1869-73 |
|  | 17 | Schuyler Colfax. | Rep. | ditto | ditto |
| 19 |  | Henry Wilson. |  | ditto |  |
|  |  | Rutherford B.Hayes | Rep. | 1877 | 1877-81 |
| 20 | 19 | William A. Wheeler | Rep. | 1881 | $1881-$ |
|  | 20 | Chester A. Arthur |  | ditto | ditto |
| $\stackrel{21}{22}$ |  | Chester A. Arthur** | Rep. Dem | 1885 | $1881-85$ 188589 |
|  | 21 | Thomas A. Hendricks |  | ditto | ditto |
| 23 |  | Benjamin Harrison | Rep. | 1889 | 1889-93 |
|  | 22 | Levi P. Morton, | Dem | ${ }_{1893}$ | ${ }_{1893-97}$ |
| 24 | 23 | Adiai E. Stevenson | Rep. | ditto | ${ }_{1897-1901}$ |
|  | 24 | Warrett A. Hobart. | Rep. | ditto | ditto |
|  |  | Willam McKinley* | Rep. | 1901 | $1901-$ |
| 25 | 25 | Theodore Roosevelt | Rep. | ditto | ${ }_{1901-05}^{\text {ditto }}$ |
|  |  | Theodore Roosevelt. | Rep. | 1905 | 1905-09 |
| 26 | 29 | Charles W. Fairbank | Rep. | ${ }_{1909}$ | ${ }_{1909}{ }^{\text {ditto }}$ |
|  | 27 | James S , sherman |  | ditto | ditto |
| 27 |  | Woodrow Wilson. | Dem. | 1913 | $\begin{aligned} & 1913-17 \\ & 1917-21 \end{aligned}$ |
| 28 | 28 | Thomas R. Marshal1 | Rep. | ${ }_{1921}$ | ${ }_{\text {ditto }}$ |
|  | 29 | Calvin Coolldge. |  | ditto | ditto |
| 29 |  | Calvin Coolldge** | Rep. |  | $1923-25$ $1925-29$ |
|  | 30 | Charles G. Dawes. |  | ditto | ditto |
| 30 |  | Herbert C. Hoover | Rep. | 1929 | 1929-33 |
| 31 |  | Cranklin D. Rooseveit | Dem. | 1933 | ${ }_{1933-37}$ |
|  | 32 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 33 | Franklin D. Roosevcit. | Dem. | 1941 | 1941-45 |
|  |  | Henry A. Wallace. ${ }_{\text {Frankin }}^{\text {D. }}$. Roosevcit | Dem. | ${ }^{\text {dilto }}$ | ${ }_{\text {ditto }}^{\text {dita- }}$ |
|  |  | Harry S. Truman |  | ditto | dit to |
| 32 |  | Harry S. Truman |  | 1945 | 1945-49 |
|  | 34 | Alben W. Barkley. |  | ditto | ditto |

## IOU CAN IIHIR IIARTRY COMING?

Some years ago some idle wit (onlected tigures giving the distances to which sound is conreyed under favorable atmospheric conditions. Ite reported that J. J. Stranalian of Erie, $N$. Y. heard the noise of the train and its whistle on the trestle at wirie, nineteen miles distant. W. J. M. of San Pablo, Calif. could hear clearly on calm Fall days the rumble of cars and the train whistle from a trestle eighteen miles distant. J. H. S. said he could hear frequently the railroad shop whistle at Grand Island from his home in Orville, 28 miles distant. C. V. swarthout, Cape Vincent, N. Y. frequently heard the whistle at Kingston, Ontario, twenty miles away. Carpenters working on the roof of a Jafirey. New Hampshire church are said to have heard the cannon at Bunker Hill -sixty-five miles away.

## PALACE OF ICE

Built by the direction of Anne, Empress of Russia, in 1739 to honour the nuptials of Prince Galatzin with a leasant girl was The Palace of Ice. The bride and bridegroom had to pass their wedding night in a room the walls of which, all the furniture, and even the herl itself were wholly of ice.

## LUCKY FRIDAY

Friday is a lucky day for the C.S. Christopher Columbus sailed for America on r'riday, August 21. He discovered America on Friday, October 12. On Friday, Jan. 4, 1493 , he retnrned to Spain. and arrived safcly on Friday, March 13. On Friday, Nov. 22 , he arrived safely again on our shores, and on Friday, June 13, 1494 he discovered this contincnt. On Friday, March 5. 1496, Henry VIII gave John Cabot his commission. On Friday, Sept. 7, 1505 , Melendez founded St. Augustine. On Friday, Nor. 10, 1620, the Mayflower reached Provincetown . and Plymouth on Friday. the 22nd. Saratora surrendered Friday. Oct. 17, 1757. Yorktown surrendered Friday, Sept. 19, 1791. John Adams moved for U.S. Independence on Friday, July 7 , 1776. The Newfonndland cable was laid safely ly Friday, July 27, 1866 .

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## The Foiage ano Trabaile of Gir John ftaundeville, ziniglt.

In 1356 A.D. John Maundeville, an Englishman, penned by hand in tour different languages an account of travels he had made over a period of 34 rears. Excerpts trom this book taken from a 1725 Enghish edition, now out of print, follow. The spelling in these excerpts has been modernised, the construction remains like the original. The woodents reprinted here are identical with the originals. The original rans some 316 pages in type and is much songht by scholars everywhere. Owners of this edition of the Almanac shonld realise that these excerpts constitute the only arailable American or English "Maundeville," as well as a first edition in the modernised spelling.

Much of Maundeville is incredible and fantastic but the border land of this strange, "real." world of the present day - a world of changing frontiers, discovery, and invention-is certainly no less incredible than that of Sir John.
"John Marndeville departed from his country (England) in the year of Christ 1322; and as another Ulysses. retnrned home, after a space of 34 years. . . ln the time of his travaile he was in Scythla, the greater and less Armenia. Egypt. both Lybyas, Arahia, Syria, Media, Mesopatamia. Persia, Chaldaea, Greece, Illyrium, Tartary, and divers others kingdoms of the world."

Sir John speaks:

## Of the zand Of Cartary and the Great 张han

Now 1 have told you of some of the ways, by land and water that men go to Jerusalem; yet there is one way entirely by land unto Jerusalem - and that is by France. But the way is full long and perilous. And whoso goeth that way. he must through Alamayn (Germany) and I'russia; and so unto Tartary. This Tartary belongs to the great Khan.
This is a poor land and beareth but little frnit. For there groweth little of corn or srain or beans or peas; but beasts be there enough. And there the people eat nonght but flesh withont bread; and they drink the broth thereof, and also they drink the milk. And all manner of wild beasts they eat - wild dogs, cats, raccoons, and all other wild beasts. And they have no wood or else little. And therefore they warm themselves and cook there over horse dung and cow dung, and of other beasts. dried against the sun. and princes and others eat but once in the day; and that bnt little. and they be right fonl folk and of evil kind.
And in summer falleth many tempests and many hideous thunders and lightnings that slay mnch people and heasts. It is a country not worthy for honnds to dwell in. It is a country to sow to thistles and briers and broom and thorns - for no other thing is it good.


## Of the 报隹解s of Saracens

Of the Saracens I shall tell of a hook Maliomet wrote that is called the Alkaron．In which book is written，among other things，that the Good shall go to Paradise and the Evil to Hell．And if a man is asked what Paratise means，he says Paradise is a place of delights where man shall find all manner of fruits in all seasons and rivers running of milk and honey and of wine and of sweet water：and they shall have fair houses and noble made of precions stones and of gold and of silver；and that every mau shall have 80 wives，all maidens；and he shall hare ado with them every day，and he shall find them always maidens．．．．Mahomet loved irell a good hermit， and so often went Mahomet to this hermit that all his men were wroth；for he would gladly hear this hermit preach and keep his men awake all night．Therefore his men thought to put this hermit to death；and so it befell upon a night that llahomet was drunken of good wine，that he fell asleep；and his men took his sword out of its sheath while he slept，and therewith they slew this hermit and put the sword all bloody in the sheath again．And at morrow when he found the hermit dead，he was full sorry and wroth and would have done his men to death：but they all with one accord said that he himself had slain him while he was drunken and showed him his sword all bloody．And he trowed they had spoken truly． And then he cursed the wine and all those that drink it．And there－ fore saracens that be devout drink no wine－but some drink it privily．


At the hill of Garasoun，in Deluze，Egypt，where Abraham vould have sacrifiecd his son Isaac

## Of the 3and of 30 oh

The land of Joh is a full fair conutre，plenteons of all wood things． There be bills where men get great plenty of Janna，in greater abundance than in any other country．This Manna is called Bread of Angels；and it is a white thing that is full sweet and ripht delicious： and more sweet than honer or sugar：and it cometh of the dew of Heaven that falleth upon the grass in that country：and it congeleth
and beeometly all white and swete; and men puttetl it in medecines for rich men to make the stomach relax, and to purge evil blood, for it cleanseth the blood and putteth out melaneloly.

## Of the Zand of the Gmazons

Beside the land of Caldea is the land of the Amazons. And in the realm is all women. For some time there was a king in that country and men married. But it so befell that the king liad war; the which king was slain and all the good hood of his realm. And when the queen and all the other noble ladies saw that they were widows, and that all the royal blood was lost, they armed themselves, and, as witless creatures. they shared all the men of the country that were left. For they would that all the women were widows as the queen and they were.

From that time forwards they never would suffer man to dwell among them longer than 7 days and 7 nights; nor that any eliild that were male should dwell among them longer than he were weaned. If the child be a female they do away with one of its breasts with a hot iron: and if it be of a woman of great lineage they do away with the left breast that it may hetter bear a shield: and if it be of a woman of simple blood, they do away with the riglit breast so that it may shoot a bow.


## Zn Ethiopia

In that eountry is a well that in the day is so cold that no man may drink therefrom: and in the night it is so hot that no man may suffer his hand therein. In Ethiopia be many kinds of folk. In that country be folk that lave but one fuot; aud they go so fast it is a marvel; and the foot is so large that it shatloweth all the body against the sun when they would lie and rest them. In Nthiopia when the children be yonng and little, they all he yellow; and they wax of age, that yellowness turneth to be all black.

## Zn 3ndia - of the delell that changes its odor evere four of tije day

Above the city of Polombe is a $x$ reat monntain, and at the foot of the mount is a fair well and great that hath the ulor and taste of all the spices; and at every hour the odor changetl and so also the taste. And whoso drinketh 3 times, without eating, of that water, he is free of all manner of siekness and will always he young. I have drunken 3 or 4 times, and methinketh, I am the better for it. Some men call it the Well of Youth, and say that the well cometh out of Paradise, and therefore it is of suel virtue.


Wallyere the father eateth the son, or the son the father, the bushand the wife, or the wife the lushand

In this isle it so befalleth, that if the father or the mother or father of any of their fricnds be sick. anon the son goeth to the priest and asks the idol if his father, mother, or friend is like to die of that sickness or not. And if the devil that is within the idol answer the sick one shall live, they keep him well; and if he say that he shall die, then the priest goeth with the son and with the wife of him that is sick and they put their hands upon his mouth. and stop his breath and so slay him. And after that they chop the body all in small pieces, and pray all their friends to come eat of him that is dead: and they send for all the minstrels of their countryside aud make a solemn feast. And all that be of his kin, or claim to be his triends, and they come not to that feast, then are they shamed and outcast forever.

Here in this land they eat man's flesh to deliver the man of pain. For if the worms of the earth eat him, then shall the soul suffer great pain. When the flesh is thin, then say the friends they have done great sin to lave let him linger so long and to suffer so much pain. And when they find the flesh fat, they sas it is a good thing to have sent him so soon to Paradise; and that they have not long suffered him to endure in pain.

## -1. ffolk flaruelousty zisfigured

In one isle are folk whose stature is of a cursed kind, that have no heads; and their eyes be in their shoulders. And int another isle be folk that hath lips so great that when they sleep in the sun, they can cover all their faces with their lips. And in another isle be folk with sreat cars antl long that hangeth down to their knees. And when one entereth again into the land of the great Khan there be folk of little stature but three span long. They marry when they be one lialf year of age and beget children. And they live only but 6 or 7 years at the mosto And he that lives $\dot{S}$ years men hold him right passing old.


## Of the $\mathfrak{G r e a t}$ 玉hau of $\mathfrak{C a t j a y}$

In the city of Caydon in Cathay is the seat of the great Khan in a marvelous great palace，the wahls of which are two miles around； and within the walls it is full ot other lalaces．And in the garden of the great palace is a great hill，upon which there is another palace． And all abont the palace and the hill be many trees bearing many different fruits．And all about the hill be dykes both wreat and deep： and beside them be great vineyards，and in these vineyards so many wild geese and ducks and swans and herous，that they be without number．And all about these dykes and vineyards is the great gar－ deu，full of wild heasts；so that when the great khan will have sport to take any of the beasts or the fowls，he will not chase them but shoot them from his windows without leaving his room．


## Tye Ifsle of gitange 廷easts

There be an isle that hath many heasts．There be in that country many camcls that is a beast as little as a goat，and liveth by the air alone and eateth nousht nor drinketh nonght at any time．And he changeth his color many times，all manner of colors that he list， save only red and white．There be also in that conntry passing great serpents，some 120 feet long．and they also of diverse colors． And there be othres that have crests npon their heads and they go npright upon their feet，and they keep their jaws open from which always they drob renom．And there be wild swine as big as oxen in our country and minicorns as great as wild swine here．And there he lions all white，and a heast that is greater than a horse that men call Odenthos：and they have a hlack head and 3 lons horns trench－ ant in the front and sharp as a sword；and the body is slender． And he is a full felonous beast，and he chaseth and slayeth the elephant．

## Bheturn 置ome

I John Manndeville Knight above（although I be unworthy），de－ parted from our countries and passed over the swa the year of grace 1322．have passed through many lands and many isles and many countries，and searched full many strange places and heen in many a right good honourable company，and at many a fair deed of arms （albeit I did nonc myself from mine insuficiency）now am I come home（in spite of myself）to rest：for gont and arthritis distract me． Thus taking solare in my wretched rest，recording the time passed， I have put these things in this book，the year of grace 1356 in the 34th year that I departed from our countrics．

## WORD CHARADES

(For answers turn to page 96)

My second wakes when by my first
The Birds are set a-singing,
And with the echo of their joy
The forest deep is ringing.
My whole. a dainty fragile thing, Braved wind and wave and tide, And now enshrined in listory's page
It lives, a nation's pride.
St. Nicholas Magazine
(The following Charades are all taken from At the Sign of the Sphinx by Carolyn Wells)

On either side the river lie
Long fields of harley and of rye; My lirst blows free beneath the sky.
And through the field the road runs by
To many-towered Camelot.
There she weaves by night and day
A magic web of colors gay;
She dare not from my second stray,
The Lady of Shalott.
The remmy hridule glittered free. Like to some branch to stars we see;
Perhaps is was my whole to thee, $O$ bold Sir Lancelot!

## 3

Demure, modest, and meek,
In my whole she rode by, With my first on her cheek, And a smile in her eye.
And when she had passed, I said, "She's a dear,
And her critic my last,
To say she is queer."

## 4

Beneath the sharp axe Queen Mary knelt,
And often its blows my first has dealt
To kings and queens and chickens.

The hour for my whole to each mnst come.
My first of my sccond is thought hy some
The finest work of Dickens.

Though hardly a path of glory. My first leads to the grave;
Unless by giving my second
Both life and health we sare.
My third is of very small valuc,
The favorite haunt of a mouse:
My whole you will find in the kitchen
Of every well-ordered house.

## 6

Sweet I'riscilla at my side
Gayly o'er the waves we ride.
As we banter on the yacht.
She is happy. I am not;
For beneath my first, her eves Frown and smile and tantalize. Though she rules my very soul. She is governed by my whole.
If she'd only marry me,
How contented I would be:
If I heard our wedding-bell,
If my second on us fell,
Gayly then away I'd ride
Sweet Priscilla at my side.

$$
\boldsymbol{7}
$$

My first's a sum of money that I have never seen
Though I have earned it often and spent it too, I ween.

When money is my second tis often hard to get;
My secoud is a pretty sight, although it's rather wet.

My whole's a sad misfortune caused by a summer rain;
It makes much trouble in my first. and goes against the grain.

## 8

To win my first men struggle all their lives,
Yet willingly present it to their wives.
The wise man no great fortune lias amassed.
But lives his life contented with my last.
An infaut is my whole at early age:
And Lot's wife was my whole on Scripture's nage.


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And Pastel Art Papers Over White Vellum Inserts.
RAINBOW ASSORTMENT, Attractively Packaged,

## OLD FASHIONED PUZZLES

## From St. Nicholas Magazine

(Answers to appear on page 96)

## 1. Double Acrostic

1. The subject of your thoughts I tell.
2. A word that speaks a long farewell.
3. A native of a distant land.
4. I mean to seize with sudden hand.
5. And I to take with trust the true.
6. In Italy, my home, I grew.
7. Me, before all, should men pursue.

## Initials

Never fonnd on land or sea; But in mid-air look for me.

## Finals

Piercing darkness, golden bright, Giving life and shedding light.

## 2. Enigma

I am composed of thirty-eight letters: My 30, 4, 21, 5, 24, 38 is a city in the United States. My $1,22,9$ is a domestic animal. My $6,34,19,13$ is the name of a month. My 14, 17, 31 is an insect. My 6, 7, 28, 33, 35,21 are employed in court. My 29, 18, 20, 12, 5 is one of the five senses. Му 23. $36,28,25,32,27,18,20$, 12 , 11 is a number. My $26,33,35$, 29,10 is a usefnl animal. My $30,2,37$ is a weapon used by the Indians. My 15, 3, 8, 34, 16 is to endow. My whole is an old saying.

## 3. Riddle

Take the name of a useful animal, insert a consonaut, and find the name of a celebrated mountain; ther insert a vowel, and find a confection.

## 4. Geographical Acrostic

1. A famous watering-place. 2. A fresh water lake in Central Africa that Livingstone investigated. 3. One of the oldest cities in Asia. 4. A large island in the Northern Ocean, famons for its boiling springs and subterranean fires. 5. An empire that has four hundred millions of inhabitants and the oldest government now
in existence. 6. A range of mountains whose tops are covered with perpetual snow, and the country all around covered with perpetual verdure. 7. A river and gulf of Siberia. 8. A frozen northern country. 9: A land you and I love. 10. The country where Scott and Burns were born. The initials of the above will give you the name of one whom we hope you are glad to see.

## Beheaded Rhymes

Fill the first blank with a certain word; the secoud, by the same word minus its first letter; the third, by original word minus first two letters; and in like manner the lines of the second stanza:

## I

The princess who once tried to....
Her fair hand wounded with the....
A magic sleep, she then fell.... And thus for years she lay;

## II

Until, to break the slumber.... Ere her sweet soul by it were.... A noble kniglit, by true love.... Kissed all the spell away.

## Cross-Word

My first is in crow, but not in hawk;
My second is in landing, but not in dock;
My third is in horse, and also in mule;
My fourth is in govern, but not in rule;
My fifth is in patch, but not in mend;
My sixth is in tear but not in rend;
My seventh is in trouble, but not in grief;
My eighth is in robber, but not in thief;
My ninth is in saw, but not in seen;
My whole is the name of a wicked queen.

## All Named Smith?

Every man has two parents, four grandparents, eight great grandparents, sixteen great-great grandparents, etc. If we call one generation 30 years and carry out the above calculation to the Norman Conquest each person in England inust have had 32 million ancestors. Carry the calculation farther back and soon you will pass beyond any population which ever existed on the globe. A thousand years from now brings the number up to $1,024,000,000$.

Here's to You:
The drinking of healths originated during the Danish occupation of Britian. The Danes frequently stabbed Englishmen while in the act of drinking. It finally became necessary for the English, in view of the constant repetition of this dastardly mode of assasination to enter into coupact by these mutual pledres of security for each other's health and preservation. Hence the custom of pledging each other's health. Next time you toast a friend, remind him then it is just a promise rou won't stab him intil later ?

# F YOU <br> GET UP NIGHTS 

## Check These Symptoms For KIDNEY TROUBLE

If you get up many times during the night to go to the bathroom, you may have nonorganic Kidney Trouble. Some of the symptoms, in addition to getting up nights are, bladder weakness, burning passage, leg pains, circles under eyes, loss of pep, nervousness, headaches, dizziness. You may need a reliable, stimulantdiuretic like KED-NEX PILLS to help, Nature remove irritating excess acids, poisonous wastes and certain germs. This cleansing flushing action lielps alleviate many pains, aches, soreness, stiff-ness-helps reduce night and day callsallows you to enjoy and benefit by restful sleep. So order KED-NEX PILLS today, but send no money. Pay postman $\$ 2$ plus postage and C.O.D. charges. If you send cash with order we pay all postal charges. MONEY BACK IF NOT HELPED. YOU can order KED-NEX PILLS with confidence for if you are not helped by the very first box we'll give you back your moncy. Rush name and address NOW.

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Flat and oval reeds, $\$ 1.75$ per pound. All postpaid.

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Quick trick!! Spread UNDERWOOD'S on toast under poached or scrambled eggs


## FARM FARE FOR CITY LIVING

## MAINE CLAM CHOWDER

$1 / 4$ pound salt pork 2 medium sized onions
$11 / 2$ quarts fresh clam broth 2 medium size potatoes 1 pint fresh clams

Dice and saute the salt pork. Chop the onions and add to the salt pork and continue cooking for about five more minutes. Add the clam broth.. then the cuhed potatoes and cook for about 20 minutes longer. Add the chopped clams and cook for five more minutes.. . then add milk and cream and bring to a boil. Lastly add butter and salt and pepper to taste.

## PECAN MUFFINS

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
$1 / 2$ teas, nutmeg
1/2 teas, cinnamon
1/4 teas, eground clove
$1 / 4$ cup sugar
Sift all the dry ingredients together. Stir in the nuts. Combine the milk and egg and stir into the dry mixture. Add the melted shortening and pour into greased muffin tins and bake in a $425^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. oren for about 25 minutes.

## BOSTON COOKIES

8 teaspoons butter $S$ teaspoons lard
1 cup sugar
1 egg. well beaten
$1 / 4$ cup milk
Cream the butter and the lard together. Add the sugar, egg and milk to rreamed mixture. Sift and add the dry ingredients. Add ranilla. Roll thin and cut with large round cutter. Bake in a $375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. oren for about six minutes.

## DURGIN PARK BLUEHERRY CAKE

3/4 cup sugar
2 beaten eggs
3 cups flour
3 teas. baking powder
3/4 teas. salt
Jix the sugar with the heaten eggs. Sift the flour, the baking powder and salt and add. Stir in the blueberries, melted butter and milk. Beat just enough to mix. Bake in a $400^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. oven for about thirty minutes.

## PARKER HOUSE TRIPE

Cut fresh tripe in four inch squares. Season to taste with salt and pepper and sprinkle with flour. then dip into pure olive oil and sprinkle with bread crumbs. Broil slowly for two or three minutes on each side or until the crumbs are brown. Serve with


## FOR FOLKS WHO KNOW

Have you known the savory aroma that filled the air of an olden-time New England kitchen when a pot of day-long-baked beans came sizzling from the oven?

Then it's for you that B \& M Beans are baked-really baked in down-east ovens all day long, from the traditional New England pork-and-molasses recipe.

The only difference-you need merely re-heat $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{M}$ Baked Beans and serve them.

## MUSTARD SAUCE

Saute 1 T. minced onion in 3 T. butter. Add 2 T. cider vinegar and simmer for five minutes. Noisten 2 Teaspoons dry mnstard with 1 T. water and blend. Then add 1 cup brown gravy. Allow to simmer for a few minutes and serve very liot.

## NANTUCKET CORN PUDDING

1 egg
1 cup milk
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
Beat the eggs; add the milk, seasonings, butter and corn. Turn the mixture into a binttered baking dish. Bake in a moderate or $350^{\circ} \mathbf{F}$. oven for about 40 minutes or until the mixture will not adhere to a silver linife when inserted in the center. Serve as a main cuurse dish.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Stain Removal: Always start with an ample supply of cleaning pads made of absorbent cotton materials and cleaning cloths (when possible) made of the same material as the garment to be cleansed. Treat all stains as soon as possible.. this prevents setting! Always test the cleaning agent on a small piece of the material found on inside seams or if necessary, at the hemline.
Chewing Gum: Scrape off as much as possible. Dampen cleaning cloth with carbon tetrachloride and apply with a circnlar rnbbing motion.
Coffee: Soak the stain immediately in cold water, wash in mild soapsuds and rinse thoronghly. If the fabric is not washable sponge with cold water, allow to dry .. if stain still remains use noninflammable cleaning tluid.

Egg: Use soap and cold water. Hot water has a tendency to harden the egg hence may set the stain.
Fruit Stains: Act immediately. Use cold water. If the garment is washable soak in cold water and then sponge with bleach water. If the garment is not wasliable sponge with cold water, or soak stained portion in cool water and then apply a few drops of white vinegar.

Grass: Rub with heavy suds, using a soft brush if fabric is washable. If not, slonge with alcohol if fabric will stand the test.

Greasy Food: Scrape off excess with spatula; sponge with carbon tetrachloride and launder.
Grease: (Antomobile, Road Oil. ete.) Remove excess with dull knife. Rub lard into the spot nntil no more grease is picked np. Scrape off and launder. If fabric is not washable sponge with carhon tetrachloride or take as quickly as possible to an expert cleanser.

Indelible Pencil: If fabric is wasliable and will pass the test then soak in alcohol. If stain remains then stretch the fabric over a bowl filled with hot water and apply bleacl water.
lodine: If washable fabric is to be treated sponge with a dilute solution of ammonia. (Six drops of ammonium hydroxide in $1 / 2$ measnring cup of water.) If on heavier fabric apply a paste of raw starch and warm water. Allow to dry and brush off. Repeat if necessary.

Iron Rust: Stretch the fabric over a bowl of steaming hot water. Moisten the stains with clear water and apply lemon juice with a medicine dropper. Rinse and repeat if necessary. Or sprinkle stain with salt, moisten with lemon juice and expose to bright snnlight. If fabric is not washable take to expert cleaner.

Lipstick or Kouge: Sponge with carbon tetrachloride.
Mercurochrome: Wash out as quickly as possible with clear water. If this does not work take to a professional cleaner as this is one of the most difficult stains to remove.

Mildew: Soak in a solution of bleach water. Sometimes stains of this nature can lie removed by wasling and then allowed to dry in the sinn.

Mud: Allow to dry thorouglily. If stain remains sponge with alcohol and lannder.

Nail Polish: If the stain is on polish a regular polish remover may be applied. Do not use this method on rayon or shlk.

Perspiration: Lannder promptly. If the folor has changed hold the stain over a bottle of ammoninm hydroxide. If the color has gone nothing can he done.


Rich, flavory, fresh White House Coffee vacuum packed in air-tight tins and jars, or buy it in the triple-sealed package for economy.

Save the box tops. Write for our list of available merchandise premiums.

Salad Dressing: Sponge with cold water and dry. Remove remaining grease with carbon tetrachloride. If a rayon material sponge with carbon tetrachloride.
scorch: Moisten stain with clear water and place in the direct sun light. Repeat if necessary. If fabric is not washable a good cleanser is your best bet.

Water Spots: With such fabrics as relveteens, velvets or corduroys water spots can be removed by steaming garment in a closed bathroom with a tub filled with steaming hot water. (A wonderful way of banishing wrinkles from clothes when traveling.)

## HOUSEHOLD HELPS

To Read Electric Light Meters: The pointer on the extreme right measures the units in kilowatt hours: the one to the left of it measures units in tens of kilowatt hours .. . the next measures in hundreds and the pointer on the far left, thousands. Read your meter from left to right. (If any pointer lies between two figures use the smaller number.)

To keep Clothes from Freezing in the Winter: Simply add a large handful of table salt to the rinse water.

To Clean Neckties: Place in a glass jar filled with cleaning flnid. Put on jar rubber, screw cap on tightly and shake jar until dirt is loosened.

Clotheslines: Before using new one boil for thirty minutes. This minimizes stretching and tangling. To clean boil again in a strong salt solution or wrap the line around a washboard and scrub with brush and soap.

To Water Plants while away: Lse a special wick made for this purpose or a home made one that you have made from cheesecloth or burlap. Place this wick in the hole in the bottom of the container. The rest of the watering wick rests in mater in a partially covered container that supports the pot. The wick works like a lamp wick that carries oil to the flame.

Fly Catcher: Flies like string for a roost. Dip the string in a strong solution of insecticide that is strong with DDT. Just hang this string or several from the ceiling or from a light cord. Remember ... it takes a little time for the insecticide to take effect but you'll notice that there are fewer flies around.

## WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

1. Paper
2. Cotton
3. Leather
4. Books or Flowers
5. Wood
6. Iron
7. Copper and Rrass
8. Bronze and Electrical gadgets
9. Pottery
10. Tin and Aluminum
11. Steel
12. Silk and linen

| 13. Lace |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 14. | Crystal |
| $\underline{\square} 5$. | Silver |
| 30. Pearl |  |
| 3 3. Coral |  |
| 40., Ruby |  |
| 45. Sapph |  |
| 50. Gold |  |
| 5.5. Emerald |  |
| 60. Platinum <br> 75. Diamond |  |
|  |  |

## POMANDER BALL

Make from apples, oranges or lemons. Select firm fruit and stick with whole cloves covering the entire surface. Hang in a clothes closet or place in a dresser drawer.

## POTPOURRI

10 cups dried rose petals
3 ounces orris root
$1 / 2$ ounce each: $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ground cloves } \\ \text { Cinnamon } \\ \text { Allspice }\end{array}\right.$
Mix the ingredients thoronghly and allow them to mellow in an earthenware crock for several weeks before transfcring to smaller jars. This is the potpourri base and sou may add herbs, spices or dricd blossoms of your own preference. (The rose petals should be picked just after the dew has dried off them. Spread them on a window sercen. Dry these petals in a cool airy room, never in the direct sunlight. When dried, rub them into a powder and then blend with the other ingredients.)

## Tables of Measures

## Apothecaries

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

## Avoirdupois

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

## Cubic Measure

1 cubic foot $=1728$ cubic inches
1 cubic yard＝27 cu．feet 1 register ton（shipping measure） $=100$ cubic feet
1 U．S．slipping ton $=40 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$ ．
1 cord $=128$ cubic feet
1 U．S．liquid gallon＝4 quarts $=231$ cubic inches 1 imperial gal．$=1.20$ U．S．gals． $=0.16$ cubic feet
1 board foot $=144$ cubic inches

## Dry Measure

2 pints $\qquad$ $=1$ quart（qt．）
4 quarts ．．．．．．．．．$=1$ gallon（gal．）
$\left.\begin{array}{l}2 \text { gallons or } \\ 8 \text { quarts } . . . . . . .\end{array}\right\}=1$ peck
4 pecks ．．．．．．．．．．．$=1$ struck bushel

## Household Measures

120 drops water二1 teaspoon
60 drops thick fluid＝1 teaspoon
2 teaspoons $=1$ dessertspoon
3 teaspoons $=1$ tablespoon
16 tablespoons $=1 \mathrm{cup}$
1 cup＝1／2pt．
1 cup water二 $1 / 21 \mathrm{lb}$ ．
4 tablespoons flour＝1 oz．
2 tablespoons butter $=1 \mathrm{oz}$ ．
3 teaspoons soda $=1 / 2$ oz．
4 teaspoons baking powder $=$ $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$ ．
2 cups granulated sugar＝11b．
$21 / 2$ cups confectioners＇sugar＝ 1 lb ．
$21 / 2$ cups wheat flour＝$=1$ lb．
$31 / 2$ cups whole wheat flour＝ 1 Ib ．
$21 / 2$ cups buckwheat flour $=1 \mathrm{lb}$ ．
$51 / 3$ caps coffee＝ 11 b ．
$61 / 2$ cups tea $=1 \mathrm{lb}$ ．
2 cups lard＝1 1b．
2 cups butter $=1$ ib．
2 cups corn neat－1 1 \％．
2 cups powdered sugar＝1 Ib．
2 cups brown sugar＝1 lb．
2 cups raisins $=11 \mathrm{~b}$ ．
2 cups currants $=1 \mathrm{lb}$ ．
$9 \mathrm{eggs}=1 \mathrm{lb}$ ．

## Linear Measure

1 foot $=12$ inches
1 yard＝3 feet
1 rod＝ $51 / 2$ yards $=161 / 2$ feet
1 mile $=320$ rods $=1760$ yards $=$
5280 feet
1 nautical mile $=6080$ feet
1 knot＝1 nautical mile per hour
$1 \mathrm{furlong}=1 / 8 \mathrm{mile}=660$ feet $=$ 220 yards
1 league $=3$ miles $=24$ furlongs
1 fathom＝2 yards＝6 feet
1 cliain $=100$ links $=22$ yards
1 link＝7．92 inches
1 hand＝4 inches
1 span $=9$ inches

## Liquid Measure

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

## Square Measure

1 square foot $=144$ square inches
1 sq．yard＝9 sq．feet
1 sq．rod＝ $301 / 4$ sq．Jards＝ $2721 / 4 \mathrm{sq}$ ．feet
1 acre $=160$ sq．rods $=43 \overline{5} 60$ sq．ft．
1 sq．mile $=640$ acres三
102400 sq．rods
1 sq．rod＝625 square links
1 sq．chain＝16 square rods
1 acre $=10$ square chains

## Troy

（Used in weighing gold，silver， jewels）
1 pennyweight＝24 grains
1 ounce $=20$ pennyweight
1 pound $=12$ ounces

## Metric

1 inch $=2.54$ centimeters
1 meter $=39.37$ inches
1 yard＝0．914 meters
1 mile $=1609$ meters $=$

$$
1.61 \text { kilometers }
$$

1 sq ．inch $=6.45 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{cm}$ ．
1 sq．yard＝0．84 sq．m．
1 sq ．nille $=2.59 \mathrm{sq}$ ． km ．
1 acre $=0.40$ hektars
1 cu．yald $=0.76$ cubic meters
1 cu．meter $=1.31$ cubic yards
1 liter $=1.06$ U．S，liquid quarts
1 hektoliter $=100$ liters＝
26.42 U．S．liquid gallons

1 U．S．Iiquid quart $=0.94$ liters
1 U．S．liquid gallon $=3.76$ liters
1 metric to $=1000$ kilograms
1 kilogram＝2．20 pounds
I pound avoirdupois＝
0.45 kilograms

## Rat Control

The total food consumed by rats costs us $\$ 100,000,000$ each year. In addition, rats cause damage to houses of another $\$ 600,000,000$.

It is no disgrace to have rats-it is to keep them. The female rat has from 18 to 98 offspring each year. Best time for a poison campaign is Fall. To cateh a rat, appeal to its thirst, hunger, sex, or curiosity. Remember it can reach up to 18 inches, jump up 3 feet, and out-over 15. They'n burrrow down 5 ft., or climb a vertical wall or rusty 3 inch pipe. them, keep all garbage in metal containers with close fitting tops. Abolish nests \& hiding places. Ratproof your buildings with screell doors-also sereen all windows, vents, transoms, exhaust openings, basement drains, any openings in foundations or roofs, chimneys, ventilators.

Red squill baits or traps are best for ridding the house of the rat. Ise traps of course whell there are pets or children around or you don't want unseemly odors.


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## LYDIA FOOTE

Paradise Avenue, Newport, R. I

## GESTATION AND REPRODUCTION TABLE

| - | Proper age for first mating | Period of power of reproduction in years | No. of females for one male | Period of gestation and incubation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Shortest days | Mean days | Longest days |
| Mare | 3 yrs. | 10 to 12 |  | 325 | 336 | 352 |
| Stallion. | 4 $18-24 \mathrm{mos}$ | 12 to 15 10 to 14 | 20 to 30 |  |  |  |
| Cow. | 18-24 mos. | 10 to 14 | 30 to 40 | 235 | 282 | 300 |
| Ewe. | 18 " | 6 |  | 145 | 147 | 152 |
| Ram. | 12-14 " | 7 | 35 to 45 |  |  |  |
| Sow. | 9 " | 6 |  | 110 | 114 | 120 |
| Boar' | $9{ }^{9}$ | 6 | $S$ to 12 |  |  |  |
| She Goat. | 18 " | 6 |  | 147 | 151 | 155 |
| He Goat. | -18' | ${ }_{10}^{5}$ to 12 | 20 to 30 |  |  |  |
| Ass. | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{y}$ yrs. | 10 to 12 12 to 15 | 20 to 30 | 356 | 367 | 378 |
| She Buffalo. | 18-24 mos. | 8 |  | 309 | 315 | 325 |
| Bitch. | 16-18 " | 8 |  | 58 | 63 | 67 |
| Dog. | 12-16 " | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| She Cat. | $12 \mathrm{mos}$. | $6$ |  | 58 | 60 | 64 |
| He Cat. ... | 12 " | 10 | 6 to 8 |  | 30 |  |
| Doe Rabbit. | 6 " | 5 to 5 to 6 | $30$ | 25 | 30 | 35 |
| Buck Rabbit. Cock. . . . . | 6 "، | 5 to ${ }^{\circ} 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 12 \text { to } 18 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Cock. . . . . . . |  | 5 to 6 | 12 to 18 |  |  |  |
| Hen.... |  | 5 to 6 |  | 19 | 21 | 24 30 |
| Turkey. |  |  |  | 24 | 36 | 32 |
| Goose. |  |  |  | 27 | 30 | 33 |
| Pigeon |  |  |  | 16 | 18 | 20 |
| Pea Hen. |  |  |  | 25 | 28 | 30 |
| Guinea Hen. |  |  |  | 20 | 23 | 25 |
| Swan...... |  |  |  | 40 | 42 | 45 |
| Hen or Duck's Eggs. |  |  |  | 22 | 30 | 34 |

## REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE IN FARM ANIMALS

Courtesy F. N. Andrews - Purdue University

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



Braid-Away is an unbelievably useful holder that saves time, fingers and labor in bralding rugs, ripping, folding, hemming, fringing, untangling yarn, etc. It holds any material at the correct tension - while you use BOTH hands for faster, better, neater work. Braid-Away fastens on edge of sewing table. Attractive, sturdy, simple, nothing to adjust or get out of order; cannot injure the most delicate material. If you want easier hand sewing, firm fiat uniform braids, you'll be delighted with a Braid-Away. Mailed postpaid on recelpt of $\$ 1.50$. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## M n. r. PLAYDON

32 Elm Streel Rockville, Conn.
SPEEOS UP SEWING

## Dept. Store Buyers

## Please Note

Summer clothes, we understand go on sale in most of our American department stores, during the last week. in March and first week of April. Now the weather forecast of The Old Farmer's Almanac-see page 17 and 19 for these two weeks can not by any stretch of the imagination be taken as authoritative or final. So we do not want you buyers to become unduly alarmed by the forecast Abe Weatherwise has made for these two weeks-namely, "Rains ice cubes"-and "Temperature drop might kill the apple crop." And in any event, if you buyers knew the weather of those two weeks was to be cold and rainy, we doubt very much whether you would reduce your clothing orders very much. However, we do know that a good many buyers to keep this forecast at hand and are guided by its long range look at the weather. That which we suggest is that you remember that it could be cold and rainy these two weeks -and then let the boss decide how much of a gamble he is willing to take on putting in heavy stocks.

## SAVE FUEL

with THERMCAPS (formerly Wigwam Flue Doctor) STOPS DOWN DRAFT - CREOSOTE. mailable.

Wrife WIGWAM FLUE TOP COMPANY ABINGTON, MASS.

Visit ALLEN'S COUNTRY STORE ROUTE 20 : SO. SUDBURY, MASS. Antiques Gifts Imports<br>S. S. Pierce Fine Foods<br>Open Everyday Till 9:00 P.M. embarrassing warts-leaves skin smooth and beautiful. No pain-horny growths dry up. Results guaranteed or money back. Only $\$ 1.00$. We mail promptly. Write today. TRAW, Dept. OFí, Martin Ave., Clifton, N. J.

## Some View

Chuck Harrington, states the Mount Washington Ob servatory Bulletin of Feb. 1950, a co-worker on Mount Washington, accompanied an icing technician from Boston to Great Falls, Montana. From there the pair angled across British Co-lumbia-thence to Fairbanks and Juneau.
"Shortly after passing Mt. McKinley"-the icing technician reports "we had the uncanny experience of a simultaneous view-a sunset in the west and a sunrise in the east."

## Origin of Prayer

 - Mrs. Harry E. Felton of Worcester, Mass. informs us that the prayer which was used on page 97 of last year's edition of the A1manac was Written by Dr. Reinhold Niebulir, Union Theological Seminary, New York City. He wrote it in 1932 as the ending to a longer prayer. In 1934 his friend, Dr. Howard Robbins asked permission to use that part of the prayer in a compilation he was making at the time and which appeared later as a book of prayers.
## Aurora Borealis

H. P. Rowell of So. Lancaster, Mass. writes us that he does not believe the Aurora Borealis was seen in this world before 1564. He believes this fact places the Aurora among the other signs which the Lord said would be in the heavens as a sign of His second coming.
"There shall be signs in the heavens" (Dark Day of May 19, 1780, moon turned to blood the same night,Falling of stars Nov. 13, 1833) 'and on earth distress of nation-men's hearts failing them for fear, for looking after those things that are coming on earth."

Mr. Rowell suggests the reading of Joel and Nahum -as well as the November 1947 issue of the American Geographic Magazine.

Mr. Rowell wants to know why Henry Hudson and his men, in their efforts to locate a passage to India in the sections of our planet where we now see the Aurora, did not see the Aurora.


Quick and easy to turn spare min. utes into dollars by making exquisite artificial flowers. Amazing Flower Kits are profitable. You get all materials, easy A-B-C instructions plus a completed SAMPLE FLOWER-all for $\$ 1$ each postpaid.
SEND NO MONEY. Send name, address, and state kits desired. Pay postman only $\$ 1$ per kit -2 kits for $\$ 1.79$ - or 5 assorted kits (including wood fibre carnation corsage, chewille angel, velour paper rose)--all 5 nille angel, velour paper rose)-all 5 only $\$ 3.95$ - plus C. O. B. Satisfaction kuaranteed or money back. Big illustrated FLOWER MATERIALS CO.
Largest Make-It Yourelf Supply Center in U.S.
229 So. Wabash Ave., Dept. 391, Chicago 4. ilinois

## WAS DEAFened

NOW HEARS CLOCK TICK
Mr. Beech, Newark, N. J. writes:
"Before using Orotune Ear Drops 1 was so deafened that I could not hear the clock tick. After using Orotune 1 can now hear the clock tick with both ears." Thousands now hard-of-hearing would hear clearly and distinctly again, and also get relief from buzzing, ringing head noises, clogged up feeling in ears, if impacted wax that biocks ear canals and presses on sensitive ear drums were removed. Try Orotune Ear Drops as directed. They are SAFE and contain an ingredient especially recommended for this purpose. SEND NO MONEY. Pay Postman $\$ 2$ plus postage and C.O.D. charges. If you enclose $\$ 2$ with order. we pay all postage. ZOAK, INC., 559 West 146 St., Dept. $65-\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{New}$ York, 31, N. Y.


Selec: the lens that suits you best, in your own home, from our 14 lenṣ testers with their combinations. Write For Free Catalog



Now you can shampoo and color your hair the same time with SHAMPO-KOLOR, any shade. No dyed look, permits permanent. Simple, caution: use only as directed on label.-Most lasting. Write for Free BookIet. VALLIGNY PRODUCTS, INC.
Dept. 72-T, 254 West 31st Street, New York i, N. Y.

## ANSWERS TO OLD FASHIONED PUZZLES <br> (See page 82)

1. Double Acrostic-Rainbow, Sunbeam.-Riddles, Adieu, Indian, Nab, Believe, Opera, Wisdom.
2. Enigma.-Do not judge the feelings of others by your own.
3. Riddle.-Camel, Carmel, Caramel.
4. Geographical Acrostic.-St. Nocholas.-Saratoga, Tanganika, Nanking, Iceland, China, Himalaya, Obi, Lapland, America, Scotlaud.
5. Deheaded Rhymes.-Spin, pin, in. Charmed, harmed, armed.
6. Cross-Word.-Cleopatra.

## 1950 CYPHER CONTEST'

None of the many solutions submitted to us came anywhere near solving the cypher in the 1950 Old Farmer's Almanac. The number was 1-1,1314. 1 stands for page one of the title page. The dash is a minus sign: hence, the cypher referred to Page one minus 1 or the inside front cover or the advertisement of The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company-lines 13 and 14. Because this puzzle cyplier was not solved, no prize was awarded. Instead, we offer double last year's prizes; namely, first prize, fifty dollars, second prize, thirty dollars, third prize, ten dollars. The contest this rear has No. 112-34. This number refers to two lines of type on a certain ad pagc of this edition. You are to submit the best two line rhyme Jou can think of in not over 13 words to go with these two lines. Yankee Magazine staff is the sole judge. Entries remain the property of Yankee, Inc. and none will be returned. Winners will be announced in the 1952 Old Farmer's Almanac.

## RHEUMATIC PAINS maKe this test free

If you'll just send me your name and adchess, I'll mail you ABSOLUTELI FREE a generous trial test supply of the NEW IMPROVED CASE COMBINATION IIETHOD with full instructions for the transient and palliative relief of those annoying aches and pains commonly associated with and symptomatic of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, ARTHRITIS and NEURALGIA conditions. No matter how long you have liad those pains and aches you owe it to rourself and your clear ones to try my new Improved Case Combination Metliod. IT DOFSN'T COST YOU ONE PENNY TO TRY IT, SO SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS TODAY TO

Paul Case, Dept. OFC, Brockton 64, Mass.
 Booklet OTHE Leg Sores, send away at once for FREE Tells all about this 40 -year-old method, praised and endorsed by thousands. Liepe Methods, Dept. 402 dorsed by thousands. Liepe Methods, De
3250 N. Green Bay Ave. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

## GIFT SUGGESTION!

For that new born baby of Uncle Jim or Aunt Sue-or even for Gramp -or Ma-a Life subscription to this Almanac would be much appreciated. Send Five Dollars. Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N.H.

## ANSWERS TO CHARADES

(See page 80 )

1. May-flower
2. Heirloom.
3. Bloomers.
4. Deathknell.
5. Coffeemill.
6. Caprice.
7. Mildew.
8. Nameless.

FEEL. OLID? KNEES CIRERK? IUINTS ACDE?
Try Bradfords Rheumatic Tablets. Sold for y ears to satisfied customers. 75c Postpaid GORDON'S DRUGS
13 Clinton Ave., Cortland, N. Y.

Easy to use Viscose Home Method heals many old leg sores caused by leg congesIton, varicose veins, swollen legs and inpuries or no cost for trial if $1 t$ falls to show results in 10 days. Describe the cause of your trouble and get a FREE BOOK
O.F. VISCOSE COMPANY

140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, III.

## POSTAL RATES.-DOMESTIC <br> June 15, 1950

New legislation is aguin being proposed as we go to press, which may affect these rates,
First Class Matter may be forwarded from one Post Offee to another without additlonal postage, but other matter must have new postage.

## LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS. - FIRST CLASS.

Letters and Written and Sealed Matter, 3 cents for each ounce, local and nonlocal, except that drop letters are suhject to 1 cent for each ounce when deposited for local delivery at offices not having letter-carrier service, provided they are not collected or delivered hy rural or star-route carriers.
Post Cards and Prlvate Malling Cards which comply with Departmental requirements.

## Business Reply Cards or Letters, consult Post Offce.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.- SECOND CLASS.

Entlre Newspapers or Magazlnes containing notice of 2nd class entry, when malled by the puhdic; for each two ounces or fraction, regardless of distance or welght....

## MERCHANDISE AND MISCELLANEOUS.- THIRD CLASS. <br> (Limit of welght 8 ounces.)

Merchandise, incomplete coples of newspapers, printed and other mailable matter, 2 cents for first two ounces, 1 cent each additional.
Identical pleces of third-class matter may be mailied under permit in buik lots of not less than elther 20 pounds or 200 pleces, at the rate of 14 cents a pound, or fractlon thereof, in case of circulars, misceilaneous printed matter, and merchandise, and 10 cents a pound, or fraction thereof, in the case of books or cataiogs having 24 pages or more, seeds, plants, etc., with a minimum charge of 1 cent a plece in either case. Apply 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 $80 \%$. In weight (must be of 24 or more pages and suhstantlaily bound, with at least 22 pages printed, seeds, cuttings, huins, roots. scions and plants, 2 ounces or fraction
Catalogs and Slmilar Printed Advertlsing Matter, in bound form having 24 or more pages, weighing over 8 ounces but not exceeding 10 pounds.


Books: 8c for the first pound or fraction thereof and 4 c for each additional pound or fraction thereof-24 or more pages permanently hound, not to exceed 70 pounds in weight.
Library Books: 4c for the first pound or fraction thereof and 1 c for each additional pound or fraction thereof-limit of weight 70 pounds-when sent by public libraries, organizations, or associations not organized for pront for delivery in 1st three zones or within state where malled.

PARCEL POST. - FOURTH CLASS.
(For Zone consult Post Office)
Everything over 8 ounces, Inciuding hooks and printed matter, except Flrst Class and newspapers and other periodicals entered as Sccond Class matter mailied by the puhlishers:-

|  |  |  | ZONES |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Welght | Local | 1-2 | 3 | $4^{4}$ | 5 | 1.000 to | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 1.400 \end{gathered}$ | 8 Over |
| In Lbs. |  | Up to | 150 to 300 | 300 to 600 | 600 1,000 | 1,009 to | 1,4,800 | 1.800 |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 150 \\ \text { Miles } \end{gathered}$ | Miles | Miles | Miles | Milies | Milies | Miles |
|  |  | 80.12 | 80.131 | \$0.14 | S0.15 | \$0.16 | \$0.17 | \$0.18 |
| 1 | \$0.10 | 80.12 | +0.13 | -0.19 | . 21 | . 24 | . 27 | . 30 |
| 2 | . 112 | . 17 | . 19 | .23 | . 27 | . 31 | . 36 | . 41 |
| 3 | . 13 | . 19 | . 22 | . 28 | . 33 | . 39 | . 46 | . 53 |
| 4 | . 14 | . 21 | .25 | . 32 | . 39 | . 46 | .55 | . 64 |
| 6 | . 15 | . 23 | . 28 | .37 | 45 | . 61 | ${ }^{6} 4$ | . 87 |
| 7 | . 16 | . 25 | . 31 | 41 | . 57 | . 69 | . 84 | . 99 |
| 8 | . 17 | . 27 | .37 | . 50 | . 63 | . 76 | . 93 | 1.10 |
| 9 | . 18 | . 29 | . 40 | . 55 | . 69 | . 84 | 1.03 | 1.22 |
| 10 | . 19 | .31 | . 43 | . 59 | . 75 | . 91 | 1.12 | 1.33 |
| 11 | . 20 | .33 | . 46 | . 63 | . 80 | . 98 | 1.21 | 1.44 |
| 12 | . 21 | . 37 | . 46 | . 68 | . 86 | 1.06 | 1.31 | 1.56 |
| 13 | . 22 | . 39 | . 52 | .72 | . 91 | 1.13 | 1.40 | 1.67 |
| 14 15 | . 23 | . 41 | . 54 | .76 | . 97 | 1.20 | 1.49 | 1.78 |

Permisslble Addltions to and Enclosures with Parcel Post: Marks, numbers, names or letters for description purposes may be placed on fourth-class matter. Books may bear a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. A written or printed involce or descriptive inscriptions indicating price, style, stock number, size, date of order, etc., may be enclosed. Inscriptions such as "Merry Christmas," or the like may be written on the parcel or a card enclosed thereln.

A letter addressed to correspond with the address on the parcel may be tied to or otherwise securely attached to the parcel so as not to interfere with the address thereon. Stamps to cover postage on the parcel must be affixed to the wrapper and postage for the letter must be affixed to the envelope.

Seallng: Fourth-class matter may be sealed provided it bears a printed label "Mer-chandise-Fourth-class mall," together with the inscription "Postmaster: This parcel may be opened for postal inspection if necessary."

## SPECIAL CLASSES-DOMESTIC MAIL

Speclal Handllng. -Fourth-class matter only.
Parcels of fourth-class matter endorsed "Special Handling" will be given the most expeditious handling, transportation, and delivery practicable (but not special delivery) upon payment, in addition to the regular postage, of the following charge:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Up to } 2 \text { pounds } \\
& \text { Cents } \\
& \text { Over } 2 \text { pounds up to } 10 \text { pounds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 20 \\
& \text { Over } 10 \text { pounds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 25
\end{aligned}
$$

The spectal handling charge applies to all parcels containing day-old fowl, package bees carried outslde mail bags, or baby alligators, and to any other parcels which it is desired to have so treated.

Special-Delivery Fees (all classes of mail including air mail):

| - | First class (cents) | Second, third, or fourth class (cents) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Up to 2 pounds. | 15 | 25 |
| Over 2 pounds up to 10 pounds | 25 | 35 |
| Over 10 pounds | 35 | 45 |

The prepayment of the foregoing fee on second-, third-, or fourth-class mail entitles it to the most expeditious handling and transportation practicable, and aiso entitles it to special delivery at the office of address. Particularly recommended for perishable matter and other parcels, especially air parcels, likely to reach offices of address too late for regular delivery.

Reg1stered Mall.-Fees for indemnity limited to:

| \$5. | 0.25 | \$200. | \$0.60 | \$700. | 1.20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$25. | . 35 | \$300. | . 70 | \$800. | 1.30 |
| \$50. | . 40 | \$400. | . 85 | \$900. | 1.40 |
| \$75. | . 45 | \$500. | 1.00 | \$1,000 | 1.50 |
| \$100 | . 50 | \$600. | 1.10 |  |  |

Domestic registered mall is subject to surcharges in addition to regular registry fees when declared value exceeds maximum indemnity.

Insured Mail (third and fourth classes).-Fees for indemnity limited to:

|  | Cents |  | Cents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$5. | 5 | \$50. | 20 |
| \$10. | 10 | \$100 | 25 |
| \$25. | 15 | \$200 | 30 |

C. O. D. Mail-Unregistered (third and fourth classes and sealed matter of any class bearling postage at the first-class rate).-Fees for collections and ind emnity IImited to:

| Cents |  |  | Cents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$2.50 | 20 | \$100. | 55 |
| \$5.00 | 25 | \$150. | 60 |
| \$25.00 | 35 | \$200. | 65 |
| \$50.00. | 45 |  |  |

Money Orders (llmlt $\$ 100$ each). -Fees for orders from-
Cents
Cents

|  | ent |  | Cents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 0.01$ to \$5. | 10 | \$10.01 to \$50 | 25 |
| \$5.01 to \$10 | 15 | \$50.01 to \$100 | 35 |

Postal Notes (limit $\$ 10$ each). -Fee 8 cents each. Postal notes are valld for two calendar months from last day of month of issue and are payable thereafter only by means of a dupllcate note, application for which may be flled at any postl offce. Applications must be filed within 1 year from the last day of the month of issue.

## POSTAL RATES (Continued) <br> airmail on united states continent:

Letters: .06 per oz. Postals: 04 each.
Parcel Post-up to 70 1bs.

| ZONES | $1 \& 2$ | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weight in | Up to | 150 to | 300 to | 600 to | 1000 to | 1400 to | Over |
| lbs. over | 150 | 300 | 600 | 1000 | 1400 | 1800 | 1800 |
| 8 ozs. to | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles |
| 1 | \$0.55 | \$0.60 | \$0.65 | \$0.70 | $\$ 0.75$ | 80.75 | \$0.80 |
| 10 | . 91 | 1.32 | 1.91 | 2.86 | 3.72 | 4.80 | 6.65 |
| 25 | 1.51 | 2.52 | 4.01 | 6.46 | 8.67 | 11.55 | 16.40 |
| 50 | 2.51 | 4.52 | 7.51 | 12.46 | 16.92 | 22.80 | 32.65 |
| 70 | 3.31 | 6.12 | 10.31 | 17.26 | 23.52 | 31.80 | 45.65 |

## POSTAL RATES.-FOREIGN

Letters.-For the piaces in the following list the postal rate is 3 cents each ounce or fraction. For all other foreign destinations, 5 cents first ounce and 3 cents each additlonal ounce or fraction: Agrentlna, Bolivia, Brazil, Ganada, Chile, Colombla, Costa Rlca, Cuba, Dominlcan Republlc, Ecuador, Guatemala, Halti, Honduras (Republic), Mexlco, Nlcaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Phllppines, Salvador, E1; Spain and possessions; Uruguay, Venezuela.
Post Cards.-Single post cards for places enumerated above 2 cents. Slngle post card for all other foreign destinations 3 cents. Maximum size $6 \times 41 / 4$ inches, minimum size $4 \times 23 / 4$ inches.
Printed Matter.- $11 / 2$ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Elght-ounce Merchandise Packages.-Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or ess, for the countries named in the table above, except the Philippines, 2 cents for each 2 ounces. Do not seal. Mark-"May be Opened for Inspection.'
Small Packets.-Three cents for each 2 ounces, with a minimum charge of 15 cents per picket. Limit of weight: 2 pounds, 3 ounces. Dimensions: Same as for letters. (Inquire at'main office or classiffed stations for list of countries which accept smail packets and mailing instructions.)

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

A. 6 cents: (Per ounce) Canada, Mexico; Armed Forces or Civilian personnel with Army or Navy Postoffice 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 Indies, British and French Guiana, British Honduras, Surinam and Bermuda $10-1 / 2$ oz.
D. 15 cents: Great Britaln, Europe and other Isiands in waters around it, U.S.S.R., Vaticany City, Algeria, Egypt, Iceland, Libya, Morocco, Tunis, Turkey ..15-1/2 oz.
E. 25 cents: All other localities $.25-1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$.

Weight limait is $4 \mathrm{lbs} ., 6 \mathrm{oz}$. except: Canada, 60 lbs .
F. Air-letter sheets, 10 cents each to any foreign country, on saie at all postoffices.

## INTERNATIONAL PARCEL POST BY AIR

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

1. Commerclal Papers, Printed Matter, etc., Samples (Unsealed)
From U. S. to:
First 2 oz .
Ea. Add'i 2 oz .

Engiand $\$ 0.41$
France
Belgium
Italy
Sweden .42
.42
.45
$\$ 0.20$
2. Packages

Egypt
. 52

| First 4 oz, | Ea, Add'l 4 ez. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 0.41$ |
| 1.22 | .44 |
| .98 | .43 |
| 1.08 | .50 |
| .85 | .49 |
| 1.35 | .64 |

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## BOOKS

BOOKS, pamphlets, on Christian Evidence. Catalog on request. Christian Evidence League, Box 277-A, Malverne, N.Y.
BOOKS - PRINTS - Autographs Bought and Sold. Edward Morrill and Son, 1252 Mass. Ave., Harvard Square, Cambridge, Parking Facilities, 8 minutes from Boston by subway.

$\bar{B}$OOKS - Save up to $80 \%$. Wonderful Bargains new books. Also used library surplus;-Novels, Mysteries, Science, General Reading. Free catalog. 2,000 titles. Bookland A1, College Point, N. Y.

FREE! Send for your copy of The Voice of Prophecy News and radio log. No obligation, nothing to buy. The Voice of Prophecy, Box 55, Los Angeles 53, California.

## T

 EACH BIBLE Interpretation: Scientific Right Thinking Bible course prepared for home study. Send 25 cents for sample lesson and descriptive literature. The Scroll, P. O. Box 9175 , Los Angeles 5, California.
## TI

 HE STORY OF CONNECTICUT - 500 pages, wealth of early and modern illustration, authentic, beautifully bound in blue and gold. Postpaid two dollars. Lewis S. Mills, 56 Broad St., East Hartford 8, Conn.
## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HIGHEST CASH PAID FOR Old, Broken, Jewelry, Gold Teeth, Watches, Silverware, Diamonds, Spectacles. Free information. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Government Licensed. Rose Smelting Company, 29-YB East Madison, Chicago.
EARN CANDYMAKING, Soap, making for your own use and resale to others. Instruction Books $\$ 1.00$ each. C.O.D. 30 e extra. Artie Barnes, Gen. Del., Wichita, Kansas.

[^0]MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITIES. Hundreds to choose from. Read World's Biggest Classified Medium (over 1000 ads.) Copy sent, absolutely free. Popular Mechanics Classified, 203-N East Ontario, Chicago, 11.

$\mathrm{O}^{+}$LD GOLD. Cash Paid Promptly for Old Gold. . . Scrap Silver . . Platinum . . . eto. Otis Rossell, Waltersburg, Pa .

$\mathbf{S}^{\mathbf{T}}$TART Home Manufacturing Business making cleaning compounds, soaps, insecticides, cosmetics, polishes, food flavors. No Machinery. Literature Free. Kemiks, Park Ridge, Illinois.

## T

 HOUSANDS Earn Money at Home. Easy when you know how. Revealing Particulars Free. Including Magazine, 10c. Cutler, 20 -aa South Ninth, Reading, Penna.WANTED Fleece Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Deer Skins, Calfskins, Horse Hides, Raw Furs, Ginseng. 45th Year in business. A dependable firm to ship to. Correspondence invited. Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

## COINS and STAMPS

COINS, STAMPS and old envelopes wanted. Highest prices paid. Illustrated United States Rare Coin Value Guide 50c. Scott Stamps, 25 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
GOLD COINS wanted, also others give dates, enclose postage. Coin Guide 25 c . Coin and Stamp Store, Rockford 50 , Illinois.

32DIFFERENT STAMPS - U. S., Gold Coast, Newfoundland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Trinidad, Fiji, others - with approvals, 10 c . Burgett Stamps, Lima, Ohio.

WANTED: Old letters written before postage stamps were used; also envelopes and letters bearing stamps mailed before 1870. Ernest S. Park, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire.

## COLLECTORS

FIREARMS WANTED: Antique and Modern. Also cap and ball revolvers for prompt cash. Send full description and price wanted. Kimball Arms Company. Woburn, Mass.
MUSIC BOXES. All types Expertly Repaired, Bought, Sold. Send for our List. A. V. Bornand Co., 139 Fourth Ave., Pelham 65, N. Y. (Originally established in Switzerland, 1825.)
TEN ASSORTED SPEGIMENS Pacific Coast woods $21 / 2 \times 5 \times 3 / 8$ inches, $\$ 2.00$. Myrtlewood, oval napkin ring 75 c postpaid. E. Binford, Oceanlake, Oregon.

## FOOD

## CREAMED MAPLE BUTTERNUT

 Candy $\$ 1.50$ pound postpaid, insured. Gift wrapped if desired. Woolley's, Bellows Falls, Vermont.SPECIAL OFFERINGS from our Back-Yard Herb Garden: Delectable Herb Vinegars; Tangy Herb Mustards; Sparkling Herb Jellies; Exotic Rose Petal Products including Vinegar, Jelly, Honey, "Sweet" Bags. Regular offering

- Herbs for Seasoning. Write for descriptive folder. Ye Olden Craft Studio, 81 Union Street, Fairhaven, Mass.


## HOUSEHOLD \& PERSONAL

DANIELS' DINK Y DOLLS - B570, Grafton, Massachusetts. Distinctive, original handmade play dolls. Beautifully dressed. Retail. Wholesale. Illustrated folder. Pedigreed Red Persians. Canaries. Reasonable. Visitors always welcome.
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FOR SALE, Houses, Farms, Acreage. Within sixty miles of New York City. Send for List. Paul N. Boughton, Farm Broker, Warwick, N. Y.
FORECASTERS. Report Best Fishing Days. Reveals Best Fisling Days ahead for 1951. Pronounced $85 \%$ Correct. Postpaid \$1.00. Usher's Forecasting Company, 726 N. Hampton, Dallas, Texas.

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Where
Is it Killing You? ORTHO-RUB Helps Where
It Hurts. . . OR YOU PAY NOTHING

## ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations used on calendar pages 12-35
Aph. - Aphelion... Planet revolving about Sun reaches point in its orbit farthest away from the Sun.
Apo. - Apogee... Moon reaches point in its orbit farthest from Earth.
Conj. - conjunction . . . moment of closest approach to each other of any two heavenly bodies.
E1. - elongation . . . apparent angular distance of a member of the solar system from the Sun as seen from the Earth.
Inf. - Inferior . . Inferior conjunction is when the Planet is between the Sun and the Earth.
Peri. - Perigee. . . Moon reaches point in its orbit closet to Earth.
Peri. - Perihelion . . . Planet revolving about the Sun reaches point in its orbit closest to Sun.
Stat. - stationary ... when the apparent movement of a Planet against the background of Stars stops - just before same comes to opposition.
Sup. - Superior... Superior Conjunction is when the Sun is between the Planet and the Earth.

## 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 placc) exactly for the latitude ( 42 deg .22 min . north) and longitude of Boston and in EASTERN STANDARD TIME which is the time of the 75th meridian West of Greenwich, England.

To overcome the difficulties of presenting one almanac which shall be useful not only for the spot where the astronomer is standing but also for other places, it has been customary to present three or four extra latitude columns - which at best give but a small measure of the desired accuracy. The Old Farmer's Almanac adopted a unique, copyrighted system of its own some ycars ago whercby the times as given may be corrected for wherever you happen to live by the use of the Almanac Data tables on pages 104 through 109.

Opposite the times given on the left hand calendar pages (12-34) for cach 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 108 and 109 you will find columns for each 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 108 and 109 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 (D) is derived by interpolating between longitudes to fit the longitude of your town.


# Do You Suffer Distress From 

 'PERIODIC' FEMALE WEAKNESSand feel so nervous several days before?

Do female functínal monthly allments make you suffer painful distress, make you feel so nervous, so strangely restless, tired and weak-at such times (or a few days just before your period)?

Then start taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. No other medicine of this type for women
has such a long record of success. Pinkham's Compound not only relieves this monthly pain but also pre-period nervous tension and cross, irritable emotions-of this nature. It has such a comforting antispasmodic action on one of woman's most important organs. Regular use helps build up resistance against such female distress. Truly the woman's friend!

NOTE: Or you may prefer
Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS with added iron.

## EXAMPLES OF HOW TIMES GIVEN PAGES 12.34 ARE TO BE CORRECTED FOR YOUR HOME 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 108 whereby the times of sunrise and sunset at Boston are converted into those for other key cities, to wit:-

BOSTON
Sunrise
Key Letter

Sunset
Key letter
5.11 A.M.E.S.T. G

## HOUSTON, TEXAS

| Sunrise (Boston) <br> Correction (Column <br> G, page 108) | 5.11 A.M.E.S.T. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sunrise (Houston) | 6:00 A.M.C.S.T. |
| Sunset (Boston) <br> Correction (Column <br> K, page 108) | 6:21 P.M.E.S.T. |
| Sunset (Houston) | 6.24 |
| Su.M.C.S.T. |  |

Sun Fast. The column headed "Sun Fast" is of primary use to sundial enthusiasts. The figures therein tell how fast on each day the time indicated by a properly adjusted and graduated sundial will be of the time indicated by a clock. On April 11 sun time in Boston will be 15 minutes Fast of Eastern Standard Time. The time indicated by a sundial located elsewhere than in Boston is converted to clock time by applying two corrections, the "Sun Fast" correction for Boston and that for the locality given in Column I of the table on page 108 or 109.

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 trilight is to be selected. See pages 108, 109 to interpolate your latitude.

## BOSTON

(Latitude $42^{\circ} 22^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. )
Sunrise
Subtract length of twilight (Column 4 of table)

Dawn breaks
Sunset
Add length of twi light
Dark descends

5:11 A.M.
1:39
$\frac{\text { 3:32 A.M.E.S.T. }}{\text { 6:21 P.M. }}$
$\frac{1: 39}{\text { 8:00 P.M.E.S.T. }}$

NORFOLK, VA.
(Latitude $\left.36^{\circ} 51^{\prime} \mathrm{N}.\right)$

| Sunrise <br> Subtract length of <br> twilight (Column <br> 4 of table) | 6:02 A.M. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dawn breaks | 4:28 |
| Sunset <br> Add length of twi- <br> light | 6:56 P.M.C.S.T. |
| Dark descends 1:28 | 8:24 P.M.C.S.T. |

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

| Latitude | $\begin{gathered} 25^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { to } \\ 30^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 36^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { to } \\ 42^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 47^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { to } \\ 49^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 |  |
| 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 |  | 133 | 142 | 150 |

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

## BOSTON

Length of day (From calendar pages)

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Sunset Sunrise

Length of Day

6:45 P.M. 6:00 A.M.

12 h 45 m

Moonrise and Moonset. The procedure for finding the times of moonrise and moonset follows that for finding those of sunrise and sunsct except that the constant additional correction taken from Column on pages 108, 109 must be applied.

BOSTON

## Moonrise <br> Kiey letter

## 11:10 P.M., E.S.T.

## HOUSTON

Moonrise (Boston) 11:10 P.M. Correction (Column Q, page 109) -: 10
Correction (Col-
umn 3, page 109) $+: 04$
Moonrise (Houston) 11:04 P.M.,C.S.T.

Moon Souths. The time the moon southe in "Boston is converted to the time it is due south in a locality other than Boston by applying the appropriate correotions from Columns I and on page 48.

BOSTON
Moon souths
3:51 P.MI.E.S.T.

## HOUSTON

| Moon southe |
| :--- |
| (Boston) |
| Correction (Col- |$\quad 3: 51$ P.M.

umn I, page 109)
Correction (Col-
umn 3, page 109)
um

Correction (Col-
orrection (Col-
umn 3, page 109) $+: 04$

Moon souths (Houston) 4:32 P.M.,C.S.T.
The other information concerning the Moon contained on the left hand Almanac pages applies without correction throughout the United States.

Risings and Settings of the Planets. The times of the rising and setting of the naked eye Planets with the exception of Mercury are given for Boston in the table on page 4. The procedure for converting these times to those of other localities follows that for converting the times of sunrise and sunset given on page 104.

## AVERAGE DATES FIRST AND LAST KILLING FROSTS

|  | pr. 14 - Oct. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Albany | Apr. 24 - Oct. |
| Harrisburg | Apr. 9-Oct. |
| incinnati | Apr. 8-Oc |
| oledo | Apr. 22 - Oct |
| hicago | Apr. $16-\mathrm{Oc}$ |
| etroit | Apr. 28 - Oct. |
| Duluth | May ${ }^{6}$ - Oct |
| ismarck | May |
| Omaha | Apr. 14 - Oct. |
| Portland | Apr. 19 - Oct. |
| Hartford | Apr. 20 - Oct. |
| Evansvill | Apr. 5 - Oct. |
| Cairo | Mar. 31 - Oct. |
| ne | Apr. 27 - Ort |
| ncor | May |


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

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

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

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

## WEATHER TABLE FOR ANYWHERE



Observations. - 1. The nearer the moon's changes, first quarter, full, and last quarter are to midnight, the fairer will it be during the next seven days.
2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.
3. The nearer to midday, or noon, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.
4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.
5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i.e., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.
6. Though the weather, from a variety, of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.
7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good vane, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

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

## TO THE WEATHER-WISE

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

## TIDE CORRECTIONS

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

> Time Height Difer- Difference h.m. ence Ft.

Maine


MIASSACHUSETTS

| 1 River . . . . -316 | *0.5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Falmouth . : . 0040 | *1.1 |
| Hyannisport . . . +0 45 | *0.3 |
| Lynn . . . . . +0 05 | -0.2 |
| Marblehead . . . -0 05 | $-0.3$ |
| Marion . . . -3 16 | *0.4 |
| Monument Beach . -3 06 | *0.4 |
| Nantasket . . . . +0 10 | +0.1 |
| Nantucket . . . . +0 50 | *0.3 |
| New Bedford . . . -3 21 | *0.4 |
| Oak Bluffs . . . . +0 05 | *0.2 |
| Onset . . . . . . -306 | *0.5 |
| Plymouth . . . . 000 | +0.1 |
| Provincetown . . +0 15 | -0.3 |
| Scituate . . . . . -0 05 | -0.5 |
| Wellfleet . . . . +0 20 |  |

RHODE ISLAND

## Nlock Island $\underset{\text { Narragansett Pier }}{ }$



Providence

-3 2 -3 31  $-311$ 06
CONNECTICUT
Long Island Sound
New London
NEW YORIK


NEW JERSEY


Seaside Park
Time Heioht
Differ- Differ-
ence $h . m$. ence Ft.

PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia . . . +2 $29 *^{*} 0.5$

DELATARE
Rehoboth . . . . -3 37 *0.4
MARYLAND Baltimore . . . . $-425 \quad * 0.1$ Ocean City . . . -357 *0.4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington..-308 $* 0.3$
VIRGINIA
Norfolk . . . . . -1 54 *0.3
Virginia Beach . . -314 *0.3
NORTH CAROLINA
Beaufort . . . -2 59 *0.3

Carolina Beach . . - $330 \quad * 0.4$
SOUTH CAROLINA
Myrtle Beach. . . $-345 \quad * 0.5$
Charleston . . . . -315 *0.5
GEORGIA
St. Simon's Island -2 $51 \quad * 0.7$
Savannah . . . -2 40 *0.8
Tybee Beach . . . -3 26 *0.8
$\underset{\text { Daytona }}{\text { FLORIDA }} \ldots{ }^{\text {Da }} 20.4$
Fort Lauderdale : -2 $15 \quad * 0.3$
Jacksonville . . . -040 *0.1
Miami ..... -3 $00 \quad{ }^{*} 0.3$

St. Augustine . . -2 20 *0.5

St. Petersburg .. +3 58. *0.2
WASHINGTON

| Ilwaco |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Port Townsend |$:$| +1 | 44 | -3.5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| +5 | 04 | $* 0.5$ |
| +5 | 37 | -2.0 |

$\begin{gathered}\text { OREGON } \\ \text { Astoria }\end{gathered} . . . .+137-3.3$
Cape Arago : : +1 19 -4.8

Yaquina Head .. +1 $12-3.7$
CALIFORNIA

| atalina Island | -1 33 | -5.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crescent City | +0 56 | -5.0 |
| Eureka | +120 | 5.0 |
| Long Beach | - 37 | . 5 |
| Monterey | -0.03 | 0.4 |
| Point Mendocino | +0 24 | . 4 |
| San Diego | -135 | 5.9 |
| San Francisco | +0 59 | *0.4 |
| Santa Barbara | -1 19 | -6.0 |
| Santa Cruz | to 08 | 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 Pler in Boston Harbor. The helghts of these tides are given on the right hand pages $13-35$. The helghts are reckoned from Mean Low Water: each day has a set of figures-upper for the morning-and lower for the evening. Since Gulf ports are not beset with the tidal problems of ports on the open ocean, the conversion of the times of the tlacs at Boston to those of Miami is given by way of illustration.

See page 18, column 11.
MIAMI
High Tide
April 1
Helght
8.6 feet

High tlde (Boston) $\quad$ 7.30 P.M. 7.30 P.M.E.S.T. , Correction above $-3.00$ High tlde (Mlaml) 4.30 P.M.E.S.T. Helght (Mlami) 2.6 feet


| 696306 | A4AA4 A A A |  | 1920 20.2010 is | cococo | HmNR | $\infty \times 0000$ |
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|  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{llll} Z & & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ \# 1 & 4 & 4 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned} 0$ |
|  | IJ PJepubis lejfu® | ${ }_{\text {pirpuß }}^{\text {วı }}$ | 81uno N | PIgpur | I工 |

## INDEX

The Old Farmer's Almanac contains a wealth of information. Those who do not understand the signs, symbols, references, etc. are urged to consult page 11 .

Abbrevlations ..................... 102
Agricuitural Extension Stations...... 69
Almanac, home of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad$ H
Anedcotes............................ . . 48, 65
Anniversaries, Wedding . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 89
Apheiion, earth in .................... . . 39
Artificial InsemInation . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 67
Answers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 96
Aspects . 11, 13-35
Astronomy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4, 5, 12-35
Authors, This edition . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Beets...............
B
67
46
Bird Laws .... Calculations and Corrections Within
New Engiand and Outside New
New England. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 103-8
Calendar, 1951
6, 12-35
Charades, word … ........................ 6
Chestnuts ........................... 67
Chronological Cycies
Conservation .............................. 71
Cycle, Forty Day. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 38
Reproductive.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . 93
Cypher contest 12-36
Dates, historical …........................................
Day of Year, Month, Week ..........12-35
Eclipses, Moon and Sun
Eclipses, Moon and Sun
Editor's Note $11,103-108^{2}$
Feeding thru leaves ................... . . $\begin{array}{r}66 \\ \text { Farmer's Calendars . . . . . . . . }\end{array}$
Farmer's Calendars . . . . . . . . . . . . ii, 13-35 13
Fast and Feast Days . . . . . . . . . . . . 11, 13-35
Fishing Laws. . . . . . . . . . . . $42-46$
Forecasts, Long Range . . . . . . $8,23-45,106$
Forty Days
Friday, Lucky
38
73
Frosts
105
Game Laws
42-46
Gestation Periods
93
Heat, animals in
93
Holldays, Church, state, weekend
6, 13-35
Holy Days ini.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .11, 13-35
Household Hints . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $42-46$
Hunting Laws.

Hunting Laws . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $42-46$
Ladders, Metal

Letters, to editor.
Lobster Pills
${ }_{6}^{2}$
Maundeville Travels . . . . . . . . . . . . . .75-79
Measures, table of 90
Moon: Age, Place in heavens, rise south, size, harvest, hunter, in-
vasion, underground. . . . . . . . . . . 12-35
Pianting Guide
36
Weather Guide. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 106
Motor Vehicle Laws . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40
Occulations . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 39
Organic Gardens ....................... . . . 68
Perihelion, earth in . . . . . . . . . . . . . . in 39
Planets, rise and set . . . . . . . . . . . . A-4, $11,49,39$
Planting Tables . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 36
Pleasantries. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 48 , 65
Poetry . . . . ........................1,13-35, 48
Postal Rates, Domestic and Foreign. . 97
Presidents, List of..................... . . 72
Puzzles
Ruzzles. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 49-64, 4 85-89
Regulus. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 39
Scientific Progress . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 66
Seasons... ............................... 11 , 38
Seeding by Plane . . ................. . . . 66
Seeds, Canada. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 67
Sound, Distance of........................ 73
Stars, Morning and Evening. . ........4, 39
Sun: Rise, set, declination, set sun- 66
dials by (fast \& slow) . . . . . . . . . 12-34
Tides, High, Low . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12-34
Times, used.........................................
Top Crop................................. 66
Tractors.................................. 68

Tractors, Length of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 104
Twilight,
68
Vice Presidents . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 72
Water. 66
Weather: forecast (see italics) . . . . 13-35


For vacations......................... 6
Winter, Next and Last.......... 8
Zodiac, signs............................ 11
Moon's place in . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $12-34$

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