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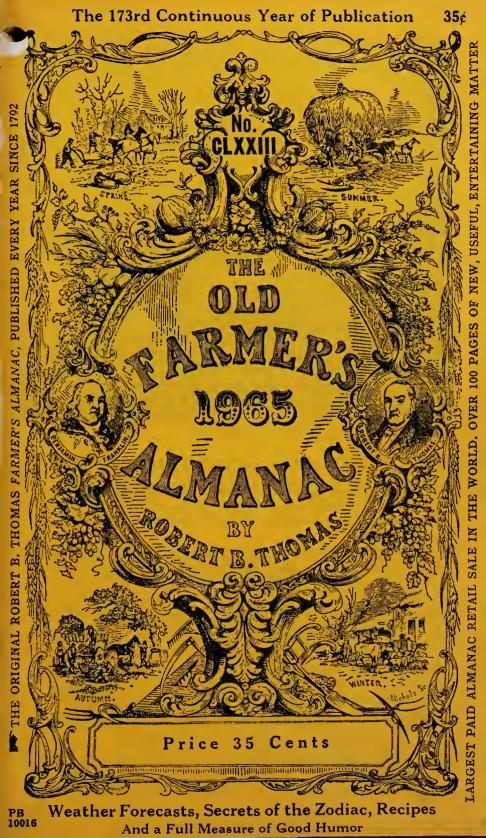
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AY81 .F306 1965





He showed Yankee independence with an artist's brush...

Go down to Maine, to Prouts Neck, and stand on the hard rocks with the smell of salt and the crash of the ocean all around you and you'll know what it is that made Winslow Homer a different kind of painter from the rest.

Rather than study other artists' work, he taught himself to paint by studying nature.

Other artists had grown rich painting important people. He painted men who worked in the forest, men who sailed ships and fished in the sea, children who played out of doors in the New England summer.

Other artists had painted for the popular taste. He painted only what he wanted to...the gray, choppy waters of Gloucester Harbor, black waves that battle the coast of Maine, the translucent turquoise seas of the Bahamas.

Eccentric, some people called him. For how else could you describe a man who would go out in all the cold wet and wind—to set up an easel and paint? Others stood before his canvases and saw what Winslow Homer saw. They felt the spray on their cheeks. They heard the boom and hiss of the breakers. They called him a genius.



John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company 200 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass. 02117



When the Almanac says it's going to be cold.

That's the time for a nice cup of hot tea made with Salada Tea Bags. Each bag contains a blend of over 23 different teas.



When the Almanac says it's going to be hot.

That's the time for a cooling glass of iced tea made with Salada Iced Tea Mix. The sugar and lemon flavoring are already in it.



When the Almanac is wrong.

That's the time to be ready with a jar of 100% pure Salada Instant Tea—for delicious hot or iced tea in seconds.



This is not a boastful claim . . . Wayside's catalogs really are the largest, most beautiful ever published. One glance, and you'll agree with gardeners from coast to coast who say . . . they are truly America's finest horticultural book-catalogs. They contain more new introductions, more rare and unusual items . . . and more dependable quality than you have ever seen in any other catalog.

that outshines

Send for Wayside's outstanding catalogs . . . The Spring-planting edition (224 pages) is available from Dec. through April. The Fall-planting issue is released in June and may be had through October.

ONLY YELLOW LILAC, Primrose

Primrose, the only yellow lilac in existence, was a sensation in London's famous Chelsea Show because of its unusual coloring and beauty . . . Exquisite flower heads of softest cream yellow, bloom in abundance, blending beautifully with the blue, lavender and lilac shades. Another superb Wayside exclusive destined for top honors. 2-3 ft., bushy plants Each, \$6.00

SEND FOR THE WORLD'S FINEST HORTICULTURAL BOOK-CATALOGS

To get a copy of Wayside's valuable garden catalog please send \$1.00 to cover postage and handling for this heavy book. No other catalog can compare with them in size or wealth of selection. Specify whether you want the Spring or Fall-planting edition... they are both filled with hundreds of true-color illustrations and helpful cultural directions.

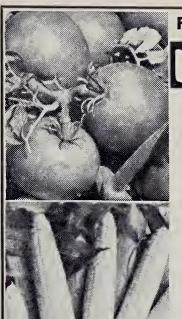
201 MENTOR AVE., MENTOR, OHIO

Wayside Gardens

There is no other publication which for so long lias served as a year 'round reference book in American home The Old Farmer's Almanac. How many millions of readers have lived, we wonder, with Arm & Hammer Soda Bicarbonate on the Almanac's inside back cover since 1867? - Or bought insurance from John Hancock (on the inside front) since the turn of the century? Or used Slade's spices, cream tartar and Bell's seasoning and stuffing directly from an OFA back cover ad which started running long before any auto ever did? The "Boston Five" also a back cover advertiser since way, way back, may surely be said to be responsible for the disappearance of most "pin money" saucers from the mantle.

But what about today? Here they are — all these and Absorbine, Jr., Grandma's Molasses, Underwood's Deviled Ham and other goodies, Salada teas & custards & fudge, Harris seeds, Wayside Gardens, and an host of other companies — and suppliers — ready and willing to be at your service, just as they were for your parents, grandparents, and theirs before them.

Continued on Page F.



For A Better Garden, Plant

Harris introductions like these are famous for their extra-fine quality. If you haven't tried them, you have a special treat coming.

MORETON HYBRID TOMATO

Early but a long bearing season — large, firm fruit, superb quality.

WONDERFUL SWEET CORN

Acclaimed by thousands of our customers as the tenderest, sweetest, most delicious corn they ever ate.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

Straightforward descriptions and beautiful illustrations of the finest of vegetables and flowers. Send a card today!

JOSEPH HARRIS COMPANY, INC.

90 Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y. 14624



DIRECT TO YOU - EASY **TERMS**

Solid granite Rockdale Monuments and Markers, priced as low as \$14.95. Beautifully low as \$14.95. Beautiful and dates, prepaid. Satisfaction Shipped freight guaranteed. FREE Dept. 701.



ROCKDALE MONUMENT CO., JOLIET, ILL.

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AT HOME IN MINUTES

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Read newspapers, telephone books or Bible seasy. Do fine fancy work, crocheting for hours without eye strain. New, precision MAGNIFY-ING GLASSES (not RX) bring out detail SHARP and CLEAR. Not for folks who have astigmatism or diseases of the eye. A magniastigmatism of diseases of the eye, A magnifying lens for each eye, set in stylish amber eyeglass frame. 10 day home trial, Send name, address, sex, age. On arrival pay only \$4, plus C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed. Or send \$4, with order, we ship prepaid. Order from:

PRECISION OPTICAL CO. Dept. 15H, Rochelle, Illinois

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PLANTS FROM SEED. New double and Semi-Double varieties, all shades. Described in New Seed & Nursery Catalog. Send 10c in coin for 50c Packet or FREE 3 Packets for 25c and Catalog

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No matter how you

Mix it
Mix it
Mix it
Molit
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Heat it
heat it
erunch it
Cheese it

or just plain enjoy it ...



UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM MAKES A SANDWICH!

Wm. Underwood Company, Watertown, Mass., Est. 1821



MARGUERITE CARTER

Remember: this is the woman who predicted...

Lyndon Johnson's sudden ascension to presidency!
Goldwater's entry in the race for candidacy!
The Panama Canal crisis!
Richard Nixon's return to the limelight!
Robert Kennedy unearthing hidden evidence to convict James Hoffa!

Published predictions, by Miss Carter, concerning events of national and world importance, have attracted notice, nation-wide. The accuracy of these predictions has been phenomenal! She is an internationally famous lecturer, author and authority on planetary influences. Her horoscope features have appeared in metropolitan newspapers and magazines in the United States, Canada and England.

Years of intense study took Marguerite Carter to the remote corners of the earth. It has given her work a sincerity and genuineness not found in any other counseling. You can find the solution to problem areas, despite today's uncertainties, with the warm guidance of someone who has your interests at heart. Miss Carter's Forecast with Special Notations covers outstanding indications of your opportunities, financial outlook, home life, health, etc., for your year ahead.

Test her accuracy, you'll be amazed! Your Forecast will be individually assembled to your birthdate. Print month, day, year, place and hour of birth (if known) and include \$3.00 plus 25¢ toward mailing costs. (Or send \$2.00 for Forecast without her special work.) Allow three weeks for careful, proper attention. Address: Marguerite Carter, Dept. OFA, 65 Jackson Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 46225.

SINCE 1906

BOROLEUM® OINTMENT

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HAYFEVER - SINUS - BURNS SUNBURN - DIAPER RASH and ATHLETES FOOT

A preparation having many uses and recommended by doctors since 1906. Get Boroleum todoy ot your druggist. May be sofely used on all ports of the

Contoins Menthol, Camphor, Eucalyptol, Methyl Solicylote, Boric Acid and Petrolotum.

TIME TESTED AND MEDICALLY APPROVED INGREDIENTS

Guaranteed & Prepared only by

SINCLAIR PHARMACAL CO., Inc.

FISHERS ISLAND, NEW YORK

If your druggist is out of stock, send \$1.00 for a tube

VALUABLE CANADIAN LANDS

Seized for Tox Sale

AN ACRE LOW AS

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LOW AS

Non-Profit — Buy Directly
From Locol Tax Authorities

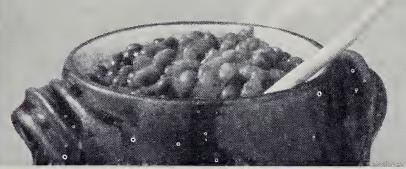
Would You Buy At These Prices?

100 Acres, Rural, no Bldg
Waterfront Cottage, 2 Acres
Hunting Camp, Northland
City Building Lot
100 Acres Farm w/Bldgs
City Building Lot
100 Acres near large city
Wooded Vacation Island
Wooded Vacation Island
Wooded Vacation Island
Unusual investment or retirement opportunity. Thousands of valuable properties in Canada are offered for tax arrears sales each year. All at far below their true market value Loand are offered for tax arrears due to death, illness or financial hardship, NoN-PROFIT. No middleman. You buy directly from local tax authorities, get perfect legal title with tax deed. Hundreds of campsites, islands, buildings, homes, farmlands, vacation and retirement properties included in latest list. Majority located near Canadian border. Not necessary to travel to inspect. Check over legal descriptions from your armchair and evaluate properties with simple formula we supply you. Then order and take possession later on your vacation or retirement. Free copy of latest monthly list and photos mailed promptly, plus inside reports on best hunting and fishing areas, and copy of official hunting and fishing regulations. Simply send \$1 (refundable) to ONTARIO REGISTER, Room 199, 92 King Street East, Toronto 1, Canada. For rush air mail add 50c.

These ads for young and old (monuments, dentures, glasses, geraniums, tomatoes, corn, shrubs, trees, horoscopes, ointment, wild Canadian lands) on pages B-F, comprise not only liston the Yellow ings, as Pages, but accurate descriptions of "what you get when you send your money." Intimate, some of them (see Page H), you bet they are, and not for dinner table conversation either – but right up on the hook for you when the only person you want to talkwith about these things is yourself. But, take care, as most of these ads say, your doctor knows best.

Continued on Page I

Remember the fragrance of Grandma's kitchen?



Mmmm...molasses!

Recapture her magic touch with Grandma's unsulphured Molasses—in beans, on ham, in cookies or toppings. Grandma's Molasses has a sunny tropical flavor just right for modern tastes...delicately light and sweet! Only fancy unsulphured molasses like Grandma's is mellow enough to blend tenderly with griddle cakes, waffles or milk shakes. Grandma's unsulphured molasses is made from West Indian sugar cane...no sulphur bleaching to leave a bitter after-taste. Grandma's Molasses is one of nature's most nutritional sweeteners!

SEND FOR FREE 36-page Booklet, "Molasses Classics for Modern Cooks." Write: OFA-65 Box 33, Wall Street Sta., N.Y. 5, N.Y.

Rich in iron ...

Always sweet ...

Never bitter...

It's Unsulphured









CHANGE-OF-LIFE.

does it fill you with terror...frighten you?

Read how countless women have found the way to overcome change-of-life fears

Have you reached that time of life when one minute you feel suffocating hot flushes and the next are clammy, cold, nervous, irritable? Are you in an agony of fear?

Don't just suffer these miserable symptoms of changeof-life! Find relief the way

countless women have, with gentle Lydia E. Pinkham Tablets. In doctor's tests 3 out of 4 women who took them reported effective relief without expensive "shots."

Don't brood. Don't worry yourself sick. Get Lydia E. Pinkham Tablets today.

The gentle medicine with the gentle name LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Ladies: SLIM your appearance ...relieve your BACKSTRAIN



Strictly for the ladies! New Princess Beauty Belt rélieves strain on tired back musclesbuoys you up firmly yet gently—gives you that welcome "rested" feeling that lets you work or play without nagging, energy-robbing discomfort. Appear heavy "corseted" look. Delicately feminine in style. Weighs just 4 ounces—hugs your hips like the skin itself. Adjusts in seconds. Foam rubber back pad for extra-gentle sup-port. Only \$4.98 postpaid hip meas-sure 28 thru 44. Larger sizes, \$1.00 extra. Send hip and waist measure. Removable long garter attachments available—69c for set of 4. Money-back guarantee if returned within 30 days postpaid.

PI PEER COMPANY Dept. ON-115L

811 Wyandotte St., Kansas City 5, Mo.

ASK GRANDPA, he knows all about ROCK CANDY, the old reliable for coughs from colds. Always had some about the house. Sometimes he gave us some if we were good. Also kept some for himself, — mixed it with some stuff from a bottle . . . Said it was his medicine. Ask your dealer. Refined by Dryden & Palmer, Long Island City, N. Y. ever since 1880.

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch — Relieves Pain

For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain — without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all — results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne®)-discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H®. Ask for it at all drug



Slip-On Magnifiers-\$2.98

Having trouble seeing fine print and close work? Slip these magnifiers on your prescription glasses and SEE CLEARER INSTANTLY! Powerful 2.50 diopter lenses. Fits all glasses. Low \$2.98 postpaid price saves you 25% over usual cost. If not satisfied, return postpaid in 30 days for refund. State age. NEL-KING Products, Dept. ON-115S, 811 Wyandotte, Kansas City 5, Mo.

Advertising is a wonderful world. It can be real "naughty" - make us miserable when it is too blatant or gets in our way. But goodness me, look at this page – observe what you can buy for only \$5.10 . . . shopping on foot or by car for these things would cost a small fortune. Behind the scenes is us, waiting for hours in the lobbies of Madison Avenue agencies for guys (and dolls) who in turn have been spending months (and lives) writing copy and making pictures for advertisers who, think ads are sold direct by this one editor in the spare time between the weeding of his garden and the shovelling of his front (and back) walks.









dials, case plans and kits for building Grandmother, Grand-father, Terry, Steeple, and father, Terry, S other fine clocks

Mason & Sullivan Co. Dept. AL, Osterville, Mass.



NEW GETZEM is fortified with QUMOX hormone attractant and concentrated food odors fish love. One tube catches dozens of fish. Not an oil that stays on surface. Instead, it disperses, penetrates deep into water. Legal in every state. Only \$1.25 per tube (3 for \$2.95). Six flavors. Indicate choice: Trout, Cat, Carp. Other fresh water. Salmon. Other salt water. 30-day money-back guarantee. Postpaid except C.O.D.'s.
NORKIN LABORATORIES, Dept. ON-115N 809 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY IDEA

NOW you can have us send, in your name, to any friend or relative a handsome two-color BIRTHDAY PLAQUE inscribed with his or her name, horoscope (in part), and great events which have happened on this day down through the years. SEND us the name, date of birth, address, and the first, nick, or full name you wish on it as the donor . . . and . . .

ONLY ONE DOLLAR

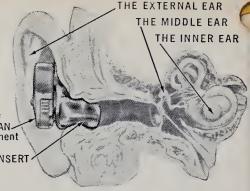
YANKEE, INC., BOX BD, DUBLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

HEARING LOSS

rob you of Togetherness with Family and

Beltone UTOPIAN. instrument





Friends?

TEAR OUT

Discover how you may now hear clearly whenever you want to, with this amazing new electronic capsule. Look at the diagram above. See how naturally the Beltone capsule fits in the ear. It slips in and out of the ear as easily as snapping your fingers! NO cords, NO wires, NO plastic tubes. Tiny as a thimble, weighs \(\frac{1}{3}\) of an ounce. Yet amplifies sound 22 times. The Beltone Utopian provides higher fidelity hearing at natural ear-level.

It may end your fears that you'll miss out on what folks say. Discover how it may help you stay actively happy in family, social, church and community life. Write today for descriptive FREE book, sent in plain wrapper. Address: Dept. 4-729, Beltone Electronics Corporation, 4201 W. Victoria St., Chicago 46, Ill.

BARGAINS IN BOOKS

| THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC(K) SAMPLER Best of this Almanac since 1792\$2.00 |
|--|
| RAIN, HAIL, & BAKED BEANS Truly seasonal recipes 214 pgs |
| THE YANKEE COOK BOOK New Edition 398 pgs\$4.95 |
| THE NEW ENGLAND PRIMER ALPHABET Humorous, hand lettered collector's item 40 pgs. hard cover two colors\$3.00 |
| ROBB's CABINET OF CURIOSITIES 2 vols. 64 pgs. each paper binding50¢ each. |
| BLIZZARD OF 1888 Eye-witness account of 14 page pamphlet\$1.00 |
| Any two of the above |

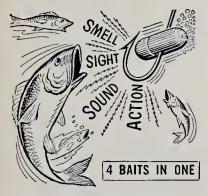
10% discount, postpaid. YANKEE, INC. Box FEA, DUBLIN, N.H.

UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, offers new Datebook Calendar, left (\$2.00), and distinctive Greeting Cards at \$1.25 a box of ten. The proceeds provide milk, medicine and equipment for needy children. Free available from UNICEF. catalogue United Nations, New York.

We started out to have this column of "ad text" to run beside every ad in the book. But then we found, to do this, we would have to omit Charlie in Trouble (see page N), and the little girl who is trying to make him a bit less lonely in it. Most of our advertisers agree this would would

Continued on Page P.

Amazing "4-WAY" BAIT PILLS DRIVE FISH CRAZY



Fish are drawn to the flashing blood-red color, trailing behind your hook,—the bubbling sound as it wobbles and twists, the pungent smell that all fish love,—and the "live" action of a wounded minnow.

IMAGINE! Catching Fish Like These!



Jack Caddell, Homewood, Ala., restaurant man, and an ardent fisherman, was one of the first to test the Screaming Meemy. Here are beauties landed by him. You, too, can catch fish like these with your SCREAMING

GUARANTEED TO CATCH MORE FISH-OR NO COST

JUST OUT! America's most exciting fish lure. Now an all-in-one lure that attracts fish "like magic". It's called "SCREAMING MEEMY". It's a crazy way to fish, but you'll agree it's the best way known to catch more and bigger fish. Guaranteed to catch all kinds of fish—Bass, Trout, Pike, Muskies, Bream, Perch, Salmon, Bone Fish—even Catfish! So, whether they strike by sight smell sound or whether they strike by sight, smell, sound or because they're mad, they'll streak toward your hook-the big ones get there first.

WORKS IN ALL WATERS

LEGAL IN ALL STATES
No matter if you still fish with cane pole, bait cast, spin or troll—if you fish lakes, creeks, ponds or the ocean, night or day—
"Screaming Meemy" helps you catch your limit. So new-it's not yet sold in stores. So to get your season's supply, order by mail.

Read This Sensational NO RISK GUARANTEE

We offer to let you try "SCREAMING MEEMY" without risking one penny. Order a package of these magic "4-way" Capsules today. Try them on your next fishing trip. Then, if you haven't caught more fish, than on any previous trip, return the empty carton for refund of your purchase price. But hurry, the supply is limited.

SEND NO MONEY

Simply fill in and mail coupon. On arrival pay postman only \$2.98 plus C.O.D. two for \$5.00. Cash orders sent postage paid. Order within 10 days and receive FREE of extra cost wonderful book "99 Secrets of Catching Catfish". Rush order to

WALLING KEITH CHEMICALS, INC. Dept. 29-C 100 Couth 41ct Ctroat Rirmingham Alahama

| MEEMY Fish Bait Pills. | 100 300111 4131 | Sueer | _ | on mingham, | Miauaiii |
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| WALLING KEITH CHEI 100 South 41st St., Bii | • | | | | |
| Please send me the "Screaming Me 1 Pkg, Screaming Meemy @ \$2 Send C.O.D. On arrival I will pa Enclosed find \$ | .98 y cost plus postage | cked below 2 Pkgs. S | r. creamin | g Meemy @ \$5.00 | |
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SPRING PLOUGHING

Dick Smith

THE (OLD)

CALCULATED ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

Being 1st after BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR, and (until July 4) 189th year of American Independence

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

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

NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1792

ROBERT B. THOMAS.



THE SEASONS

These, as they change, Almighty Father, these Are but the varied God. The rolling year Is filled with Thee. Forth in the pleasing Spring They beauty walks, Thy tenderness and love. Then comes Thy glory in the Summer months, With light and heat refulgent. They Thy sun Shoots perfection through the swelling year. Thy bounty shines in Autumn unconfined,
And spreads a common feast for all that lives.
In Winter, Almighty Thou, with snows and storms
Riding sublime, Thou bidst the world adore,
And humblest all men with Thy northern blast.

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GLOSSARY OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS, ETC.

Aph. — Aphelion . . . Planet revolving about Sun reaches point in its orbit farthest away from the Sun.

Apo. — Apogee . . . Moon reaches point in its orbit farthest from Earth. Conj. — conjunction . . . moment of closest approach to each other of any

two heavenly bodies.

Declination (see top left hand calendar pages)... measure of angular distance any celestial object lies perpendicularly north or south of celestial equator. Exactly analogous to terrestrial latitude. OFA gives declination at time each day the Sun is due South.

- elongation . . . apparent angular distance of a member of the solar system

from the Sun as seen from the Earth.

Inf. — Inferior . . . Inferior conjunction is when the Planet is between the Sun and the Earth.

Moon Runs High or Low . . . day of month Moon Souths highest or lowest above the horizon.

Opposition . . . time when Sun, and Moon or Planet appear on opposite sides of the sky (elongation 180 degrees).

Peri. — Perigee . . . Moon reaches point in its orbit closest to Earth.

Peri. — Perihelion . . . Planet revolving about the Sun reaches point in its orbit closest to Sun.

R.A. — Right Ascension . . . the measure Eastward along the celestial equator of any celestial body from the vernal equinox to the point where the circle which passes through the object perpendicular to the celestial equator intersects the latter.

Stat.—stationary... when the apparent movement of a Planet against the background of Stars stops—just before same comes to opposition.

Sunrise and Sunset . . . visible rising and setting of Sun's upper limb across the unobstructed horizon of an observer whose eyes are 15 feet above ground level. Sun Fast . . . the times given in this column must be subtracted from your Sun

Dial to arrive at the correct time.

Sup. — Superior . . . Superior Conjunction is when the Sun is between the Planet and the Earth.

Twilight . . . begins or ends when stars of the sixth magnitude disappear or appear at the Zenith - or the Sun is appr. 18 degrees below the horizon. Underground Moon . . . one which changes its phases between 12 M. and 1 A.M.

To Patrons



This is the 173rd consecutive annual edition of The Old Farmer's Almanac(k)... the oldest continuously published, in the same name and format, periodical in America. This edition is for the year 1965 or Atomic Year 21.

or Atomic Year 21.

The plaque reproduced above was received this past year from the National Trust for Historic Preservation of Washington, D.C. in recognition of the Almanac's "continuing operations" and its "support of the National Preservation Movement."

Our good and dear friend, Frank Sullivan of Saratoga Springs, New York, writes us as we go to press:

"Regretfully I retract that boast I made to you of inviting you to join me at Saratoga's next Centennial of Racing (2063). The inroads of the past winter, part of which I had to spend in the Albany Medical Center, have forced me to hedge, and reverse my earlier figures. Make your visit not less than fifty years from now. I have intimations of mortality which lead me to suspect I won't last longer than that."

mortality which lead me to suspect I won't last longer than that."

To Frank, we reply, we doubt that any such retraction on his part is necessary. We are reminded in this of a doctor friend who had kept putting off his fishing vacation on account of the critical illness of one of his patients. After many weeks he decided that, although the patient was not yet deceased, he was close enough to it for the event to be anticipated by a few hours. So, he signed the death certificate and went on vacation. Upon his return, three weeks later, he was astounded to find his "deceased" patient not only alive but well. In fact, he remained that way for another thirty years.

The serious and somber tones which have long occupied this page have suggested (we regret to say) to another friend, Brooks Atkinson, that our portrait must reveal us as a dour man who has just seen her grandson break her best piece of Sandwich glass. To this conjecture we reply it is not easy to seem young and unharassed after some fifty years of continuous communication with the Smith Brothers, makers of cough drops in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. As their beards muffle whatever sounds that do escape from their cough drop filled mouths, it took us half of these years to understand they were trying to tell us the Ides of March begin on March 15—and not on the OFA's traditional date of the 5th. The calendar has changed, of course, these ten days since they were in school but as they are getting on, this year we have included their date as "Bisbee's Ides". The "Bis" and the "Bee" being, respectively, their baptismal nicknames. Loring Andrews has, as usual, prepared the astronomical material, Benjamin Rice, the Farm Calendars, and Abe Weatherwise, the weather forecasts. Other contributions are by-lined.

Again our gratitude is expressed to the very many friends who are always glad to help us in maintaining the character and popularity of this publication. We trust our own efforts in its behalf may continue to warrant your approbation. Man, however, in these things

us in the humble, though proud, station we have so long held, in the name of

Your ob'd servant,

Otal Blomas.

June 7, 1964

Last Winter's Weather

After a record-breaking (82°) day on October 27, 1963, last winter (Nov. 1963—Apr. 1964) was on the whole, excepting Maine, the South, Ohio, and Idaho, one most states would be glad to have over again. The average temperature at Blue Hill, Boston, the bsae point for our forecasts, was 34.1° (2.4° below normal); average monthly precipitation (5.16") was slightly (1.63"), above average despite a real rainy November (8.7"). And snow fell in an amount of 75.5"—Some 29.2" more than the year before (Old Abe's forecast called for 27.2" more). Abe, however, missed out in calling for a 37° temperature average by 2.9°—and in expecting average precipitation of 4" was out by 1.16" per month.

Nevertheless, on his 48 individual forecasts over periods from one day to one week, he was 74% correct—and on 28 monthly summary forecasts, 80% correct. When we say correct, we mean OFA readers got, for weather, just about what he said (on pages 5 and 71) they would get. This compares with the United States Weather Bureau's 30-day-ahead forecast for Boston this way—80% correct by Abe Weatherwise, 46% by U.S.W.B. On a national basis, an OFA reader would have been forewarned of 32 out of the 49 major storms, or better than 65%... a creditable record for this infant prognosticator now 172 years of age. Month by month, the weather events of note were as follows:

November 1963

Nov. 2, Me., wind and tide; 6, Ida., wind and snow; 6-8, Me. N.H., Mass., northeast storm; 17, Ill., hail; 19-20, So. Cal., wind and rain; 29-30, Me., N.H., Mass., Conn., N.Y., wind, rain, tide.

December 1963

Dec. 2, Alas., 51° below; 3-4, Me., snow; 6-8, N.D., blizzard; 10-11, Wash., heavy rain—N.D., snow and ice; 14-20, N.Y., heavy snow; 18-19, Cape Cod and Muskegon, Mlch., snow—Ill., very cold; 20-23, Ark., Minn., Ga., Me., big snows; 31, New Orleans, 1st real snow since 1895—Ala., Ga., snow.

January 1964

Jan. 1-2, Mass., N.Y. snow, icc, wind; 5-25, Idaho, steady snow and wind; 9-10, N.Y., ice, rain, wind; 12-14, Del., Tenn., Ind., D.C., N.Y., N.J., Pa., Vt., N.H., Conn., Mass., Me., N.C., blizzard conditions; 15-16, Okla., N.Y.,

snow; 17-20, Ore., wind, rain, snow; 23-25, Minn., snow and wind—Col., 35° below; 27-28, Mass., Conn., snow.

February 1964

Feb., 1-29, Miss., unusually cold; 2-3, N.M., blizzard; 3-5, Tex., worst snow of year; 6-7, Mass., N.H., snow, rain; 19-20, W. Va., Mass., Vt., snow; 24-25, Ida., blizzard.

March 1964

Mar. 1, Ida., snow, wind; 4-5, Ohio, floods—N.Y., rain, wind; 7, Cal., unusual fire whirl; 10-11, Mass., Me., N.H., snow, rain; 11-13, Ida., snow, wind; 17, Ohio, floods; 19-20, Kans., Minn., snow, dust storms; 23-24, S.D., blizzard; 24-25, Kan., hail, sleet, snow; 27, Alas., quake and tidal wave (see page 71); 20-31, Ga., cold wave.

April 1964 Nothing remarkable.

George Hyland, Maintenance Engineer, Massachusetts Turnpike Authority, reports he used 12,494 tons of salt, 32,862 tons of sand, and 322 tons of chloride during the winter. The Turnpike had 2" snow in Nov.; 21–23½" in Dec.; 17–35½" in Jan.; 23½–35½" in Feb.; 9½" in Mar.; and 2-4" in Apr. Total, 74.5" min., or within one inch of Blue Hill's total. (At some stations, the Turnpike was 45" higher.) The Turnpike's really bad days were Dec. 23, 24; Jan. 10, 21, 31; Feb. 7, 8, 19, 20; Mar. 10, 11, 17, 18. Of these, Old Abe forewarned him correctly on 10 of the 13—or 77%.

Weather Forecast 1964-5

(Applies only to Blue Hill summit, near Boston, but will work for other places by subtracting one day for each Time Zone west, by reading five degrees lower temperature for every 100 miles north of 42 Lat. N. or five degrees higher for every 100 miles South of 42 Lat. N. and by considering every 1000 feet of altitude is 3.3 degrees cooler.)

Herewith as of May 15, 1964, are the forecasts by Abe Weatherwise for the fourteen months beginning with November, 1964. There are two summations—that for the Winter of November 1964 through April 1965; and that for the Year (Jan.-Dee.) 1965. There are also fourteen monthly summaries, as well as individual summaries within each month. (For versification of these summaries, see italies pages 11-33.)

month. (For versification of these summaries, set italies pages 11–33.)

This year we have dropped the U.S. Weather Bureau "75-year average" and its "20-year normal" and substituted (as more meaningful) a 20-year (1924–63) average. Although the Weather Bureau has maintained that city smog has raised temperatures some two degrees, this twenty-year average indicates only that Winter temperatures have become slightly higher—and those for Summer a bit lower, by about one degree. Also, the curve indicates, in general, that our climate has for some years now been growing cooler. In some years we have offered to make special six-months-ahead forecasts for various parts of the country. As one factor (sunspots) in our "formula" is so inactive at present as to make it meaningless, we suggest that the following forecast, corrected by the first paragraph above, will be as useful as any special forecast we might make. (No questions answered without a return postpaid, self-addressed envelope.)

THE YEAR

(January 1-December 31, 1965)
The year will average 47.17° temperature, or 1.13° below average. There will be 47.39" of precipitation, or 1.18" below average. Although Spring will be unusually early—and Fall linger unusually long—growers are eautioned to hold off planting until after the first good rain in the last week of May or first week in June. Also, August will be dry.

THE WINTER

(Nov., Dec., 1964, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., 1965)

The average temperature will be 34.15° or slightly (.15°) below average. Precipitation will be 21.23" for the six months—4.88" below average—but snowfall will be 75.85", some 11.25" above average—with most of the increase over average and over last year falling in January.

THE FOURTEEN MONTHS

Nov. (1964): Temp. 43°—1° above ave.; pree. 2.0"—below ave. by 2.73"; snow 2"—.16" below ave. 1-2, niee; 3-6, rain; 7-10, eool, overeast; 11-16, northeast rainstorm (1"); 17-20, overeast; 21-24, nice; 25-28, rain, sleet, snow; 29-30, unsettled.

Dec. (1964): Temp. 32°-2.4° above ave.; pree. 3"-1.32" below ave.; snow 10"-2.7" below ave.

1-2, rain; 3-7, clears then cloudy; 8-12, severe storm of rain (1"), wind; 13-16, niee; 17-21, unpleasant; 22-24, snows 8" (some rain or sleet); 25-27, mild and overeast; 28-31, snow flurries and sleet.

Jan. (1965): Temp. 24°—2.4° below ave.; prec. 5.18"—.74" above ave.; snow 40"—24.1" above ave. (oh, my aching back!).

1-3, clear and cold; 4-7, rain, sleet, snow (5"); 8-9, much colder; 10-14, sunny; 15-17, lowery; 18-21, storm of the winter—20" snow; 22-25, thaw; 26-27, cold; 28-31, warm snowstorm (15").

Feb. (1965): Temp. 22°—5.5° below ave.; pree. 2.41"—1.36" below ave.; snow 28.5"—13.7" above ave.

1-2, niee; 3-6, snows 10"; 7-10, eold and elear; 11-12, snow flurries; 13-15, elear; 16-19, blizzard eonditions, 12" snowfall; 20-22, elear; 23-25, rain, sleet; 26-28, not pleasant.

Mar. (1965): Temp: 29.6°—5.2° below ave.; pree: 3.79"—.55" below ave.; snow, 15", or ave.
1-2, windy; 3-6, rain changes to snow; 7-10, cold but clear; 11,

Continued on page 72

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1965

There will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon, during 1965. No one of these will be visible generally throughout the United States.

- I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, May 30, 1965. The one-hundred mile wide path from which this eclipse's totality will be visible lies almost completely across the waters of the South Pacific. It extends from just west of the northernmost tip of New Zealand's North Island, where totality will occur just after sunrise, northeastward toward the Equator, which it skirts between longitudes 130° and 105° west, before turning southeastward to end on the coast of Peru, just north of Lima, where the Sun will be in total eclipse as it sets. As a partial eclipse, it will be visible from New Zealand and the islands of Meiancsia to its northwest as far as the Solomons, throughout the South Pacific and the North Pacific east of the International Date Line as far north as Hawaii and the head of Baja California, as well as for observers throughout Mexico, Cuba, the Greater Antilles, Central America, and northwest South America.
- II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, June 13, 1965. The beginning of this eclipse will be visible in the southeastern part of the Pacific Ocean, South America, the east coast of North America, the Atlantic Ocean, Europe, Africa, southwestern Asia and Antarctica. The end of the eclipse will be visible from western Europe, Africa except the Somali coast, the Atlantic Ocean, the southeastern half of North America, South America, the southeastern part of the Pacific Ocean and Antarctica. The umbral phase of this eclipse will start at 7.58 P.M., E.S.T. and end at 9.40 P.M., E.S.T. The penumbral phase, which precedes the beginning of the umbral phase, starts at 6.15 P.M., E.S.T., Since the moon rises at Boston at 7.17 P.M., E.S.T. on June 13th, the umbral phase will start less than an hour thereafter and last only an hour and forty-two minutes. This phase will thus have ended before the moon rises for observers in the Mountain and Pacifio Time zones in general.
- III. An Annular Ectipse of the Sun, November 22, 1965. The path from which this annular ectipse will be visible, a path that ranges in width from 100 to 200 miles, has its beginning with observers on India's Northwest Frontier, who will see it near sunrise. Thence it sweeps across northern India, Southeast Asia, Indonesia as far as northwest New Guinea, before sweeping out to sea to its end about midway between the Marshall and Gilbert Islands. As a partial celipse it will be seen by observers eastward from the line extending roughly from the head of the Persian Gulf through the Caspian Sea along the Ural Mountains, across all of East and South Asia, Indonesia, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific which lie, in general, west of the International Date Line, and the waters of the western Pacific between latitudes 45° north and 30° south and west of the Date Line.
- IV. A Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, December 8, 1965. The beginning of this eclipse will be visible from the castern half of Europe, northeast Africa, most of the Indian Ocean, Asia, Australia, Oceania, the Pacific Ocean except the southeastern part, the extreme northwestern part of North America, and the north polar regions. Its end will be visible from the castern part of the Pacific Ocean, Europe, Africa, the Indian Ocean, Asia, the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean, western Alaska and the north polar regions.

EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1965

The Earth will be in Perihelion on January 2nd, distant from the Sun 91,350,000 miles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 3rd, distant from the Sun 94,453,000 miles.

FULL MOON DAYS

| | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|--------------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------|---------------|----------|------------|----------|--------|----------|
| Jan. Feb. | 17 15 | 7 25. | $\frac{26}{24}$ | 15 14 | 3 2 | July | 13 | 2 | 21 | 9 | 28 |
| Mar. | 17 | 6 | 25 | 14 | 4 | Aug. Sept. | 12 10 | 1-30 29 | 19 18 | 8 6 | 27 25 |
| Apr. May | 15 15 | 5 4 | 24 23 | 12 12 | 2 2-31 | Oct. Nov. | 10 8 | 29 27 | 18 17 | 6 4 | 25 23 |
| June | 13 | 3 | 22 | 10 | 29 | Dec. | 8 | 27 | 15 | 4 | 23 |

Holidays 1965 WEATHER

†Are recommended as "with pay" holidays—regardless of regular periods—for all commercial employees. (*) Quite generally observed. (**) State holidays only. (***) Observed some places though probably holidays. not

All dates are also included in abbreviated form on the Calendar Pages (11-33).

Jan. 1 (*†) New Clear and Cold. New Year's, Fri., Jan. 8 (**) Battle of New Orleans Jan. 15 (**) Arbor Day (Fla.) Jan. 19 (**) Robert E. Lee's

Jan. 19 (**) Robert E. Lee's Birthday (South) Jan. 26 (**) MacArthur (Ark.) Jan. 30 (**) F.D.R.'s Day (Ky.) Feb. 12 (*) Lincoln's Birthday (13 States) Fri., Snowy Feb. 14 (**) Admission Day

(Arlz). (Ariz).
Feb. 14 (***) Valentine's Day
Feb. 15 (***) Snsan B. Anthony
Feb. 22 (*†) George Washington's
Birthday, Mon., Nice.

Birthday, Mon., Nice. Mar. 1 (**) State Day (Nebr.) Mar. 2 (**) Mardi Gras (Ala.,

Mar. 2 (**) Mardi Gras (Ala., Fla. La.)
Mar. 2 (**) Texas Ind. Day
Mar. 2 (**) Burbank Day (Cal.)
Mar. 15 (**) Jackson Day (Tenn.)
Mar. 17 (**) St. Patrick's or
Evacanation Day (Boston)
Mar. 25 (**) Maryland Day
Mar. 26 (**) Kuhio Day (Haw.)
Mar. 30 (**) Seward's Day (Alas.)
Apr. 2 (**) Arbor Day (Ariz.)
Apr. 12 (**) Halifax Day (N. C.)
Apr. 13 (**) Jefferson Day (Ala.,
Mo., Nebr. Okla., Va.)
Apr. 16 (**) Good Friday (Ark.,
Cal., Conn., Del., Fla., Ill., Ind.,
La., Md., Minn., N. J., N. D.,
Penn. & Tenn.) Rain and Fog.
Apr. 19 (**) Patriots' Day (Me.,

Apr. 19 (**) Patriots' Day (Me.,

Mass.) Mon. Mild, Unsettled.
Apr. 19 (**) Easter Mon. (N. C.)
Apr. 21 (**) San Jacinto (Tex.)
Apr. 22 (**) Okla. Day. Arbor (**) Okla. Day. Arbor

Day (Nebr.)

Apr. 26 (**) Memorial Day (Ala., Fla., Ga.. Miss.)
Apr. 26 (**) Fast Day (N. H.), Mon., Rain.
Apr. 30 (**) Arbor Day (Utah)
May 4 (**) R. I. Indep. Day
May 10 (**) Mem. Day (N. & May 10 S. C.)

May 9 (***) Mother's Day

May 15 (**) Armed Forces Day May 20 (**) Mecklenburg (N. C.) May 30 (*†) Decoration or Me-morial Day, Sun., Showery. Jnne 3 (**) Jefferson Davis Day

June 3 (**) Jenerson Davis Day (Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., S. C., Tenn., Tex.) June 11 (**) Kamehameha (Haw.) June 14 (**) Flag Day (Pa.) June 15 (**) Pioneer Day (Idaho) June 17 (**) Bunker Hill (Suffolk Co. Mass.) Thurs. Hot. Nice.

Co., Mass.), Thurs., Hot, Nice. June 20 (**) West Virginia Day June 20 (***) Father's Day July 4 (*†) Independence, Sun.,

Hot. July 13 (Tenn.) (**) Forrest's

July 24 (**) Pioneer Day (Utah)

Aug. 1 (**) Proneer Day (Utati) Aug. 1 (**) Colorado Day Aug. 14 (**) Victory (R. I.) Aug. 16 (**) Bennington, Vt. Bat. Aug. 30 (**) Huey Long (La.) Sept. 6 (*†) Labor Day, Mon.,

Unsettled.
Sept. 9 (**) Admission Day (Cal.)
Sept. 12 (**) Defender's (Md.)
Sept. 16 (**) Cherokec (Okla.)
Sept. 16 (**) Cherokec (Okla.)
Sept. 17 (***) Citizenship Day
Sept. 24 (***) Am. Indian Day
Oct. 10 (**) Okla. Hist. Day
Oct. 11 (**) Pnlaski Day (Nebr.)
Oct. 12 (*†) Columbus (All States
exc. 10). Tues., Rainstorm.
Oct. 18 (**) Alaska Day
Oct. 24 (***) United Nations Day
Oct. 21 (**) Nevada Day
Nov. 1 (**) All Saints' Day (La.)
Nov. 1 (**) Will Rogers (Okla.)
Nov. 11 (*†) Veterans' (All States
exc. 4) Thurs., Rainy.
Nov. 13 (***) Sadie Hawkins Day
Nov. 23 (**) Repudiation (Md.)
Nov. 25 (*†) Thanksgiving Day
Thnrs., Heavy Rain.
Dec. 1 (**) Arbor Day, Ark. Unsettled.

Thors., Heavy Rain.

Dec. 1 (**) Arbor Day, Ark.

Dec. 10 (**) Wyoming Day

Dec. 15 (***) Bill of Rights Day

Dec. 21 (***) Forefathers' Day

Dec. 25 (*†) Christmas Day, Sat.,

Rain and Sleet.

LONG HOLIDAY WEEKENDS

The "long stretch" for sklers is good for New Year's and Lincoln's (both on a Friday) and Washington's (a Monday). Easter is, of course stretched by some, but with both Memorial Day and the Fourth falling on Sunday, many will be crying "we was robbed." Christmas (a Saturday) is no help either. But for those who are not punching time clocks, the following four-day vacations don't involve too many lost days of work—Banker Hill (June 17, a Thurs.), Columbus (Oct. 12, a Thes.) and Veterans' (Nov. 11, a Thurs.).

Memorial Day (Sun.) offers a good chance for combined church and "parade services."

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Introduction

STANDARD TIME IS USED THROUGHOUT THIS ALMANAC

Add 1 hr April 25, (deduct it Oct. 31) for Daylight Saving Time For States which retain September D.S.T. Closing Date, Deduct it Sept. 26.

Golden Number . . 9 | Solar Cycle . . . 14 | Roman Indiction . . . 3 | Epact 27 | Dominical Letter* . . C | Year of Julian Period 6678

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

Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1965. SeptuagesimaSun.Feb. 14 Shrove Sunday Feb. 28 Good Friday Easter Sunday Apr. 16 Whitsunday June 6 Apr. 18 Apr. 25 May 23 Trinity Sunday Corpus Christi 1st Sunday in June 13 Ash Wednesday Mar. Low Sunday June 17 1st Sun. in Lent Mar. 7 Apr. 11 Rogation Sun. Palm Sunday May 27 Ascension Day Nov.28

THE SEASONS OF 1965

Winter (1964) December 21 2.50 p.m. (Sun enters Capricornus)
Spring (1965) March 20 3.05 p.m. (Sun enters Aries)
Summer June 21 9.56 a.m. (Sun enters Cancer)
Fall September 23 1.06 a.m. (Sun enters Libra)
Winter December 21 8.41 p.m. (Sun enters Capricornus)

Names and Characters of the Principal Planets.

O O O The Sun.

The Moon.

Mars.

Young.

Young.

Yapiter.

Neptune.

Neptune.

Pho Earth.

Mor o Uranus.

CALENDAR PAGE EXPLANATIONS AND SIGNS

On the right hand pages you will find every now and again the symbols given above conjoined in groups of three to give you what is happening in the heavens. See Glossary, Page 2. Example: \mathcal{O}_1 on page 13 opposite Feb. 3 means Saturn and the Moon are on that day in conjunction, or nearest to each other. See also pages 81-85 which explain how you may correct pages 10-33 for use anywhere in the U.S.A, inc. Alaska and Hawaii.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CALENDAR PAGES

This ALMANAC is not easily produced. There are some 400,000 calculations which must be made, and verified. Before use, therefore, a thorough study of the explanations and eross references is recommended. Queries must be accompanied by stamped addressed reply envelope.

stamped addressed reply envelope.

The LONG RANGE FORECASTS about the weather appear in prose on page 5, and in verse, in italics, on pages 11 through 33. Opposite January 18–22 on page 11 you will note: Tanks needed for these snow banks. This means the Almanae expects a big snowstorm sometime during this period . . . in the Boston area. For adjustments to other localities, see pages 5 (page, one) and 80.

ments to other localities, see pages 5 (para. one) and 80.

The PLANETS tables on pages 34-35 are found useful by many in helping them to determine which bright planet(s) they are seeing in the eastern or western sky. Also, the configurations and aspects of the planets, as these appear on pages 11-33, are helpful for determination of radio weather — other weather — and space projects, to learn when certain planets are nearest our own earth.

projects, to learn when certain planets are nearest our own earth.

The LONGEST DAY column (pages 10-32) is perhaps the most closely followed on these pages. Those conversant with it became fascinated, for example, with

how the shortest day does not always mean the earliest sunset, etc. The TIDES, pages 11-33, are the height of the morning and evening high tides throughout the year, corrected, as are the times (pages 10-32), on page 83, for our East, South, and West Coast ports and beaches. Being conversant with the rhythms and eyeles of the sun, moon, planets, tides, etc., and how one gears in with another, gives one an assurance, found in no other way, that all is right with the world.

A full coverage of zodiacal and daily signs (and the superstitions connected therewith) is given in Part II, beginning on Page 38.

| 1 | 96 | 5] | | | | | | • | | | 1965] JANUARY, FIRST MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|-----|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 1 | آ آ | 4 | 22 | 42 | 10 | 21 | 55 | 16 | 20 | 53 | 22 | 19 | 37 | 28 | 17 | 57 | | | | | | | | | |
| | s ⊝ | 5 | 22 | 35 | 11 | 21 | 46 | 17 | 20 | 42 | 23 | 19 | 23 | 29 | 17 | 51 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 22 | 28 | 12 | 21 | 36 | 18 | 20 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 08 | 30 | 17 | 35 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- New Moon, 2nd day, 4 h. 07 m., evening, W.
- First Quarter, 10th day, 4 h. 00 m., evening, E Grull Moon, 17th day, 8 h. 38 m., morning, W. Last Quarter, 24th day, 6 h. 07 m., morning, W.

| | KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|----|--------------|-----|---|------|-----|----|----|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------|------|------------------|------|------|---------------|-----|
| 94 | | | RE | M44. | TO | | | 1 1 | 0 | | | | | ALL F | POINT | rs c | UTSI | DE N | EW I | | 100 |
| | Day of Month | Day of Week | | (i) Rises | Key | 1 | Sets | Key | (|)Í | Sun Fast | Bos | ton. | Die |) | Key | |) | ey | \mathcal{D} | D |
| Day | ZD | å¤ | h | |) P | h | | 块 | h. | m. | m. | Morn h. | h. | Ris h. | m. | X | h. | n. | K | Place | Age |
| 'I | 1 | Fr. | 7 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 23 | C | 9 | 10 | 11 | $10^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | $10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 6 | 116 | 0 | 3_{i} | P23 | C | SGR | 29 |
| 2 | 2 | Sa. | 7 | 13 | О | 4 | 24 | C | 9 | 11 | 11 | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | 114 | 7 | 10 | o | 4 | 10 | C | CAP | 30 |
| 3 | 3 | C | 7 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 25 | C | 9 | 12 | 11 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | | 7 | 59 | 0 | 5 | 02 | C | CAP | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | M_{\cdot} | 7 | 13 | o | 4 | 26 | C | 9 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 41 | 0 | 6 | 00 | D | AQR | 2 |
| 5 | 5 | Tu. | 7 | 13 | О | 4 | 27 | D | 9 | 14 | 10 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 9 | 18 | N | 7 | 01 | D | AQR | 3 |
| 6 | 6 | W. | 7 | 13 | N | 4 | 27 | D | 9 | 15 | 9 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 49 | M | 8 | 03 | E | AQR | 4 |
| 7 | 7 | Th. | 7 | 13 | N | 4 | 28 | D | 9 | 16 | 9 | $2^{\tilde{}}$ | 2 | 10 | 16 | L | 9 | 06 | G | PSC | 5 |
| 8 | 8 | Fr. | 7 | 12 | N | 4 | 29 | D | 9 | 17 | 8 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | 41 | K | 10 | 10 | Н | PSC | 6 |
| 9 | 9 | Sa. | 7 | 12 | N | 4 | 30 | D | 9 | 18 | 8 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 11 | 05 | J | $11_{\rm h}^{1}$ | 15 | 1 | ARI | 7 |
| IO | 10 | C | 7 | 12 | N | 4 | 32 | D | 9 | 20 | 8 | $4\frac{1}{4}$ | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 | 29 | н | _ | _ | _ | ARI | 8 |
| LI | 11 | M. | 7 | 12 | N | 4 | 33 | D | 9 | 21 | 7 | 5 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 11^{A}_{N} | 55 | G | $12^{L}_{\rm h}$ | 21 | J | TAU | 9 |
| 12 | 12 | Tu. | 7 | 11 | N | 4 | 34 | D | 9 | 22 | 7 | 6 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 12^{H}_{N} | 23 | F | 1 | 31 | К | TAU | 10 |
| 13 | 13 | W. | 7 | 11 | N | 4 | 35 | D | 9 | 24 | 6 | 7 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 57 | E | 2 | 44 | L | G° M | 11 |
| 14 | 14 | Th. | 7 | 10 | N | 4 | 36 | D | 9 | 25 | 6 | 73 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 39 | D | 4 | 00 | N | G'M | 12 |
| 15 | 15 | Fr. | 7 | 10 | N | 4 | 37 | D | 9 | 27 | 6 | $8\frac{3}{4}$ | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 31 | C | 5 | 15 | 0 | CNC | 13 |
| 16 | 16 | Sa. | 7 | 10 | N | 4 | 38 | D | 9 | 29 | 5 | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | $10^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 3 | 35 | C | 6 | 26 | 0 | CNC | 14 |
| 17 | 17 | C | 7 | 09 | N | 4 | 39 | D | 9 | 30 | 5 | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 | 48 | C | 7 | 27 | 0 | _ | - |
| 18 | 18 | M. | 7 | 08 | N | 4 | 41 | D | 9 | 32 | 5 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | | 6 | 06 | D | 8 | 18 | 0 | LEO | 15 |
| 19 | 19 | Tu. | 7 | 08 | N | 4 | 42 | D | 9 | 34 | 4 | $0\frac{1}{4}$ | $0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 7 | 24 | F | 8 | 58 | M | LEO | 16 |
| 20 | 20 | W. | 7 | 07 | N | 4 | 43 | D | 9 | 36 | 4 | 1 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 | 38 | G | 9 | 31 | L | VIR | 17 |
| 21 | 21 | Th. | 7 | 07 | N | 4 | 44 | D | 9 | 38 | 4 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 | 50 | Н | 9 | 58 | J | VIR | 18 |
| 22 | 22 | Fr. | 7 | 06 | N | 4 | 46 | D | 9 | 40 | 3 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 | 10 ^P _M | 57 | J | 10 | 24 | 1 | LIB | 20 |
| 23 | 23 | Sa. | 7 | 05 | N | 4 | 47 | D | 9 | 42 | 3 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 | _ | - | - | 10 | 49 | н | LIB | 21 |
| 24 | 24 | C | 7 | 04 | N | 4 | 48 | D | 9 | 44 | 3 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 12 ^A | 02 | K | 11 | 13 | G | sco | 22 |
| 25 | 25 | M. | 7 | 04 | M | 4 | 49 | Е | 9 | 46 | 3 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 1 | 07 | L | 11 A | 40 | F | sco | 23 |
| 26 | 26 | Tu. | 7 | 03 | | | 51 | Е | 9 | 48 | 3 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 2 | 09 | M | 12^{1}_{N} | 09 | E | SGR | 24 |
| 27 | 27 | W. | 7 | 02 | M | 4 | 52 | E | 9 | 50 | 2 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 | 3 | 11 | N | 12^{-} | 42 | D | SGR | 25 |
| 28 | 28 | Th. | 7 | 01 | M | 4 | 53 | E | 9 | 52 | 2 | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | $8\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 | 09 | 0 | 1 | 21 | C | SGR | 26 |
| 29 | 29 | Fr. | 7 | 00 | M | 4 | 54 | E | 9 | 54 | 2 | 9 | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 | 05 | 0 | 2 | 06 | C | CAP | 27 |
| 30 | 30 | Sa. | | 59 | M | 4 | 56 | E | 9 | 57 | 2 | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 | 55 | 0 | 2 | 57 | C | CAP | 28 |
| 31 | 31 | C | 6 | 58 | M | 4 | 57 | E | 9 | 59 | 2 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 | 6 A | 40 | N | 3 N | 54 | C | AQR | 29 |

JANUARY hath 31 days.





Behold the liquid surface of the lakes Changed into pavements of black marble. See the rapid river arrested in its course, An Idle torrent which only seems to roar.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc. | Fr. | Circumcision. ColderCin Crides Druid (8.8 and America, we have invented a world. What his staunch little Santa Maria was made of and Sa. Shortest twilights Tides \{ \frac{9.8}{9.8} \} Sheets \text{it could have gone to such twelfth Kings were chosen this of rain nite hy drawing lots \text{2.6} \text{snow} \text{piphany. 6NC Tides \{ \frac{9.5}{9.6} \text{ snow} \text{ pancho in Madrid's market place and was limited of all a by whom and by what means it could have gone to such far-away strange places was as perfectly understood then by Pancho in Madrid's market place and was livery by could be such as the property of the could be such as the property of th 4|M. TuW. Discord and lechery rampant 689 18.6 & sleet. squirt wine into his open Th. lechery rampant OFF 19.4 & steet. squirt wine into his open one sword keeps of Gr. El. Hol. Now another sheathed five to but few grow good to let a. Ep. 2/Stat. 8.9 ski-buffs list a. Ep. 2/Stat. 8.9 ski-buffs lourneys of Polynesian warriors—and how they made legends of the lands they people of the lands they peopled—were as well understood, 8|Fr. 9|Sa. $10|\mathbf{C}$ Plough Mon. First U.S. Sedan, 1913 [8.6] will sedan, 1913 [8.6] will be peet much wind [9.4] want peet much wind [9.8] want peet much wind [9.8] their times and climes as was Pancho's understanding Si. Hill. Coldest Lexington earmuffs.

Take a woman's first Hol. A dull their times and climes as was Pancho's understanding I have the unhappy feeling that I know more of these advice but not her second Fia. A dull the full (17th) fin runs (ominous) Polaris, and the meeting of submarines under the north wolf moon Peri high (ominous) Polaris, and the meeting of Year's highest A.M. Tides [1.7] Tanks high tide Antarctic Cont. Lee's B'dy. [10.1] needed lise. 1840 Hol. So. [10.1] needed Chimneys 6 C Tides [10.2] for these Day De-tar (Dines Stanley's Tides [9.3] Opshaw. Stanley's Tides [9.4] Opshaw. Stanley's Tides [9.4] Opshaw. Stanley's Tides [9.4] Opshaw. Stanley's Tides [9.4] Opshaw. Tides [9.4] Tides [9.4] And the moon. We are to become its slave Ceq. [9.5] banks. Stanley's Tides [9.4] Tides [9.4] And the moon is the moon. We are to stanley's Tides [9.4] Tides [9.4] And the moon is the moon. We are to stanley's Tides [9.4] Tides [9.4] And the moon is the moon. We are to stanley's Tides [9.4] Tides [9.4] And the moon is the moon. We are to stanley's Tides [9.4] Tides [9.4] And the moon is the moon. We are to stanley's Tides [9.4] And the moon is the moon when the moon is the legends of the lands they peed were as well understood. I have no doubt, it have no doubt, hy people of their times and climes and helics and the unhappy feeling that I know more of these legends of the lands they peed were as well understood. I have no doubt, it have no doubt, hy people of their times and climes and ballagames better. 11 M. Tu. 14 Th. 15 Fr. 16|Sa. C 18|M.19 Tu. 20 | W . 21 Th. 22 Fr. 23|Sa. 24 C Conv. of St. Paul & TC \\ 8.1 thaw. \text{ter.} But not quite that. History $25\,\mathrm{M}.$ 26 Tu. $27 \mathrm{\ W}.$ 28 Th. 29 Fr. 30 Sa.

Farmer's Calendar.

Since Columbus discovered

1965]

FEBRU-ARY, SECOND MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

| : | Days | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | , | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| O's Declination | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 17s. 16 16 16 15 15 | 01 44 26 08 50 32 | 9 10 | 13 | 13 54 35 16 56 36 | 13 14 15 16 17 18 | 13 12 12 12 12 11 11 | 16 55 35 14 53 32 | 19 20 21 22 23 24 | 10 9 | 10 49 27 05 43 21 | 25 26 27 28 | 8 8 8 7 | 59 37 14 51 |

- New Moon, 1st day, 11 h. 36 m., morning, E.
- First Quarter, 9th day, 3 h. 53 m., morning, W.
- O Full Moon, 15th day, 7 h. 27 m., evening, E.

MEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

| REV LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND Set Set | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----|------|------------------|----|-----|--------------|----|----------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|
| Day of Year | Day of Month | Day of Week | R | ises | Key | s | ets | Key | D | i Lys | Sun Fast | Bost Morn | on. Eve. | Rise | | 11 | ets | Key | D | D |
| | | | h. | | | h. | | | h. | m. | m. | h. | h. | h. n | 1. | lh. | m. | | 1 | Age |
| 32 | 1 | M. | 6 | 57 | M | | 58 | | 10 | 01 | 2 | 11 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 _M 1 | | W | ^P 53 | D | AQR | 30 |
| 33 | 2 | Tu. | 6 | 56 | М | 5 | 00 | E | 10 | 04 | 1 | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | - | 7 5 | 1 M | 5 | 56 | E | AQR | 1 |
| 34 | 3 | W. | 6 | 55 | M | | 01 | E | 10 | 06 | 1 | $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | $0\frac{1}{4}$ | | 9 1 | 7 | 00 | F | PSC | 2 |
| 35 | 4 | Th. | 6 | 54 | M | 1 | 02 | Е | 10 | 08 | 1 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 | 8 4 | 5 K | 8 | 03 | G | PSC | 3 |
| 36 | 5 | Fr. | 6 | 53 | M | 5 | 04 | E | 10 | 11 | 1 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 0 | 9 J | 9 | 07 | I | ARI | 4 |
| 37 | 6 | Sa. | 6 | 51 | М | 5 | 05 | E | 10 | 13 | 1 | 2 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 3 | $3 \mid 1$ | 1 | 12 | J | ARI | 5 |
| 38 | 7 | C | 6 | 50 | M | 5 | 06 | E | 10 | 16 | 1 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 5 | 7 н | 11, | P20 | К | ARI | 6 |
| 39 | 8 | M. | 6 | 49 | L | 5 | 07 | F | 10 | 18 | 1 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 10 2 | 4 F | - | _ | | TAU | 7 |
| 40 | 9 | Tu. | 6 | 48 | L | 5 | 09 | \mathbf{F} | 10 | 21 | 1 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 10 5 | 4 E | 12 | 08 ^M | L | TAU | 8 |
| 41 | 10 | W. | 6 | 46 | L | 5 | 10 | F | 10 | 24 | 1 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 11 ^A 3 | 1 0 | | 43 | N | G'M | 9 |
| 42 | 11 | Th. | 6 | 45 | L | 5 | 11 | F | 10 | 26 | 1 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 12 ^P _M 1 | | 2 | 55 | 0 | G' M | 10 |
| 43 | 12 | Fr. | 6 | 44 | L | 5 | 13 | F | 10 | 29 | 1 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 81/4 | | 4 c | 4 | 05 | 0 | CNC | 11 |
| 44 | 13 | Sa. | 6 | 43 | \mathbf{I}_{4} | 5 | 14 | \mathbf{F} | 10 | 31 | 1 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 2 | 1 0 | 5 | 08 | 0 | CNC | 12 |
| 45 | 14 | C | 6 | 41 | L | 5 | 15 | F | 10 | 34 | 1 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 3 3 | $6 _{D}$ | 6 | 04 | 0 | LEO | 13 |
| 46 | 15 | M. | 6 | 40 | L | 5 | 16 | \mathbf{F} | 10 | 37 | 1 | $10^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 11 | 4 5 | 4 E | 6 | 49 | N | _ | |
| 47 | 16 | Tu. | 6 | 38 | L | 5 | 18 | F | 10 | 39 | 1 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 1 | 1 F | 7 | 25 | L | VIR | 14 |
| 48 | 17 | w. | 6 | 37 | L | 5 | 19 | F | 10 | 42 | 1 | | $0\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 2 | 6 в | 7 | 56 | К | VIR | 16 |
| 49 | 18 | Th. | 6 | 36 | L | 5 | 20 | F | 10 | 45 | 1 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 | 8 3 | S 1 | 8 | 23 | J | LIB | 17 |
| 50 | 19 | Fr. | 6 | 34 | L | 5 | 22 | F | 10 | 47 | 1 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 | 5 J | 8 | 49 | Н | LIB | 18 |
| 51 | 20 | Sa. | 6 | 33 | к | 5 | 23 | G | 10 | 50 | 1 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 5 | 2 1 | 9 | 14 | G | LIB | 19 |
| 52 | 21 | C | 6 | 31 | K | 5 | 24 | G | 10 | 53 | 2 | 3 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 _M 5 | 8 M | 9 | 40 | F | sco | 20 |
| 53 | 22 | M. | 6 | 30 | K | 5 | 25 | G | 10 | 56 | 2 | 4 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | _ | - | 10 | 08 | E | sco | 21 |
| 54 | 23 | Tu. | 6 | 28 | K | 5 | 27 | G | 10 | 58 | 2 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 A C | 1 N | 10 | 40 | D | SGR | 22 |
| 55 | 24 | W. | 6 | 27 | K | 5 | 28 | G | 11 | 01 | 2 | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | | $2 _{N}$ | | A 17 | C | SGR | 23 |
| 56 | 25 | Th. | 6 | 25 | K | 5 | 29 | G | 11 | 04 | 2 | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | | 9 0 | 11 | 00 | C | CAP | 24 |
| 57 | 26 | Fr. | 6 | 23 | K | 5 | 30 | G | 11 | 07 | 2 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | _ | 2° | | ^P 50 | C | CAP | 25 |
| 58 | 27 | Sa. | 6 | 22 | _ | 5 | 31 | _ | 11 | 10 | 2 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | | 7 c | | 45 | C | CAP | 26 |
| 59 | 28 | C | 6 | | _ | | 33 | • | 11 | 12 | 3 | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 _M 1 | _ | # - | P43 | D | | 27 |
| (2) | | | _ | | - | | | - | | | - | - 1 | 4 | 111 | | 11 | <u> </u> | | U-Z-(E-Z-C | |



Now from beneath the warm blankets of snow Ascends a new growth and the rising sap. Høbble bush, forsythia buds begin to show; Soon the sugar house its bush will tap.

R.S.

| D. M. | D.W. | Aspects, Holidays, Helghts of High Water, Weather, etc. |
|-------|------|---|
| 1 | | St. Bridget Gable Tides 8.5 Clear, |
| 2 | Tu. | Pur. of M. G.H. Day Tides \ \frac{9.8}{2.8} hear? |
| 3 | W. | Four Sun-Sun Dials Chaplains Agree (1 min.) [2-20] 6hC |
| 4 | Th. | Propitious for marriage and trouble. The "Furies" Now shovel |
| 5 | Fr. | Are about, about, about, Tides {9.1 out and the gout. |
| 6 | Sa. | Unlucky on Tides \\ \(\frac{9.2}{9.4} \) your |
| 7 | C | 5th a. Ep. 22 Below (9.3 hovel. |
| 8 | M. | Schenectady 624 (\$9.4 You'll |
| 9 | Tu. | |
| 10 | W. | Victoria Normandie Lucky (9.6 only m. 1840 capsized 1942 Day |
| 11 | Th. | Great Eastern Bilzzard Tides \{ \begin{aligned} 9.9 \ (11-14) 1899 \end{aligned} \text{Tides} \{ \begin{aligned} 9.9 \ 8.5 \end{aligned} \text{by } a \end{aligned} |
| 12 | Fr. | Line. Bdy. Cruns Hol. 10.2 fire. |
| 13 | Sa. | Braintree Hauptman (10.7 Shower) |
| 14 | C | Sept. S. Val. D. Cin of powder. |
| 15 | M. | The Full 46.4 below Snow Moon Mt. Wash, 1943 10.1 Good |
| 16 | Tu. | δοα [17 6δα] (11.5 gracious, |
| 17 | W. | Do as thou should not And hear what thee would not 11.4 how |
| 18 | Th. | Auld deer worst in year (eq. \{\begin{align*} \text{don} \\ \text{Eq.} \\ \end{align*} \text{\text{don}} \\ \text{11.1} \\ \text{confu-} \end{align*} |
| 19 | Fr. | 60 tornadoes Gulf States today 1884 Tides 10.4 scations! |
| 20 | Sa. | \(\Psi\) Stat. \(\begin{array}{c} [20-1] \\ \psi\) in R. A. 1934, 1802 \(\exists\) 9.8 \(Fine\), |
| 21 | C | Sex. S. 6 Ψ C (9.8 absolutely |
| 22 | M. | Wash. Bdy. Hol. 48 States \\ 8.4 \\ divine. |
| 23 | Tu. | |
| 24 | W | St. Matthias Tides \(\begin{aligned} \ 8.7 \ & again \end{aligned} \] |
| 25 | Th. | Year's lowest P.M. Tides \{ 8.6 \ 7.4 \ you'll \} |
| 26 | Fr. | Crides obout 1n {8.6 meet. |
| 27 | Sa. | Rockport, 2 Lucky \{8.8 Clamp on \\ Mass, 1840 Days \} |
| 28 | C | Quinqua. S. Tides 8.2 crampons. |
| - | | |

If Groundhog Day be dry and fair, Half of Winter's to come and mair: If the day with rain or snow abounds:

Six weeks more will see Spring around.

Farmer's Calendar.

I smelled the furious Vesu-vlus of Squire Brown's old briar pipe. He was at his his woodpile and attacking a yellow bireh chunk. The axe squeaked in the bireh as he put his foot on it and pulled. put his foot on it and pulled. Then he grunted axe and ehunk over his head, and with one joyous blow brought them crashing down on the block. The stringy piece split. "A murrain on thee, thou ican and hungry Cassius. Thy strings are dead, sirrah." And the great man paused to ight strings are dead, sirrah." And the great man paused to light his pipe. Then he threw a bushy brow at me. "I take it you are aequainted with Shakespeare, young friend?" "To some extent, though I confess I cannot follow your quotations exactly."

"Of eourse you eannot. have purposefully mixed my quotations, as did master Shakespeare. He was not a man to be tied to a pound of flesh or a pickled herring. I flesh or a pickled herring. I find my recent delving into the works of the bard a solace when I am here at my woodpile to chop up my friends. I shall introduce you.

"This stringy old friend is Cassius; the quick hot stlek of larch, Mercutio; and the height cedar. Hatspur Casson.

bright eedar, Hotspur. Caesar is my oakwood, and sad Brutus, this gnarled old apple that grew in his orehard. Antony this too ready ash, and this my old ehopping block, great Falstaff. The axe is Hai—the villain. How fell blow upon that mighty tun," squire sighed. And then, "A Falstaff special with me?" I accepted.

| 196 | 1965] MARCH, THIRD MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--------|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|----|-----|------------|---|----|--|
| | ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g | Heil Days. 0 / | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| tion | 1 | 7s. 29 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 49 | 19 | 0 | 27 | 25 | 1 | 55 | |
| Declina | 2 | 7 06 | 8 | 4 | 47 | 14 | 2 | 25 | 20 | 0s | .04 | 26 | 2 | 19 | |
| 96] | 3 | 6 43 | 9 | 4 | 23 | 15 | 2 | 02 | 21 | 0n | .20 | 27 | 2 | 42 | |
| A | 4 | 6 20 | 10 | 4 | 00 | 16 | 1 | 38 | 22 | 0 | 4.4 | 2 8 | 3 | 06 | |
| i i | 5 | 5 57 | 11 | 3 | 36 | 17 | 1 | 14 | 23 | 1 | 08 | 29 | 3 | 29 | |
| 0 | 6 | 5 33 | 12 | 3 | 13 | 18 | 0 | 51 | 24 | 1 | 32 | 30 | 3 | 52 | |

- New Moon, 3rd day, 4 h. 56 m., morning, E.
- D First Quarter, 10th day, 12 h. 53 m., evening, E.
- O Full Moon, 17th day, 6 h. 14 m., morning, W.
- C Last Quarter, 24th day, 8 h. 37 m., evening, E.

| K | KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85. FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND Comparison of the company of the co | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-------------|--------|---------------|----|--------|--------------|----|-----|------------|--|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----|----------|-----------|----|-------|----------|
| y of | y of nth | y of | | - | ey | | ① | Py | | | un | Full Bos | Sea, | 1 | D | 3V | | D | 3V | D | D |
| Da | Day | Da | h | lises . m. | M | h | Sets . m. | K | h. | ays m. | m. | | Eve | . R. | ises m. | K | h. | ets m. | K | Place | Age |
| 60 | 1 | M. | | 19 | K | 5 | 34 | G | 11 | 15 | 3 | 10 | 101/2 | 5; | 452 | N | 3, | P46 | E | AQR | 28 |
| 61 | 2 | Tu. | 6 | 17 | K | 5 | 35 | G | 11 | 18 | 3 | $10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 11 | 6 | 23 | M | 4 | 50 | F | PSC | 29 |
| 62 | 3 | W. | 6 | 15 | K | 5 | 36 | G | 11 | 21 | 3 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 | 49 | L | 5 | 54 | G | PSC | 0 |
| 63 | 4 | Th. | 6 | 14 | K | 5 | 37 | G | 11 | 24 | 3 | _ | 0 | 7 | 13 | J | 7 | 00 | Н | PSC | 1 |
| 64 | 5 | Fr. | 6 | | J | 5 | 39 | Н | 11 | 27 | 4 | $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 37 | I | 8 | 05 | I | ARI | 2 |
| 65 | 6 | Sa. | 6 | | J | õ | 40 | H | 11 | 2 9 | 4 | 1 | 11/4 | 8 | 01 | H | 9 | 13 | K | ARI | 3 |
| 66 | 7 | C | 6 | 0.0 | J | õ | 41 | H | 11 | 32 | 4 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 8 | 27 | G | 10 | 22 | L | TAU | 4 |
| 67 | 8 | M. | 1 - | 07 | J | 5 | 42 | H | 11 | 35 | 4 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 | 56 | E | 11, | 233 | M | TAU | 5 |
| 68 | 9 | Tu. | | 05 | | 5 | 43 | H | | 38 | 5 | 3 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 | 30 | D | | -1 | - | G'M | 7 |
| 69 | 10 | W. | | 04 | | 5 | 45 | H | 11 | 41 | 5 | 4 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 12 | C | 12^{2} | 45 | N | G'M | 8 |
| 70 | 11 12 | Th. | | 02 | | 5 | 46 | H | | 44 | 5 | 5 | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | | 03 | C | 1 | 54 | 0 | CNC | 9 |
| 71 | 13 | Fr. Sa. | 6 5 | 00 59 | | 1 | 47 | Н | 11 | 47 | 5 | 6 | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | | 05 | C | 2 | 59 | Р | CNC | 10 |
| 72 | 14 | Ca. | 5 | 57 | | 1_ | 48 49 | H | 11 | 49 | 6 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 | 1 | 14 | С | 3 | 55 | O | LEO | 11 |
| 73 | 15 | М . | 5 | .55 | | 5 5 | 50 | H | 11 | 52 | 6 | 81/4 | 9 | 2 | 28 | D | 4 | 42 | N | LEO | 12 |
| 74 75 | 16 | Tu. | 5 | 53 | J | 5 | 52 | I | | 55 58 | $\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$ | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 | 45 | F | 5 | 21 | M | VIR | 13 |
| 76 | 17 | W. | 5 | 52 | 1 | 5 | 53 | I | 1.0 | 01 | 7 | $10\frac{1}{4}$ 11 | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 | 01 | G | 5 | 53 | L | VIR | 14 |
| 77 | 18 | Th. | 5 | 50 | I | 5 | 54 | I | | 04 | 7 | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 7 | 14 24 | H | 6 | 21 | J | | |
| 78 | 19 | Fr. | 5 | 48 | | 5 | 55 | ī | | 07 | 7 | $0\frac{1}{4}$ | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 | 33 | J | 7 | 47 | I | LIB | 15 |
| 79 | 20 | Sa. | 5 | 47 | | 5 | 56 | ī | 1.0 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 11/2 | 9 | 40 | K | 7 | 12 38 | H | LIB | 16 17 |
| 80 | 21 | C | 5 | 45 | | 5 | 57 | I | | 12 | 8 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 | 47 | M | 8 | 05 | F | SCO | 18 |
| 81 | 2 2 | \dot{M} . | 5 | 43 | I | 5 | 58 | I | 12 | 15 | 8 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 11 _N | | N | 8 | 36 | D | SCO | 19 |
| 82 | 23 | Tu. | 5 | 41 | I | 6 | 00 | 1 | 12 | 18 | 9 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | | _ | _ | 9 | 12 | D | SGR | 20 |
| 83 | 24 | W. | 5 | 40 | I | 6 | 01 | 1 | 12 | 21 | 9 | 4 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | 125 | 50 | 0 | 9 | 53 | C | SGR | 21 |
| 84 | 25 | Th. | 5 | 38 | 1 | 6 | 02 | 1 | 12 | 24 | - 9 | 5 | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 | 45 | 0 | 10 | 41 | C | CAP | 22 |
| 85 | 26 | Fr. | 5 | 36 | 1 | 6 | 03 | J | 12 | 27 | - 9 | 6 | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | 34 | 0 | _ | 33 | C | CAP | 23 |
| 86 | 27 | Sa. | 5 | 34 | н | 6 | 04 | J | 12 | 30 | 10 | 7 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 | 16 | 0 | 12 | | D | AQR | 24 |
| 87 | 28 | C | 5 | 33 | Н | 6 | 05 | J | 12 | 33 | 10 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 53 | N | 1 | 33 | D | AQR | 25 |
| 88 | 29 | Μ. | 5 | 31 | н | 6 | 06 | J | 12 | 35 | 10 | $8\frac{\hat{3}}{4}$ | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 | 24 | M | 2 | 36 | E | AQR | 26 |
| 89 | 30 | | 5 | 29 | Н | 6 | 08 | J | 12 | 38 | 11 | $9\frac{\hat{1}}{2}$ | 10 | 4 | 51 | L | 3 | 40 | G | PSC | 27 |
| 90 | 31 | W. | 5 | 27 | H | 6 | 09 | J | 12 | 41 | 11 | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | 5^{2}_{N} | 116 | K | 4, | 46 | H | PSC | 28 |



Like leaves on trees the race of man is found, Now green in youth, now with 'riug on the ground, Another race the following Spring supplies. They fall and successive rise: So generations in their course decay, So flourish these, when those are pass'd away.

Pope's Homer

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

M.

St. David Hol. Tides (9.3 Gales shred Shrove tuesday of Hol. Ala., Tex. sails.

Tu. Ash III. 8 60 Tides (9.7 Rain "T. R." Inaug. Lucky Tides $\{ \overline{9,9} \ will \}$ Ides Begin Be-Ides Begin Be-ware Old Colind Ceq. & LO raise

 $5|\mathrm{Fr.}$ 6|Sa.

Even the sharpest saw will not shave thy face 8 M. 64C sunMapie sap S O Tides \$\frac{9.9}{8.9} is no Paper money Ember Tides \$\frac{9.8}{8.6} fun.

Mars nearest Earth Tides (9.7 Blasts from 1 Th. 2 Fr. St. Greg. Ember Cruns (8.5 the west

(10.0 (10.0 (10.4 (9.8 (9.8 Susan B. Anthony, d. 1906 2nd S. L. (Ember Day 13|Sa. € in Peri 14 C indoors

Bisbee's See Hol. Tides {10.7 is best. The Full (17th) 60 C 66 With 15|M16|Tu.

St. Pat. Day Hol. Sut. 1888
Philm Con Lucky (11.0 these days
St. Jos. Swallows ret. (20.7 will rate. 18|Th.

19|Fr. Spring begins Oen- Y Not wilder, 3:05 P.M. Sa.

3rd S. L. 6単C & Gr. El. milder.

Earliest possible (9.9) Easter date (8.8) M.Precipitation Easter date The fortunate are often \$\ \begin{array}{l} 9.4 \\ 8.2 \end{array} sensation.

Virgin appeared Tides 7.8 Spring's Chalons—1400 Chalons—1 Th.

Fr.

Good Friday quake
Alaska 10:36 P.M. 1964
144 C 3 Tornadoes Skelter for $\operatorname{Sa.}$ 4th S. IL. Tornad ${8.6 \atop 8.0}$ shelter

Atl) 2. 2. around Stat. Scott Tides \(\begin{array}{l} 8.4 & outa \\ 5 & \ldots & \text{Seward's} & \text{Hoi.} & \\ 8.2 & this \\ Avoid all & \text{College} & \text{Var}, 1948 & \\ \end{array} \) 4.3 welter.

arguments

Farmer's Calendar.

If a man is fearful of his own thoughts, he may not walk alone with them. They are but haggard company. He may choose himself a companion, but not all the conversation and distractions devised by man, nor all the birds in the dell, nor a wilderness of New York Fairs will put his troubled thoughts to rest.

A man cannot perhaps for-bid his thoughts, but he can ble or situations that make these thoughts. He may say, "If I make my best efforts to the trouble—or do change the trouble—or do away with it—behind these thoughts, I may indeed suc-ceed. If I honestly cannot succeed, then the worry over the matter should cease since I shall have done all that I can do. For I am not only making myself miserable, but my fam-

ily and friends as well."

He will find, if he can make peace with his thoughts, that he can take which of them he will with him-and the rest

can go on their own walks.
Should he choose (if he has any choice), let him choose the city today. There can be a pleasant aloneness in the city, and a pleasant com-panionship in crowds. Elbows that brush his, the pulse of nearness, and the common sharing with so many people who also go about their day's business, and come back from it looking forward to a hot shower on their shoulders or a hot cup or a cool glass for the inner man

Yes, I think a brisk, hustling crowd is man's antidote for self.

19657

APRIL, FOURTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

| i. | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 / | Days. | 0 | | Days. | 0 | 1 |
|-------------|--------|-------------|---|---|---|----------|----------|-----------|--|--|----------|---|----------|----------|
| Declination | 1 | _ | .39 | 7 | 6 | 56 | 13 | 9 08 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 25 | 13 | 16 |
| clin | 2 3 | 5 5 | $\begin{array}{c} 02 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | 8 | 7 | 18 40 | 14 15 | 9 30 9 52 | $\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$ | 11 | 36 57 | $\begin{array}{c c} 26 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | 13 13 | 36 55 |
| De | 4 | $\tilde{5}$ | 48 | 10 | 8 | 03 | 16 | 10 13 | 22 | 12 | 17 | 28 | 14 | 15 |
| e,s | 5 6 | 6 | 10 33 | $\begin{array}{c c} 11 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | 8 | 25 47 | 17 18 | 10 34 | 23 24 | $\begin{vmatrix} 12 \\ 12 \end{vmatrix}$ | 37 57 | 29 30 | 14 | 33 |
| | 0 | U | 99 | 12 | 8 | 41 | 18 | 10 55 | 1 24 | 1Z | 01 | 50 | 14 | 51 |

- New Moon, 1st day, 7 h. 21 m., evening, W.
- First Quarter, 8th day, 7 h. 40 m., morning, W. D
- Full Moon, 15th day, 6 h. 03 m., evening, E.

Length

Last Quarter, 23rd day, 4 h. 07 m., evening, W. KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

Full Sea.

D

D D

F 6 39

F 6 40

F | 6 41

F 6 42

ц 13 55

L 13 58

L 14 00

L 14 03

18 8

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8\frac{1}{2} 3

 $8^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 94 3 43

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G PSC

H ARI

> J ARI 28

K ARI 26

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29

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K

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Tu.|4 44

W. 443

Th. 441

30 Fr. 4 40

II7 27

118 28

119

I 20

29



Beneath a willow long forsook The fisher seeks his custom'd nook; He startles from the bordering wood The bashful wild duck's early brood.

| D.M. | D.W. | Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, Etc. | Farmer's Calendar. |
|--|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 2 3 4 5 | Th. Fr. Sa. | All Fool's Voice of Leq. Cloudy Seven The shad of the Turtle Seven Sorrows are back of the Turtle Seven Sorrows are back of the Turtle Seven Seven The shad of the Turtle Seven Seven Seven Tides 9.9 warm James S. MacArthur Seven | A crop is something we grow to live by. It is a pleasing thing (there is a kind of magic in it) that certain regions have their special erops: potatoes from Malne and Idaho, cotton from almost |
| 6789 | M. Tu. W. Th. Fr. | Abel slain OH 19.6 Sarphese. He that runs fastest runs by himself Accidents frequent next two days 10.8 8.9 thing | every southern state, tobacco from Virginia and the rich soil of the Connecticut River valley. And there are the enormous market gardens of the California vales and New Jersey; and Louisiana rice, |
| 10 11 12 13 14 | 1 - | Oaks leafing before Ash are as good as ready cash [8.7] Clement leaf as good as ready cash [8.7] and good as good as good as ready cash [8.7] and good as good | and the corn and wheat of our farm belts; and Georgia peaches, and watermelons bursting on the vines in Ken- tucky; the vineyards of the Finger Lakes region and Cali- fornia, and legions of beau- tiful Oregon pears and lusclous apples that compete |
| 15 16 17 18 | Sa. | Maundy (Last' Lineoln storm's the Thurs. Supper) D. 1865 storm's the D. 1615 storm's the Passover (17.5 & U (10.5 this mist & Haster 18.2 deg. Tides (10.6 rain.) | with New England's—so many good things that bless our land. It is good to see everywhere, whether it be in a blueberry or an avocado or a Macadamian nut, a tremendous new vitality and imagi- |
| $egin{array}{c} 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ \end{array}$ | Tu. W. Th. Fr. | Day Me., Mass. \ 9.1 Fields Avc. date \(\text{Stat.} \) \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ | get a true impact of what makes America. Niagara Falls and the Great Lakes, as one |
| $egin{array}{c c} 24 \\ 25 \\ 26 \\ 27 \\ 28 \\ \end{array}$ | M. Tu | time begins tomorrow Spt th Q files 1 sw Mark, Latest poss, a mick- Fast Day b Hol, Ala., N. H. Time enough is Tides 18.8 Not Nars 1945 false conceived armistice Tides 19.1 bad, | capped mountains, are no more telling to me than the thousands of acres of patterned farms. And we cannot find less in the prairies and cindery wastes of Utah. |
| 30 | Fr. | $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | wastelands. May we always keep a great part of their |

Farmer's Calendar.

| [1965] MAY, FIFTH MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 H | Days. | 0 | | Days. | 0 | / | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | / | Days. | 0 | 1 |
| atio | 1 | 15N | .09 | 7 | 16 | 53 | 13 | 18 | 27 | 19 | 19 | 49 | 25 | 21 | 00 |
| ing | 2 | 15 | 27 | 8 | 17 | 09 | 14 | 18 | 41 | 20 | 20 | 02 | 26 | 21 | 10 |
| ecl | 3 | 15 | 45 | 9 | 17 | 25 | 15 | 18 | 56 | 21 | 20 | 14 | 27 | 21 | 20 |
| lå l | 4 | 16 | 02 | 10 | 17 | 41 | 16 | 19 | 10 | 22 | Ł | 26 | 28 | 21 | 30 |
| oz | 5 | 16 | 19 | 11 | 17 | 57 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 23 | 20 | | 29 | 21 | 40 |
| 9 | 6 | 116 | 36 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 18 | 19 | 36 | 24 | 20 | 49 | 30 | 21 | 49 |

- New Moon, 1st day, 6 h. 56 m., morning, E.
- First Quarter, 8th day, 1 h. 20 m., morning, W. D
- Full Moon, 15th day, 6 h. 53 m., morning, 1 Last Quarter, 23rd day, 9 h. 41 m., morning,
- New Moon, 30th day, 4 h. 13 m., evening,

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINT **OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND** Day of Year \mathcal{D} Key Days Rises Sets Morn Eve. Sets m, Agu h. m 7_M06 121 1 Sa. |4|38F 6 44 L 14 05 18 4M57 11 $11\frac{1}{4}$ 0 F LITAU 122 4 37 F 6 45L 14 08 18 $11\frac{3}{4}$ 28 8 21 1 5 TAU 3 M. 4 36 E 6 46123 м 14 10 18 0 $0\frac{1}{2}$ 6 9 35 O G'M 06 D 124 Tu.|4 34 E 6 47м 14 13 18 $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 14 6 53 c|10 46 3 P G'M 125 W. 4 33 E 6 48 $1\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{4}$ В 11 Р48 м 14 1519 7 49 4 P CNC I 26 6 $2\frac{1}{2}$ Th. 432E[6.49]м 14 17 19 31 8 53 5 C CNC 127 Fr. 431 E | 6 5020 $3\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{4}$ C 12441 m 14 19 10 /05 6 O LEO 128 Sa. 4 29 E | 651 $4\frac{1}{2}$ м 14 22 19 $5\frac{1}{4}$ 11_M18 23 E N LEO 129 E | 6| 524.28 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 12[₱]31 м 14 24 19 $6\frac{1}{4}$ ŀ 57 VIR 9 M M.4 27 E | 6 53130 10 63 $7\frac{1}{2}$ M 14 19 1 43 2 26 G VIR K 10 131 11 Tu. 4 26 E 6 55 $7\frac{3}{4}$ M 1429 19 81/4 2 53 2 52 1 11 J LIB 132 12 W. |4|25E | 6 56 $8\frac{3}{4}$ 91/4 M|1419 4 01 J 17 1 LIB 12 133 Th.|4 24 13E | 6| 57M | 1419 $9\frac{1}{2}$ 10 5 08 K 3 41 G SCO 13 4 23 134 14 Fr. E 6 58 19 M 14 35 $10^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 6 15 4 06 L F SCO 14 135 Sa. $|4\ 22|$ E 6 59 м 14 37 19 111 114 7 21 33 N 4 E 136 421D | 7 | 0016 N 14 19 $11\frac{3}{4}$ 8 25 5 04 N D SGR 15 137 M.|4|20D 7 01 N 14 41 19 $0\frac{1}{2}$ 0 9 25 41 SGR 16 0 138 18 Tu.|4 19 D | 7 | 02 $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 14 $N[14 \ 43]$ 19 10 20 0 6 24 SGR 17 139 W. |4 18 D | 7 | 03N 14 45 19 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 2 11 09 7 13 0 CAP 18 140 20 Th. 4 17D 7 04 $2\frac{3}{4}$ $11_{M}^{P}49$ N 14 47 192 8 08 0 CAP 19 21 Fr. |4 16 141 D | 7 05N 14 19 3 31 9 06 dar 20 I42 22Sa. 4 15 D | 7 | 06N 14 334 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 12M24 19 N 10 -06DAQR 21 23 C |4|14143 D | 7 07N 14 1945 $5\frac{1}{4}$ 12 54 $11^{A}_{M}09$ PSC 22 24M.4 14 I 44 D | 7 0 8 $5\frac{1}{2}$ N 14 19 $6\frac{1}{4}$ 1 20 $12_{\rm M}^{\rm P}12$ PSC 23 L G Tu. 4 13 25 145 D | 7 09N | 1418 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 7 1 45 1 24 16 H PSC 26 W. 4 12 146 $\mathbf{p} | 7 09$ N | 14 $7\frac{1}{4}$ $7\frac{3}{4}$ 57 18 2 07 2 23 25 J 1 ARI 27 $\mathrm{Th}.$ |4|12D 7 10 I47 N 14 81/4 81/2 18 2 31 3 H 31 26 ARI 148 28Fr. |4|11D 7 11 N 1500 18 9 91 2 57 4 43 G 27 TAU L Sa. 4 1029 D | 7 | 12149 N 15 0218 93 10 3 25 5 F 57 28 TAU $4\ 10$ I 50 30 p 7 13 N 15 0318 $10^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $10\frac{3}{4}$ 3 59 7 14 D G'м 29 ΙζΙ 31 M.4 09 D 7 14 N 15 04 18 SM29 115 $11\frac{1}{2}$ 4A42 O G'M



Born in yon biaze of orient sky Sweet May! thy radiant form unfold, Unclose thy biue and tender eye, And wave thy shadowy locks of gold. Darwin

| D.M. | D.W. | Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc. |
|------|------------------|--|
| 1 | Sa. | St. Philip& James Ken. Derby High |
| 2 | C | 2nda. E. 6UC Tides 10.9 tides |
| 3 | M. | Invention Lucky of cross Day Tides $\{9.8 \text{ ride the }\}$ |
| 4 | Tu. | Cheri. call B.C. 2055 R. I. sea- |
| 5 | W. | Make today Cruns 10.8 sides. |
| 6 | Th. | Ist No. Pole & Gr. El. 63 © Damp- |
| 7 | Fr. | Lusitania See torp. 1915 Pg. 50 \ \begin{pmatrix} 10.2 & ness terrific \ 8.8 & ness terrific \end{pmatrix} |
| 8 | Sa. | $\begin{bmatrix} \text{Nazis} \\ \text{surr. } 1945 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ \text{th } \$ \Psi \bigcirc \delta \odot \bullet \end{bmatrix} say$ |
| 9 | C | 3rda. E. Mother's SCC (9.6 the |
| 10 | M. | Red Sox won Hol. 15 straight 1946 N.C., S.C. arthritic. |
| 1.1 | Tu. | Saint Con Tides 4.7 Humid |
| 12 | W. | Saint (The three Tides 19.8 and Liberatus chilly |
| 13 | $ \mathrm{Th}.$ | Servatius saints) Tides 10.4 stupid. |
| 14 | Fr. | Best day conceive 6 \psi \big(\) \tag{9.7}{10.6} Hot, |
| 15 | Sa. | Flower Moon { 9.6 windy, |
| 16 | C | 4th a. E . Cooper 22 Orbit { 9.3 dry |
| 17 | M. | Dark U2 shot Tides [10.4 9.0 spell] |
| 18 | Tu. | blossom Stat. \\ 8.7 \ rings |
| 19 | W. | the flies'll devour you low many |
| 20 | $\ \mathrm{Th}.$ | Best day conceive (in Meck. maie child Apo. Day, N.C. a |
| 21 | Fr. | Lindbergh at Paris 1927 (8.1 firebell. |
| 22 | Sa. | Great Boston Tides 88 From holocaust, 1964 |
| 23 | | Kog. S. D. 1906 Tides (8.1 mouth) |
| 24 | | Show Minor Rog. (26th) Tides 8.5 of the |
| 25 | | Lake Erie rose and feil 4 ft. 1840 Tides \(\begin{cases} 8.6 \ 8.8 \ 8.8 \end{cases} \] |
| 26 | W. | Negro election day, 1780, Boston Regularity 26 sended |
| 27 | Th. | Ascension Day June 4, 1940 this |
| 28 | Fr. | makes you strong (10.3 C) occording |
| 29 | Sa. | δος [30 620 C Ein R.A.] Over- |
| 30 | C | lista A. Mem. OEcl. cast (easily |
| 31 | $ \mathbf{M}.$ | Auspicious for making peace Tides $\{11.3 \text{ forecast}\}$. |

Farmer's Calendar.

Out in the corners of our big barn, which is falling down in a new place this year, are all the old nuts, bolts, and farm machinery since grandfather bought the place in 1898. There is also a wonderful sleigh, "Crumbs of Comfort," another with the coat of arms of Temple, N. H., 1812, a surrey with a fringe on top, and much considerable historical interest sleeping under the discarded summer awnings decorated with bat

guano.

If I dared be unfaithful to "Crumbs" and the other dear old relicts, I would suggest to my posterity that they go immediately into the business of cashing in on the contents of the old barn and many others in the vicinity. There is nothing novel about the others in the vicinity. There is nothing novel about the idea, and a pretty (if very soiled) dollar has been made in the business. To lend a sense of adventure to the thing, they could buy up the old buildings—sight unseen—but nothing of the mass of incunabula to be disturbed from the corners until the exploration got started.

room the corners until the exploration got started.

It used to be in the old days when a farmer wanted to buy another jug or two, he'd sell an old plough. But the junk business is definitely not what it was. Barn beams are often in finc condition and go doubt there is many a no doubt there is many a hammer and blowtorch artist who would take the junk with joy, and you could rent him the barn as a studio. But unless you found one very long on cash and short on blowtorch, I would beware.

1965]

JUNE, SIXTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

| | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | / | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 |
|-------------|-------|------|-----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| Declination | 1 | 22 N | .05 | 7 | 22 | 46 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 19 | 23 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 23 |
| 181 | 2 | 22 | 13 | 8 | 22 | 52 | 14 | 23 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 21 |
| l ië | 3 | 22 | 21 | 9 | 22 | 57 | 15 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 27 | 23 | 19 |
| a | 4 | 22 | 28 | 10 | 23 | 02 | 16 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 23 | 17 |
| an | 5 | 22 | 35 | 11 | 23 | 06 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 23 | 13 |
| 9 | 6 | 22 | 41 | 12 | 23 | 10 | 18 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 30 | 23 | 10 |

- D First Quarter, 6th day, 7 h. 12 m., morning, E.
- O Full Moon, 13th day, 9 h. 00 m., evening, E.
- C Last Quarter, 22nd day, 12 h. 37 m., morning, E.
- New Moon, 28th day, 11 h. 53 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND y of Length Sun Full Sea, いい D D D D Rises h. m. ¥ h. Sets Days Rises Sets Sets h. m. Morn Eve h. m. h. m. h. Age 9^P_M37 В 2 $0\frac{1}{4}$ 5_M35 152 1 Tu. 4 09 d 7 14 N | 15 | 0618 O CNC W. 4 08 153 D 7 15 N | 15 | 0717 $0\frac{1}{2}$ 1 6 39 в 10 35 \mathbf{P} CNC 3 C 11^P23 Th. 4 08 c 7 16 0 15 08 14 2 51 4 I54 170 LEO $2\frac{1}{4}$ 4 Fr. 4 08 C 7 17 3 9 5 155 015 09-06LEO 5 Sa. 156 407c||7 17 0|1510 1731/4 4 10 22F | 12 006 VIR c 7 18 157 6 **|C** 4070|15 11 $4\frac{1}{4}$ $11^{A}_{M}34$ G 12M31 175 M VIR $12_{\rm M}^{\rm P}45$ 158 c||7||198 \mathbf{M} . $|4\ 07|$ 0||15||1216 $5\frac{1}{4}$ 6 н 12 57 LIB 159 Tu.406c 7 19 o 15 13 16 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 7 1 22 9 52LIB J J 160 9 W. 4 06 c 7 20o 15 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 8 16 1 14 59 46 1 SCO 10 K 161 10 Th. 4 06 c 7 20 0 15 15 83 2 S_4^3 16 4 0510 SCO 11 L H 162 11 Fr. 4 06 c 721 0 15 15 91 91/2 11 2 36 12 16 5 M G SCO 163 12 Sa. 4 06 c 7 22 o||15 16 15 10 $10^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 6 15 3 06 E 13 N SGR 164 13 **C** 4.06c 7 22 o 15 16 10∄ 15 11 1740 14 D SGR 0 165 14 M. 4 06 c 7 22 o 15 17 11를 11를 8 14 4 20 15 0 D 15 Tu. 4 06 c 7 23 0|155 1715 $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 9 0407 15 O d CAP 167 16 W. 4 06 c||7||23 $0\frac{1}{4}$ $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 0|15|18159 48 0 5 59 C CAP 16 168 C 7 17 Th. 4 06 24 o 15 18 14 1 1를 10 25 6 56 NCAQR 17 169 18 Fr. 4 06 c 7 24 o 15 18 $1\frac{3}{4}$ 21/4 1410 56 7 56 18 M CAQR C 719 Sa. 4 06 24 o 15 18 14 $2\frac{1}{4}$ 3 11 -238 58 19 L DAQR 20 C 4 06 c 7 25 $11_{M}^{P}47$ ol15 19 14 33 3‡ K 10 00 21 E PSC 21 M. 406 c 7 25 0 15 -1913 4 43 $-111_{M}^{A}03$ PSC 22 F c 7 25 o 15 19 12M10 $J 12_{\rm M}^{\rm P}06$ Tu. 4 06 13 $4\frac{3}{4}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ 23 G ARI 174 23 W. 407 C 7 25 0 15 13 53 $6\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $12 \ 33$ 1 12ARI 24 1 I c 7 25 24 Th. 4 07 0 15 18 2 175 13 $6\frac{3}{4}$ 12 2025 56H J TAU C 7 25 Fr. 4 07 25 8 0|15 18 13 7= 1 22 26 F 32 KTAU 26 Sa. 4 08 c 7 25 o 15 12 83 83 1 53 4 47 27 \mathbf{E} TAU 178 27 4 08 c||7||2512 91/4 91 0|15 172 31 6 03 N G'M 28 D 28 M. 4 08 179 c 7 25 0 15 12 $10\frac{1}{4}$ 3 1710를 19 29 15 OG'M C 180 29 Tu. 4 09 c | 7 25o 15 16 12 11 11분 4 19 S 20 1 B P CNC 30 W. 4 09 c 7 25 0 15 16 0 5429 $9_{\rm M}^{\rm P}14$ 9 C P LEO



Sloweri Sweet Junei
Turn on your track
And send your fragrant blossoms back;
Give me one violet more I pray,
One apple bloom, one illy spray.
Teach one more rosebud how to blow,
Sweet Junel Be slow.

Julia H. May

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

Farmer's Calendar.

1 Tu. Nicomede Ceri. Cruns 11.3 Showery Th. Ist steamer Hol. 9
Boston 1840 So. States
Fr. lst asc. woman D-Day
balloon, 1784 (6th) 1944
Sa. Repentance never worth its price Unlucky $Tides \begin{cases} 11.8 \\ 9.6 \end{cases}$ W. but ${11.2 \atop 9.5}$ not4|Fr. lowery. 5|Sa. 66€ {10.4 Hot, Earliest (8-22) Ember \{9.4\ lieve it 6 C M. Wm. Lllly sneezed Con Eq. {9.4 | 9.6 8 Tu. to death 1681 (9th)
Avold (11th) Ember
accidents Day Tides $\{ \substack{9.3 \\ 9.8} \}$ not. [th る単低 る英〇 sup.] Lucky Too St. Barn. Ember Kam. Day humid St. Ball. Ember Kam. Day humid Joyee Ember Tides \{\frac{9.0}{10.3}\) for Trin. S. Full Moon (part. ect.) cupid; Flag St. Hol. \{\frac{9.8}{10.2}\) wedding tents lst air Victims 1785 Idaho (low \{\frac{8.7}{8.7}\) you 12|Sa. 13 14 M. 15 Tu. Soviets launch first [17 Canal 16 W. female for 48 orbits 1963 Bunker Corpus 9.8 Hill Christi 8.5 Th. must rent. Waterloo 1815 Hot, 1749 Tides 8.5 18 Fr. $Cross\ all$ Magna Latest 6-20 [9.3 fingers Charta 1215 sunsets 7-3 [8.5 fingers 2nd a.]]. Father's 6 2 4 [8.5 while summer charts 2nd a.] Sa. 1920SUMMER beg. 9:56 A.M. Oters beg. 9:56 A.M. Uters—beg. 9:56 A.M. Uters—beg. 9:56 A.M. Undergr'd {8.7 spell Act Day, V.I. Con Eq. {8.7 lingers. who gives soon John {9.1 lingers. John Bapt. Budd ran 100 {8.7 Wet's Born 9.2 sec. 1961 {9.6 Born Guitt no Sacred debt.} M. ${
m Tu}.$ W. 24 Th. prayer decision 1962 Heart debt Dionyslus Disc. Solar year B.C. 285 Tides 10.6 repaid 25 Fr. 26|Sa. { 9.8 11.0 64a 2nd a. T. **i**n full: 30 W. 6₹C Tides 9.9 ु १५० drool.

Many years ago, whlle on a pack trlp in the Gros Ventres mountains of Wyomlng, we rode our horses very nearly to the top of an extraordinary mountain. Extraordinary that for a mountain of its great height (over 12,000 feet) we could ride up it at all—so easily and at once—and find on its slopes, just below the summit, a meadow alive with grasshoppers and broken croppings of rock, iced over on their shady side, and little patches of snow. But that was not the true wonder of it. The wonder was that, here on a mountain top, we were standing on the floor of an ocean. There was scarcely a fragment of rock that dld not show fossil imprints of fish or shell.

This was not easy to accept when we could look far down below to the silver thread of river, to fields and forests—a panorama of earth stretching to the Grand Tetons. The ocean was a thousand miles from here—yet we held something of it here in our hands. It was as close to us as the icy rock with its timeless, living story. And, of course, it told its story.

We were standing on what had been a great sea floor, lifted boldly, irresistibly (God knows through how many cons) till it became indeed the rooftree of the world.

So was the natural fact accomplished—simply invitably. And we accepted it, mysterious and marvelous. To this day it remains so to me.

Graduation Day — goodbye work — hello play?

| 196 | 55] | | | JUI | ĹΥ, | Sı | EVENT | H | Mo | NTH. | | | | | |
|------|--|----|----|-----|-----|----|-------|----|------------|------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i i | · Dave 0 / Dave 0 / Dave 0 / Dave 0 / | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| utio | 1 23 N.05 7 22 34 13 21 48 19 20 48 25 19 30 2 23 01 8 22 27 14 21 39 20 20 37 26 19 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | a 11 9 123 0.11 8 1.22 2.71 1.4 1.21 3.91 2.0 1.20 3.71 2.6 1.19 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ecli | 3 | 22 | 57 | 9 | 22 | 20 | 15 | 21 | 2 9 | 21 | 20 | 26 | 27 | 19 | 10 |
| Ä | 4 | 22 | 52 | 10 | 22 | 12 | 16 | 21 | 19 | 22 | 20 | 14 | 28 | 18 | 56 |
| e, e | 5 | 22 | 46 | 11 | 22 | 04 | 17 | 21 | 09 | 23 | 20 | 02 | 29 | 18 | 42 |
| 9 | 6 | 22 | 40 | 12 | 21 | 56 | 18 | 20 | 59 | 24 | 19 | 49 | 30 | 18 | 27 |

- First Quarter, 5th day, 2 h. 37 m., evening, E.
- Full Moon, 13th day, 12 h. 02 m., evening, W.

 Last Quarter, 21st day, 12 h. 54 m., evening, W.

 New Moon, 28th day, 6 h. 54 m., morning, E.

| | | | | | | | | au | y, \ | J 11. | 011 | , | 01. | | | • | |
|-------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|-----|-------|-----|----|-----------|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| KEY | | | REFER T | | ORREC | 1 | | ABLE | , PAGI | | Sea. | ALL POINT | $\overline{}$ | 11 - | 1 | 11 - | 1 - |
| Day o | Day of Month | Day of Week | Rises | Key | Sets | Key | (| of ays | Sun | Bos | ton. | Rises | Key | Sets | Key | | D |
| | | | h. m. | | h. m. | - | h. | m. | m. | h. | h. |] h. m. | Ľ | h. m. | Ť | Place | |
| 182 | 1 | | $ 4\ 10 $ | C | 725 | | 15 | 15 | 11 | $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 A 46 | D | 1 IEE | 0 | LEO | 3 |
| 183 | | Fr. | 410 | C | 7 25 | | 15 | 14 | 11 | 1 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 04 | E | 10 32 | M | VIR | |
| 184 | | Sa. | 4 11 | C | | | 15 | 14 | 11 | 2 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 21 | F | 11 01 | L | VIR | 5 |
| 185 | 4 | C | 4 11 | C | | O | 15 | 13 | 11 | 3 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 34 | Н | | K | LIB | 6 |
| 186 | | M. | 4 12 | C | | 0 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 4 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 ^A 44 | I | $11_{M}^{P}51$ | J | LIB | 7 |
| 187 | | Tu. | 4 13 | С | | 0 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 5 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $12^{P}_{M}51$ | J | | - | LIB | 8 |
| 188 | 7 | W. | 4 13 | C | | | 15 | 10 | 10 | 6 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 58 | L | 12 ^A _M 15 | н | sco | 9 |
| 189 | | Th. | 414 | C | | 0 | 15 | 09 | 10 | 7 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 03 | M | 12 41 | G | sco | 10 |
| 190 | | $\operatorname{Fr.}$ | 4 15 | C | | 1 | 15 | 08 | 10 | 8 | $S_{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 4 08 | N | 1 08 | F | SGR | 11 |
| 191 | | | 4.15 | D | | N | 15 | 07 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 5 10 | 0 | 1 41 | E | SGR | 12 |
| 192 | 11 | | 4 16 | D | | N | 15 | 06 | 10 | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 08 | 0 | 2 19 | D | CAP | 13 |
| 193 | - | 6 | $4\ 17$ | D | | N | 15 | 04 | 10 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | $10^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 7 01 | 0 | 3 03 | C | CAP | 14 |
| 194 | | | 4 18 | D | | N | 15 | 03 | 10 | 11 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 46 | 0 | 3 54 | C | | |
| 195 | 14 | | 419 | D | | N | 15 | 02 | 9 | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 25 | N | 4 49 | C | CAP | 15 |
| 196 | 15 | _ | 4 19 | D | 7 19 | N | 15 | 00 | 9 | _ | $0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 8 58 | N | 5 48 | C | AQR | 16 |
| 197 | | Fr. | 420 | D | 7 19 | N | 14 | 59 | 9 | $0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 1 | 9 26 | M | 6 49 | D | AQR | 17 |
| 198 | _ | Sa. | 421 | D | 7 18 | N | 14 | 57 | 9 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 51 | L | 7 52 | Е | PSC | 18 |
| 199 | 18 | C | 4 22 | D | 7 17 | N | 14 | 55 | 9 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 14 | J | 8 54 | F | PSC | 19 |
| 200 | _ | M. | 423 | | 7 17 | N | 14 | 54 | 9 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 36 | 1 | 9 56 | G | PSC | 20 |
| 201 | | | 4 24 | D | | N | 14 | 52 | 9 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 | 10 58 | H | $10^{\text{A}}_{\text{M}}59$ | Н | ARI | 21 |
| 202 | | | 425 | D | | N | 14 | 50 | 9 | $4\frac{1}{4}$ | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | $ 11 \ 22 $ | G | $12_{\rm M}^{\rm P}05$ | 1 | ARI | 22 |
| 203 | | | 426 | D | 1 | N | 14 | 48 | 9 | 5 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 ^P _M 50 | F | 1 13 | K | TAU | 23 |
| 204 | | | 4 27 | D | | N | 14 | 47 | 9 | 6 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | _ | - | 2 25 | L | TAU | 24 |
| 205 | | Sa. | 427 | i l | 712 | N | 14 | 45 | 9 | 7 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 12M23 | D | 3 39 | M | G'M | 25 |
| 206 | 25 | C | 4 28 | D | 7 11 | N | 14 | 43 | 9 | 8 | $S_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1}$ | 1 05 | C | 4 52 | N | G'M | 26 |
| 207 | | | 429 | D | 7 10 | N | 14 | 41 | 9 | 9 | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 58 | В | 6 00 | o | CNC | 27 |
| 208 | 27 | | 430 | D | - | N | 14 | 39 | 9 | 10 | $10^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 3 03 | В | 7 00 | P | CNC | 28 |
| 209 | 28 | | 431 | E | 7 08 | M | 14 | 37 | 9 | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | 11 | 4 18 | C | 7 48 | o | LEO | 0 |
| 210 | | | 432 | E | 7 07 | M | 14 | 35 | 9 | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | | 5 37 | D | 8 28 | N | LEO | 1 |
| 211 | | _ | 433 | | 7 06 | M | 14 | 33 | 9 | 0 | $0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 58 | F | 9 00 | M | VIR | 2 |
| 212 | 31 | Sa. | 434 | E | 7 05 | M | 14 | 31 | 9 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 ^A _M 15 | G | 9 ^P 27 | K | VIR | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



The groves, the fields, the meadows, now no more With melody resound. 'Tis silence all, As if the lovely songsters, overwhelmed By bounteous nature's plenty, lay intrane'd In drowsy lethargy.

1824

| D.M. | B | Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc. | Farmer's Calendar. |
|------|------------------------|---|--|
| | 0 | | |
| 1 | Th. | Dominion ProvWore, Canal op. 1828 Lightning | |
| 2 | Fr. | VISIT. Of Mary Haverhill Mass. 1690 (9.9 may be | The Rake Tooth. |
| 3 | Sa. | ሪ \circ ር ሪ \circ ር \circ ር \circ ር \circ ር \circ ος | "There you careless rascal, |
| 4 | C | 4th a. 19. Ind. Day 63 (Untether | you ought to have your neck |
| 5 | | There's no serving the public & pleasing it too Eq. together | broke, there goes another rake tooth!" "Hang me, and be |
| 6 | كفحقد | 5.5" hail stone (9.5 even those fell, Potter, Neb. 1928 (9.6 even those | darn'd to ye, if I hear any |
| 7 | | Lincoln consp. Rec. rain 19.1 in the | more of your confounded botheration," cried Tom Snib; |
| | Th. | exce. 1865 N.Y. 1935 19.6 the the δΨα Shelley Tides 8.8 heather — | and giving the rake a toss, he |
| | Fr. | Mankind erucified Tides $\begin{cases} 8.6 \\ 9.8 \end{cases}$ it's | left the field. But unfortunate- |
| | Sa. | "Cross of Gold" 1896 1146 (9.8 6.5) Getting half your wishes 18.5 Grad | ly the stale rebounded and hit farmer Fretful in the shin. |
| | | Getting half your wishes means doubling your troubles \\ 9.8 \ fine \\ 1.41, \tag{11.15} \tag{11.15} \tag{11.15} \tag{11.15} \tag{11.15} | So then a suit was brought for |
| 11 | | 4th a.C. Kans., Mo. 185 haying | assault and battery. And it |
| | M. | Vinegar given better Crides weather. than honey bought Clow weather. The full Lucky Hol. [8.5] Fast by | was a point much mooted and disputed among the gentle- |
| | Tu. | hot moon Day Tenn. 110.0 Last 09 | men of the law, whether this |
| | $ \mathbf{W}_{\cdot} $ | Bastille Day (In Apo. 18.6 southeast | was trespass or trespass on |
| 1-0 | 4 | St. Swithin Atlantic cable proj. beg. 1865 {8.6 rain | the case. All the lawyers far and hear were engaged and it |
| 16 | Fr. | test N Mex 1945 Tides 8.7 cancels | was quibble, quirk and |
| 17 | Sa. | Worester Riot [18 \(\) Gr. El.] \(\) 8.8 the | quodlibet on both sides for a |
| 18 | C | 6th a. 19. Tammuz 6ha (8.9 beach | long while, and the case went through every ramification of |
| 19 | M. | Wars triggered easily $(18-19)$ \mathcal{C} \mathcal{C} (8.9) (8.9) (8.9) | investigation. What the con- |
| | | St. Margaret Dragons Con Suntan | clusion finally was we have |
| | W. | Frost Md., Lucky Tides \\ 8.9 \\ Ct. 1890 Day Tides \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ | never heard; and perhaps and very probably, the point is |
| | Th. | M. Magdalene Hot Tides \ 8.7 our | not yet settled. One thing |
| | Fr. | Collect herhs Torn. 18.7 motion | however was determined, viz. |
| | Sa. | Eastland tragedy Hol. \(\) 8.7 Sailors | that farmer Fretful had to sell his farm and poor Tom went |
| 24 | | Chicago, 1915 Utah (10.2 Date) | his farm and poor for went |

6th a. T. St. James & 40 \ 10.7 beware,

St. Alle Dog days
Hurr, season Seven
V.I. begins sleepers
Year's highest P.M.
high tide (exe. 8-26)

10.0

Cruns not alhigh not al19.6

29.6

10.0

Low-flying

mgh that (c. s-s) Assateague of the control of the

1949

Drought Tides 11.5 follows.

25 C

26|M.

28

When passion gets her hook into your nose, she will lead you a strange round. Look out there, friend Hasty! Me thinks I see the jade within your territorics.

to gaol for the cost.

OFA 1824

1965] AUGUST, EIGHTH MONTH. ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. Days. Days. Days Days. Days. @'s Declination. 10 40 17 N.5716 21 14 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 20 9 59 16 04 14 17 15 47 13 59 9 38 15 30 13 40 9 16 15 12 13 21 8 55 14 54 13 01

- First Quarter, 4th day, 12 h. 48 m., morning, W.
- Full Moon, 12th day, 3 h. 23 m., morning, W.
- Last Quarter, 19th day, 10 h. 51 m., evening, E.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | l m., | | | | W . | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------|----------|-----|---------|-----|----|------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | PELI TELL | | EFER 1 | 100 | ORREC | TIO | | ABLE | | ES 81-85 Full | | ALL POIN | rs c | 21 | EW | II - | |
| Day o. Year | Day o | Day of Week | Rises | Key | Sets | Key | C | iys | Sun Fast | Bos | ton. | Rises | Key | Sets | Cey | | D |
| | ZZ. | | h m | | h. m | 1 | h. | m. | m | h. | n | h m | 14 | h m. | ٢ | Place | Age |
| 213 | 1 | C | 435 | E | 7.04 | M | 14 | 29 | 9 | 13/4 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 _M 28 | I | 9 ^P 53 | J | LIB | 4 |
| 214 | | M. | 4 36 | E | 7 03 | М | 14 | 27 | 9 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 31/4 | 10 39 | J | 10 17 | I | LIB | 5 |
| 215 | 3 | Tu. | 437 | E | 701 | M | 14 | 24 | 9 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 11 ^A 4S | K | 10 43 | G | sco | 6 |
| 216 | 4 | W. | 4 38 | E | 7 00 | M | 14 | 22 | 9 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 12 ^P 55 | M | | F | sco | 7 |
| 217 | 5 | Th. | 439 | E | 6 59 | M | 14 | 20 | 9 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 2 01 | N. | $11_{M}^{P}42$ | E | SGR | 8 |
| 218 | | Fr. | $^{4}40$ | E | 6 58 | М | 14 | 17 | 9 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 3 03 | 0 | | - | SGR | 10 |
| 219 | 7 | Sa. | 441 | Е | 656 | М | 14 | 15 | 9 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 4 03 | 0 | 12 ¹ / ₂ 18 | D | sgr | 11 |
| 220 | 8 | C | 442 | | 655 | М | 14 | 13 | 10 | $S^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 834 | 4 57 | 0 | 1 01 | C | CAP | 12 |
| 221 | 9 | Μ. | 443 | Ε | 6 54 | M | 14 | 10 | 10 | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 45 | 0 | 1 49 | C | CAP | 13 |
| 222 | 10 | Tu. | 445 | Е | 6.52 | L | 14 | 08 | 10 | 10 | $10^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 6 25 | 0 | 2 44 | C | AQR | 14 |
| 223 | 11 | $ W_{\circ} $ | 446 | F | 651 | L | 14 | 05 | 10 | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | 7 00 | N | 3 42 | С | AQR | 15 |
| 224 | 12 | | 447 | F | 650 | L | 14 | 03 | 10 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 29 | М | 4 42 | D | | |
| 225 | 13 | | 448 | F | 648 | I. | 14 | 01 | 10 | | 0 | 7 55 | I. | 5 44 | D | PSC | 16 |
| [226] | 14 | Sa. | 449 | F | 647 | L | 13 | 58 | 11 | 0 | $0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 8 19 | К | 6 47 | E | PSC | 17 |
| 227 | 15 | | 450 | F | 645 | L | 13 | 56 | 11 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 41 | J | 7 50 | G | PSC | 18 |
| 228 | | | 4.51 | F | 644 | L | 13 | 53 | 11 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 03 | 11 | 8 53 | н | ARI | 19 |
| 229 | | | 4.52 | F | 6 42 | L | 13 | 50 | 11 | 2 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 25 | G | 9 56 | 1 | ARI | 20 |
| 230 | 18 | | 4.53 | F | 6 41 | L | 13 | 48 | 11 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 51 | F | 11M02 | J | TAU | 21 |
| 231 | 19 | | 4.54 | F | | L | 13 | 45 | 12 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 10 20 | E | 12 _M 10 | К | TAU | 22 |
| 232 | | Fr. | 455 | F | 6 38 | L | 13 | 43 | 12 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 10 57 | D | 1 21 | М | G'M | 23 |
| 233 | _ | | 4.56 | F | | L | 13 | 40 | 12 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 11 ^P _M 44 | C | 2 33 | N | G'M | 24 |
| 234 | 22 | | 4.57 | F | 00 | L | 13 | 37 | 12 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | - | E | 3 42 | 0 | G'M | 25 |
| 235 | | M. | 4.58 | F | 6 33 | K | 13 | 35 | 12 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 12 ^A 42 | В | 4 44 | P | CNC | 26 |
| 236 | | | 4.59 | G | 6.32 | K | 13 | 32 | 13 | S_{4}^{3} | 9 | 1 51 | C | 5 36 | P | LEO | 27 |
| 237 | 25 | W. | 500 | G | 6 30 | K | 13 | 30 | 13 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 3 07 | Đ | 6 20 | 0 | LEO | 28 |
| 238 | 26 | Th. | 501 | G | | K | 13 | 27 | 13 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | $10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 4 28 | E | 6 55 | М | VIR | 29 |
| 239 | | | 5.03 | G | | K | 13 | 24 | 14 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 48 | G | 7 26 | L | VIR | 1 |
| 240 | 28 | Sa. | 504 | G | | K | 13 | 21 | 14 | _ | $0\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 05 | н | 7 52 | К | LIB | 2 |
| 241 | 29 | C | 5.05 | G | 623 | K | 13 | 19 | 14 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 8 19 | 1 | 8 17 | I | LIB | 3 |
| 242 | 30 | \mathbf{M}_{\cdot} | 5.06 | G | $6\ 22$ | К | 13 | 16 | 14 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 9 31 | K | 8 43 | H | sco | 4 |
| 243 | 31 | Tu. | 5 07 | G | 6 20 | K | 13 | 13 | 15 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 ^A 41 | L | 9 _M 10 | G | sco | 5 |



The lightnin' roared, the thunder flasbed, And granny's tea-pot it got smashed! The rain it wbistled, the wind it poured, While daddy, sleeping soundly, snored and snored.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc. Lammas Con Tempest 8th a. 19. Day Sodom & $\{^{10.5}_{10.1} \text{ or tornado,} \}$ Gomorrah Sa. 8th a. T AV Crides 8 C humid.Hurr. Connle (12-13) & Diane (18-19) 1955 M. RowduSt. Lawrence See his nery tears 10 Tu. (Apo. and World's most famous hurricane - Barbadoes - 1831 cloudy. The full St. Tides 8.7 The Sturgeon Moon Tie up your temper (14-15) ohd De-metrius St. Wigbert (8.9 $13|\mathrm{Fr}$ drizzle Hol. Tides 9.9 14|Sa. that 10tha. P. Assump. 6 ♥ O Int. was Bat. of Hol. on Bennington Vt. Eq. Cat 130° above $\{^{9.6}_{9.3} \ a \ fizzle.$ $|\mathbf{M}|$ 9.5 Tu. CoolAmos, Cal. 1885 serve, St. nights First deserve, 9.2 at the Evan then desire Five witcheraft Tides $\begin{cases} 8.9\\ 9.5 \end{cases}$ pool. Salem, 1692 vietims, Salem, 1692 Destroy bushes St. Oswin Vacationists. 20 Fr. and sprouts Will swop — this day for one in May Tides \{ \frac{8.6}{9.8} \ choose 21Sa. 10tha. T. 640 (10.2 C this week Bear and forbear St. Chlgh if fair Μ. \$\text{Stat.} \\ \text{in R.A.} 9.8 11.1 Tu. St. Barth weather Last U.S. wbaler lost 1924 δ♥Œ ŒPeri. Note 1924 Year's highest P.M. high tides (exc. 7-28) Confucius St. Tides 10.3 seek. 26i Th. Confucius $27|\mathrm{Fr.}$ Rain soaked born 550 B.C. Trad. feast Squantum 1822 Hugh Sa. Tides 10.8 moors12tha. P. Ceq. 690 calling {10.9 10.6 1st dirig. tour 1929 Bad flu Hol.

63℃

La. Bad flu epid. 1807 6♥ C Tides 10.8 wooers.

30 | M

Farmer's Calendar.

The Haymakers.

Unele Ben Hedger was about the best mower that ever laid seythe to sod in these parts. It was fine to see with what ease he would take down the tall wlthout timothy. and erouehing! As to his price, he was, to be sure, "a triffe above the market;" but I never balked hlm in that, being always willing to pay him to his satisfaction. One mornbetween daybreak ing sunrise, four of us, Uncle Bee, Joe Sykes, Peter Whistler and myself, stood together front of my "Hersey lot," with seythes in hand, made keen and sharp the night before for "Come," the purpose. I, "Uncle Ben, lead off, and turn the double swarth." And so he did, followed by Joe and Peter, while I cut in behind. Now, don't you know that there is policy in the owner's thus backing up? Well, matter for that; after sort we drove business; that is to say, Uncle Ben at the head, myself in the rear, until the "Hersey lot" was all prostrate! "That Is the way to do business! Willing hands make light work," said Unele Ben. And so indeed they do. took the horse-rake and had it all In cock before the dew fell. The surface then looked smooth as a plece of velvet.

OFA 1855

| 196 | 35] | | 5 | SEPT | EN | IBI | ER, 1 | VIN | тн | Mon | тн | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------|-----|------|----|-----|-------|-----|----|-----|----|------|----|---|----|
| 4 | ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - i I | . Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / Days. 0 / | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| tion | 1 | 8 _N | .12 | 7 | 5 | 59 | 13 | 3 | 42 | 19 | 1 | 22 | 25 | 0 | 57 |
| na | 2 7 50 8 5 36 14 3 20 20 1 00 26 1 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| cli | 3 | 7 | 28 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 15 | 2 | 57 | 21 | 0 | 36 | 27 | 1 | 44 |
| Ă | 4 | 7 | -06 | 10 | 4 | 51 | 16 | 2 | 33 | 22 | | .13 | 28 | 2 | 07 |
| S. | 5 | 6 | 43 | 11 | 4 | 28 | 17 | 2 | 10 | 23 | 0s | . 10 | 29 | 2 | 31 |
| 9 | 6 | 6 | 21 | 12 | 4 | 05 | 18 | 1 | 46 | 24 | 0 | 34 | 30 | 2 | 54 |

- First Quarter, 2nd day, 2 h. 28 m., evening, E.
- O Full Moon, 10th day, 6 h. 32 m., evening, E.
- New Moon, 24th day, 10 h. 18 m., evening, W.

| KEY | | EFS. | EFE | R To | 0.0 | OFFICE | спа | NS T | ABLE | FAGE | ES 21 35. | FOR | ULLF | OINT | 5 0 | UTSIL | DE NE | WE | HICLAN | 10 |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------|--------------|------|--------|------------|-------------|-------------------|------|----------------------|--------------------|------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----------------|-----|--------|-----|
| Day of Year | Day of Month | Day of Week | Ris |) es | Key | Sets | Key | Lei | ngth of ays | Sun | Full Bost Morn | | | D ises | Key | Se | | Key | D | D |
| Ϋ́Ω | ZA | 1 | h. 1 | <u>n. j.</u> | i | h. m | <u>. _</u> | <u>∥ h.</u> | m. | m. | h. | h. | h. | m. | - | h. | m. | F | Place | Age |
| 244 | 1 | W. | 5 0 | | R | 6 18 | | 13 | 11 | 15 | 3 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 11i | 49 | M | 9, | 40 | E | sco | 6 |
| 245 | 2 | Th. | | | G | | | 13 | 08 | 15 | 4 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 12, | ² 55 | N | 10 | 15 | D | SGR | 7 |
| 246 | 3 | Fr. | _ | - 1 | G | | | 13 | 05 | 16 | 5 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 56 | 0 | 10 | 56 | С | SGR | 8 |
| 247 | 4 | Sa. | | | - 11 | 6.13 | | 13 | 02 | 16 | 6 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 53 | 0 | 11 _N | 43 | С | CAP | 9 |
| 248 | 5 | C | 1 | | В | | J | 13 | 00 | 16 | 7 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | 43 | 0 | - | - | - | CAP | 10 |
| 249 | 6 | M. | | _ | B | 6 10 | J | 12 | 57 | 17 | 8 | S_{4}^{1} | 4 | 26 | 0 | 12 | 36 | С | AQR | 11 |
| 250 | 7 | | | - (| н | 6 08 | | 12 | 54 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 03 | N | 1 | 33 | С | AQR | 12 |
| 251 | 8 | W. | 1 | | н | 6.06 | j | 12 | 51 | 17 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 | 34 | M | 2 | 34 | С | AQR | 13 |
| 252 | 9 | Th. | 5 1 | 6 | н | 6.05 | J | 12 | 48 | 18 | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | $10^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 | 00 | L | 3 | 37 | D | PSC | 14 |
| 253 | 10 | | 5 1 | 7 | H | 6 03 | J | 12 | 46 | 18 | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | 11 | 6 | 23 | К | 4 | 39 | E | PSC | 15 |
| 254 | 11 | Sa. | 1 | _ | н | 6 01 | J | 12 | 43 | 18 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 | 46 | J | 5 | 42 | F | _ | - |
| 255 | 12 | 1 | | _ | н | 5 59 |) J | 12 | 40 | 19 | — [| 0 | 7 | 08 | 1 | 6 | 45 | G | ARI | 16 |
| 256 | 13 | M. | | | н | 557 | J | 12 | 36 | 19 | $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | $0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 7 | 30 | Н | 7 | 49 | 1 | ARI | 18 |
| 257 | 14 | Tu. | 5 2 | 22 | н | 5 55 | J | 12 | 33 | 20 | 1 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 | 55 | F | 8 | 55 | J | ARI | 19 |
| 258 | 15 | W. | 1 | | н | 5 53 | J | 12 | 30 | 20 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 8 | 23 | Е | 10 | 03 | К | TAU | 20 |
| 259 | 16 | Th. | | | н | 5 51 | 1 | 12 | 28 | 20 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 8 | 56 | D | 11 | 13 | L | TAU | 21 |
| 260 | 17 | Fr. | i | 25 | 1 | 5 50 |) 1 | 12 | 26 | 21 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 38 | C | 12 | 23 | N | g' M | 22 |
| 261 | 18 | Sa. | | 26 | 1 | 549 |)] | 12 | 23 | 21 | 4 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 30 | В | 1 | 31 | 0 | G'M | 23 |
| 262 | 19 | C | | 27 | Ĩ | 5 47 |] | 12 | 20 | 21 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 11; | ^P 32 | В | 2 | 34 | Р | CNC | 24 |
| 263 | 20 | M. | | 28 | I | 5 45 | 5 1 | 12 | 17 | 22 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | - | _ | - | 3 | 29 | Р | CNC | 25 |
| 264 | 21 | Tu. | 5 2 | 29 | 1 | | 3 1 | 12 | 14 | 22 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 12; | 444 444 | С | 4 | 14 | 0 | LEO | 26 |
| 265 | 22 | W. | 5 3 | 30 | 1 | 5 42 | 2 1 | 12 | 12 | 22 | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | $S_{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 2 | 02 | D | 4 | 52 | N | LEO | 27 |
| 266 | 23 | Th. | 5 3 | 1 | I | 5 40 |) | 12 | 09 | 23 | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 | 21 | F | 5 | 23 | M | VIR | 28 |
| 267 | 24 | Fr. | 5 3 | 32 | 1 | 5 38 | 3 | 12 | 06 | 23 | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | $10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 4 | 38 | G | 5 | 50 | K | VIR | 29 |
| 268 | 25 | Sa. | 5 3 | 33 | ι | 5 36 | 3 | 12 | 03 | 23 | 11 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 54 | ι | 6 | 16 | J | LIB | 1 |
| 269 | 26 | C | 5 3 | 34 | ī | 5 34 | Ł I | 12 | 00 | 24 | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | _ | 7 | 08 | J | 6 | 41 | I | LIB | 2 |
| 270 | 27 | M. | 5 3 | 35 | ι | 5 33 | 3 | 11 | 57 | 24 | $0\frac{1}{4}$ | $0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 8 | 20 | L | 7 | 08 | G | sco | 3 |
| 271 | 28 | Tu. | 5 3 | 36 | J | 53 | l E | 11 | 55 | 24 | 1 | 1 1 | 9 | 31 | M | 7 | 38 | F | sco | 4 |
| 272 | .29 | W. | 5 3 | 38 | J | 5 29 |) E | 11 | 52 | 25 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | 10 | 39 | N | S | 11 | E | SGR | 5 |
| 273 | 30 | Th. | 5 3 | 39 | J | 5.28 | B | 11 | 49 | 25 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 | 11, | 444 M44 | 0 | | ^P 50 | _ | | 6 |
| | | | | | - | | | | | | | | | | _ | | | | | |

SEPTEMBER hath 30 days.



When Autumn scatters his departing gleams Warn'd of approaching winter, gather'd play The swallow-people, and toss'd wide around O'er the calm sky, in convolution swift The feather'd eddy floats, rejoicing once, Ere their wintry travels they commence.

Thomson

| 3 | Ð. | Ä | High Water, Weather, etc. | |
|---|----|-----|--|--------|
| l | 1 | W. | Oysters Survey Gr. El. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ | Ī |
| l | 2 | Th. | Lafayette, Bolton, \{8.8 \ changeable: | Ç |
| | 3 | Fr. | Hay fever This day bee. good one worst 14th, 1752 good one Moses, Abundance Lucky 7.9 day Patr. pears 1963 day 8.9 day | C |
| ľ | 4 | Sa. | Moses, Abundance Lucky 17.9 day | t |
| ĺ | 5 | C | 12th a. C. Dog days Crides poor the | t |
| | 6 | M. | Labor Day gho $\mathbb{Q}_{Apo.}^{\ln}$ $\{^{7.9}_{9.0} \text{ next},$ | t |
| | 7 | Tu. | Separate ewes 600 Tides 8.2 says | e |
| | 8 | W. | Nativ. of Lucky Old Abe's | |
| | 9 | Th. | Proph. death Hol. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 9.6 \end{cases}$ text. | L |
| | 10 | Fr. | The full Harvest Moon 64 (Magnificent, | 8 |
| | 11 | Sa. | $\frac{\text{Lucky}}{\text{day}}$ Tides $\begin{cases} 9.3 \\ 9.8 \end{cases}$ grandiloquent | t a |
| | 12 | C | 14th a. 1. Con Hoi. {- taste | 7 |
| | 13 | M. | Flshes are Uncle Sam 19.8 of the in- | 1 |
| | 14 | Tu. | Holy Cross Ember St. Cormac clement. | t |
| | 15 | W. | Holy Cross Ember St. Cormac clement. Training day Ember 9.5 Nearly 1st Am. hol. 1641 Day 9.9 Nearly Worcester, Mass. bells Tides 9.2 clear, Citizonehin Embers 1816 (8.2) | t |
| | 16 | Th. | Worcester, Mass. bells Tides 9.2 clear, | Z |
| | 17 | Fr. | Citizenship ismoet / Fill 10.0 dogg | l |
| | 18 | Sa. | Fall foliage Ember 640 Another | |
| | 19 | C | 14th a. T. Chigh Tides \ 8.5 good | t |
| | 20 | M. | Noah made Panic \ 8.6 week | a |
| | 21 | Tu. | St. Matthew Eve that vacation- | Ţ |
| | 22 | W. | Wilkins female mummy Worcester sensation 1816 Perl. ers | U |
| | 23 | Th. | Fall 1:06 Den- begins A.M. \bigcirc ters \hookrightarrow 6 \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc seek. | s |
| | 24 | Fr. | John Bap. Am. Ind. Woodchucks Stay | t |
| | 25 | Sa. | 1st k. Set clocks frosts back one hr. CEq. \(\begin{cases} \ 10.9 \ \ 11.2 \end{cases} \ home | 8 |
| | 26 | C | 16th a. 3. Daylight saving now; | l |
| | | M. | Rosh Hashanah Take 180 sup. sky | ć |
| | 28 | Tu. | | 1 |
| | | W. | St. Michael Gedalia (10.8 in a big | |
| | | | (0.1 | 10 |

Tides 9.1

row.

ሪ ՉΨ

The year ends, some say with Fall. With God, it was not that way at all.

30 Th. St Jerome.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of

Farmer's Calendar.

| 1965

Hurricanes, like great earthquakes, can make their own chapters in history—chapters that may well embrace centuries or have no final writing till the end of earth. Of course, we may as well say that the coral and the earthworm write their never-ending chapters. But I think now of the again in the United States, and particularly the almost unheralded tempest that whirled up the Hudson and Connecticut Rivers to The Plains of Abraham—the hurricane of September 1938.

The first known chapter of that dreadful storm was clear enough: ancient elms on hiswhole commons and oric were felled; there orests was everywhere the smell of bruised and beaten leaves and needles, the wine of the trees, the vintage of the hurricane; there was the silence when the storm passed, the silence of great trees that had been as high as the sky, lying prone now for us to walk apon from their boles to their erests.

And the second chapter, swift upon the first—a chapter that told the swift dryness of death, the bone dryness of the spills and leaves about the barren limbs from which the bark had curled in lips of death—and the inevitable flames that could not be quenched.

But the third chapter—the ageless promise of rebirth, regrowth, fulfillment—these we watch now.

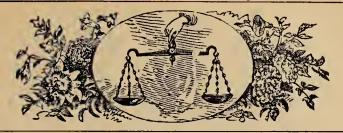
| 19 | 65] | | | | | | , Ter | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|---|----|----|---|----|-------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ü | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 1 3s. 17 7 5 36 13 7 52 19 10 04 25 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| clina | 2 3 40 8 5 59 14 8 14 20 10 26 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 |
| 361 | 3 | 4 | 04 | 9 | 6 | 22 | 15 | 8 | 37 | 21 | 10 | 47 | 27 | | 52 |
| Do | 4 | 4 | 27 | 10 | 6 | 44 | 16 | 8 | 59 | 22 | 11 | 09 | 28 | 13 | 12 |
| , no | 5 | 4 | 50 | 11 | 7 | 07 | 17 | 9 | 21 | 23 | 11 | 30 | 29 | 13 | |
| 0 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 30 | 18 | 9 | 43 | 24 | 11 | 51 | 30 | 13 | 52 |

- > First Quarter, 2nd day, 7 h. 38 m., morning, E.
- O Full Moon, 10th day, 9 h. 14 m., morning, W.
- C Last Quarter, 17th day, 2 h. 00 m., evening, W.
- New Moon, 24th day, 9 h. 12 m., morning, E.

| KEY | LETT | TERS F | | | | | • | | | ABLE | | ES 81-85 | FOR | 100 | TITO | | | | EW I | ENGLAN | ID |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|-----------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------------|-----------------|------|--------|-----|
| Day of Year | Day of Month | Day of Week | (| <u> </u> | Key | (| 3 | Key | | ngth of | Sun | Full Bos | | 7 | D | Key | | D | ey | D | D |
| Ϋ́Ω | DZ ZD | Ğ₽ | | ises m. | _ | lh. | ets m. | 12 | h. | ays m. | m. | Morn h. | h. | h. | ises m. | 1× | ∥h | m. | M | Place | Age |
| 274 | 1 | | 5 | 40 | J | | 26 | H | 11 | 46 | 26 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 12 | ^P 45 | 0 | 9, | ^P 35 | C | CAP | 7 |
| 275 | 2 | Sa. | 1 | 41 | _ | 1 | 24 | H | 11 | 43 | 26 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 | 39 | Р | 10 | 26 | C | CAP | 8 |
| 276 | 3 | C | | 42 | _ | | 22 | H | 11 | 40 | 26 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | 24 | P | 11, | ^P 23 | C | CAP | 9 |
| 277 | 4 | Μ. | 5 | 43 | J | 5 | 21 | H | 11 | 38 | 26 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 | 02 | 0 | | - | F | AQR | 10 |
| 278 | _ | | | 44 | J | 5 | 19 | Н | 11 | 35 | 27 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 | 35 | N | 12; | 122 | С | AQR | 11 |
| 279 | 6 | W. | | 45 | | 1 | 17 | H | 11 | 32 | 27 | $S_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1}$ | $S_{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 4 | 03 | M | 1 | 25 | D | PSC | 12 |
| 280 | 7 | | 1 | 46 | _ | | 16 | H | 11 | 29 | 27 | 9 | 9^{1}_{4} | 4 | 28 | L | 2 | 28 | Ė | PSC | 13 |
| 281 | 1 | | 1 | 48 | | | 14 | Н | 11 | 26 | 28 | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | 4 | 50 | J | 3 | 31 | F | PSC | 14 |
| 282 | | | | 49 | | | 12 | G | 11 | 23 | 28 | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 35 | G | ARI | 15 |
| 283 | 10 | | | 50 | K | | 11 | | 11 | 21 | 28 | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 | 34 | Н | 5 | 38 | H | | _ |
| 284 | 11 | \mathbf{M} . | | 51 | | | 09 | | 11 | 18 | 28 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 | 57 | G | 6 | 45 | I | ARI | 16 |
| 285 | 12 | Tu. | 1 | 52 | K | | 07 | | 11 | 15 | 29 | _ | 0 | 6 | 24 | Е | 7 | 53 | K | TAU | 17 |
| 286 | | | ı | 53 | | | 06 | | 11 | 12 | 29 | $0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 | 57 | D | 9 | 04 | L | TAU | 18 |
| 287 | | | | 55 | К | | 04 | | 11 | 09 | 29 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 36 | C | 10 | 16 | M | G'M | 19 |
| 288 | | | 1 | 56 | | | - | G | 11 | 07 | 29 | 2 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 | 24 | В | | 25 | 0 | G'M | 20 |
| 289 | | _ | 1 | 57 | K | _ | 01 | G | 11 | 04 | 30 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 | 9 | 23 | В | 12 | 30° | Р | CNC | 21 |
| 290 | 17 | | | 58 | K | | 59 | G | 11 | 01 | 30 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | $4\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 | 31 | C | 1 | 26 | Р | CNC | 22 |
| 291 | | | | 59 | - 1 | _ | 58 | G | 10 | 58 | 30 | 5 | $5^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 11, | 444 | D | 2 | 12 | 0 | LEO | 23 |
| 292 | | Tu. | | - 1 | - 1 | | 56 | | 10 | 56 | 30 | 6 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | _ | | _ | 2 | 52 | 0 | LEO | 24 |
| 293 | | | | 02 | | | 55 | | 10 | 53 | 30 | 7 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | | 101 | Е | 3 | 24 | M | VIR | 25 |
| 294 | 21 | Th. | 1 | _ | | | 53 | | 10 | 50 | 31 | 8 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 17 | G | 3 | 51 | L | VIR | 26 |
| 295 | | | ł | 04 | | | 52 | | 10 | 48 | 31 | 9 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 32 | H | 4 | 16 | K | LIB | 27 |
| 296 | | | 1 | 05 | | | 50 | | 10 | 45 | 31 | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | $10^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 4 | 45 | 1 | 4 | 41 | I | LIB | 29 |
| 297 | 24 | | | 06 | | | 49 | | 10 | 42 | 31 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 | 5 | 57 | K | 5 | 07 | II | sco | 0 |
| 298 | 1 | | | 08 | | | 47 | | 10 | 40 | 31 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | 7 | 0 9 | L | 5 | 34 | F | sco | 1 |
| 299 | | | | 09 | _ | | 4 6 | | 10 | 37 | 31 | | 0 | 8 | 20 | M | 6 | 06 | Е | SGR | 2 |
| 300 | 27 | | ; | 10 | - 1 | | 44 | | 10 | 34 | 31 | $0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 9 | 28 | 0 | 6 | 43 | D | SGR | 3 |
| 301 | 28 | | 1 | 11 | | | 43 | F | 10 | 32 | 31 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 32 | 0 | 7 | 26 | C | SGR | 4 |
| 302 | 29 | | 1 | 12 | | | 42 | F | | 29 | 31 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | | 29 | P | 8 | 15 | C | CAP | 5 |
| 303 | _ | | 1 | 14 | L | | 40 | | 10 | 27 | 31 | 3 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | | 0 | 9 | 11 | В | CAP | 6 |
| 304 | 31 | C | 6 | 15 | L | 4. | 39 | F | 10 | 24 | 31 | 4 | 4 | 1, | 01 | 0 | $10^{1}_{\rm M}$ | 09 | C | AQR | 7 |

OCTOBER hath 31 days.

Г1965



Now soften'd suns a mellow lustre shed, The laden orchards glow with tempting red. On hazel boughs the clusters hang embrown'd. And with the sportsman's war the shorn fields resound.

Farmer's Calendar.

Lucky No com-1|Fr. Pick ferns for Christmas bounded Plants
Derby hats & onehorse cabs pop. 1840
horse cabs pop. 1840
Year's
Tides 8.6 here; Sa. C in A.M. high Hol. 18.6 here; Apo. Tides Md. 18.6 perhaps Prune or plant 94° N.Y.C. 17.9 forest trees 1941 Μ. Yom Kippur Cold Tides (8.3 1958 Tides shower, First Worcester cattle show 1819 of \$\frac{\{3.7}{\{9.2}}}{\{0.8}} all the Lucky day but avoid controversy Tides \$\frac{\{9.0}{\{9.4}}}{\{9.4}} rest Patriarch (St. Abraham) ather of all believers \$\frac{\{0.6}{\{0.6}}}{\{0.6}} clear. \$\frac{\{0.6}{\{0.6}}}{\{0.6}} \frac{\{0.6}{\{0.6}}}{\{0.6}} \frac{\{0.6}{\{0.6}}} \frac{\{0.6}{ 9|Sa. Tabernacies (11-18) The full Hunters' Moon Queezy, Tabernacies (11-18) 1890 Queezy, 11 M. 12 Tu. Columbus Day Tides $\{\frac{1}{10.2}, \frac{1}{37}, \frac{1}{5}\}$ states wetLongfellow's "Mid-Lucky (9.6 and St. Fortunata died tortured by Diocletian (10.8 and Poetry 1st asc. man Day balloon 1783 of U Slow A half (in-Law) is Truns (8.8 down bloth of the na whole Chief 110.6 down 14 Th. 15 Fr. h half (in-Law) is truns (8.8 down high (10.0 16|Sa. 18 M. make stormy wives this sun there's **20th a. 33.** U.N. Tides $\begin{cases} 11.0 \\ 10.5 \end{cases}$ no tax. δ Φ C δΨ C δ ΦΨ This warm Jet era Marclano beg. 1958 K.O. Louis '51 {\overline{11.0}} storm Great storm 1840 $\delta \delta$ (Tides $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 10.7 \end{cases}$ is this Adam & Eve Th. Simon & Jude 69 € year's Prune or plant frult trees (see Oct. 5) Daylight Saving CRIdes low last;Daylight Saving [8.8 Summer's close to the crown of $30|\mathrm{Sa}.$ 20tha. T. Hallow-Hol. \\ 8.0 past.

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

 $\mathbf{2}$

3

10

24

25

I would have forever great trees protected (wherever feasible) for later generations. But I would hope in equal measure that we might pre-serve trees everywhere that are historical or symbolic not necessarily very old or very great trees, like redvery great trees, like r woods and Douglas firs. woods and Do would continue preservation to protect the little old bent cypresses and other sorts on rocky headlands by the sea, and sections of tree-line forspecial individual ests, and specimens.

We respect tree patriarchs with all the reverence that we pay our cemeteries, whose we roldest st stones are young in-in comparison. Trees comparison. never seem as given to weath-ering and decreptude as tombstones. Even when they for years allve with have lain prone are usually with they mosses and ferns and bright upstanding little fore their own and other forests of kinds. These fallen giants are called nurse trees—but in almost a literal sense they achieve reincarnation.

When we have returned recently to New England after seeing the giant trees, and were back among our own trees-quite old and lovely trees—quite old and lovely but small in comparison—my wife said, "I don't think the sky looked any higher above the redwoods than above our own hemlocks."

My wife's perspective may have been a little wrong, but to be sentimental, heaven is as close to the grown of all

1965] NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

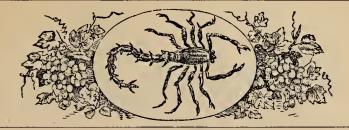
| <u> </u> | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | / | Days. | 0 | 1 |
|----------|-------|------|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| ination | 1 | 14s. | 31 | 7 | 16 | 21 | 13 | 18 | 01 | 19 | 19 | 31 | 25 | 20 | 48 |
| na | 2 | 14 | 50 | 8 | 16 | 38 | 14 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 45 | 26 | 20 | 59 |
| Decli | 3 | 15 | 09 | 9 | 16 | 55 | 15 | 18 | 33 | 21 | 19 | 58 | 27 | 21 | 10 |
| Ã | 4 | 15 | 27 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 16 | 18 | 48 | 22 | 20 | 11 | 28 | 21 | 21 |
| SQ. | 5 | 15 | 45 | 11 | 17 | 29 | 17 | 19 | 02 | 23 | 20 | 24 | 29 | 21 | 31 |
| Ö | 6 | 16 | 03 | 12 | 17 | 45 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 24 | 20 | 36 | 30 | 21 | 41 |

- First Quarter, 1st day, 3 h. 26 m., morning, W.
- O Full Moon, 8th day, 11 h. 16 m., evening, E.
- C Last Quarter, 15th day, 8 h. 54 m., evening, E.
- New Moon, 22nd day, 11 h. 10 m., evening, W.

| KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|---------|------------|-----|---------|-----------------|----|----|-----------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|----|---------------------|-------------------|-----|-------|-----------------------------------|
| of ar | of of | of | 1 | 3 | ey | (| 3 | ey | | ngth | Sun | Full Bos | Sea, | 1 - | D | ey | | D | | D | D |
| Day Year | Day | Day of Week | R h. | ises m. | Ke | S h. | ets m. | Κe | | nys m. | m. | Morn h. | | R h | ises m. | K | Se h | ets m. | Key | Place | Age |
| 305 | 1 | M. | 6 | 16 | L | | 38 | F | 10 | 21 | 32 | $ 4\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 | 1 | P36 | N | 11, | P _M 10 | C | JI . | 8 |
| 306 | 2 | Tu. | 6 | 17 | L | 4 | 36 | F | 10 | 19 | 32 | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 | 2 | 05 | M | H | _ | _ | AQR | 9 |
| 307 | 3 | W. | 6 | 19 | L | 4 | 35 | Ε | 10 | 16 | 32 | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | 7 | 2 | 31 | L | 12; | 4 13 | D | PSC | 10 |
| 308 | 4 | Th. | 6 | 20 | M | 4 | 34 | E | 10 | 14 | 32 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | 53 | К | 1 | 16 | Е | PSC | 11 |
| 309 | 5 | Fr. | 1 | 21 | | 4 | 33 | E | 10 | 12 | 32 | 81/4 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 15 | J | 2 | 19 | F | ARI | 13 |
| 310 | i | Sa. | | 23 | | 4 | 32 | E | 10 | 09 | 32 | 9 | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | 38 | I | 3 | 23 | Н | ARI | 14 |
| 311 | 7 | C | | 24 | | 4 | 31 | E | 10 | 07 | 32 | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | 4 | 00 | G | 4 | 29 | Ι | TAU | 15 |
| 312 | 8 | M. | | 25 | | 4 | 29 | E | 10 | 04 | 31 | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 | 26 | F | 5 | 37 | J | TAU | 16 |
| 313 | 9 | Tu. | 1 | 26 | M | | 28 | Е | 10 | 02 | 31 | 11 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 56 | Е | 6 | 49 | K | | - |
| 314 | 10 | W. | | 28 | M | 1 | 27 | E | 10 | 00 | 31 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | | 5 | 33 | C | 8 | 02 | M | G'M | 17 |
| 315 | 11 | Th. | | 29 | | ı | 26 | E | 9 | 57 | 31 | $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 6 | 19 | В | 9 | 14 | N | G'M | 18 |
| 316 | 12 | Fr. | | 30 | | 4 | 25 | E | 9 | 55 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 16 | В | 10 | 23 | 0 | G'M | 19 |
| 317 | 13 | Sa. | | 31 | | 1 | 24 | E | 9 | 53 | 31 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | 8 | 22 | В | | 123 | P | CNC | 20 |
| 318 | 14 | C | | 33 | | Į. | 23 | E | 9 | 51 | 31 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 | 9 | 35 | C | 12^{1}_{M} | 13 ₄ | P | CNC | 21 |
| 319 | 15 | M. | | 34 | | | 23 | E | 9 | 49 | 31 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 10_{1} | ^P 50 | E | 12 | 54 | 0 | LEO | 22 |
| 320 | 16 | Tu. | | | | ١. | 22 | E | 9 | 47 | 30 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 | - | _ | - | 1 | 27. | N | LEO | 23 |
| 321 | 17 | W. | | 36 | M | ١. | - 1 | D | 9 | 45 | 30 | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | 12; | 05 | F | 1 | 55 | L | VIR | 24 |
| 322 | 18 | Th. | | | N | | 20 | D | 9 | 42 | 30 | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 | 18 | H | 2 | 20 | K | VIR | 25 |
| 323 | 19 | Fr. | | | N | | 19 | D | 9 | 41 | 30 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | $S_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1}$ | 2 | 30 | I | 2 | 45 | J | LIB | 26 |
| 324 | | Sa. | ш | 40 | N | | 19 | D | 9 | 39 | 30 | $8\frac{3}{4}$ | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | 40 | J | 3 | 08 | H | LIB | 27 |
| 325 | 21 | M | ш | 41 | | | 18 | D | 9 | 37 | 29 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 4 | 51 | L | 3 | 35 | G | sco | 28 |
| 326 | 22 | | | 42 | _ | | | D | 9 | 35 | 29 | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 | 02 | M | 4 | 04 | F | sco | 29 |
| 327 | 23 24 | Tu. W. | | | - 3 | | $\frac{17}{16}$ | D | 9 | 33 | 29 | 11 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 10 | N | 4 | 38 | E | SGR | 1 |
| 328 | 25 | Th. | | 45 | - 1 | | $\frac{16}{15}$ | D | 9 | 31 | 29 | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | - | 8 | 17 | 0 | 5 | 18 | D | SGR | $\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$ |
| 329 | $\frac{25}{26}$ | | | | | ١. | 15 | D | 9 | 29 | 28 | $0\frac{1}{4}$ | $0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 9 | 18 | P | 6 | 05 | С | CAP | 3 |
| 330 | 27 | | | 47 | N | | 15 | D | 9 | 28 | 28 | 1 | 1 13 | 10 | 12 | P | 6 | 58 | В | CAP | 4 |
| 331 | 28 | _ | | 48 49 | | | | D | 9 | 26 | 28 | $\frac{1\frac{3}{4}}{0.1}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | 57 | 0 | 7 | 56 | C | CAP | 5 |
| 332 | 29 | | | 51 | | | 14 | D | 9 | 25 | 27 | $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{21}$ | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | | 35 | 0 | 8 | 57 | C | AQR | $\frac{6}{5}$ |
| 333 | 30 | $T_{\rm u}$. | - | | N | | 14 | D | 9 | 23 | 27 27 | $\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{41}$ | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | | 80g | N | 9 | 59 | D | AQR | $\frac{7}{2}$ |
| 534 | 00 | 1 u. | U | 04 | N | + | 19 | D | 9 | 22 | 26 | $4\frac{1}{4}$ | $4\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | ² 33 | M | 11^{1}_{N} | 101 | E | PSC | 8 |

NOVEMBER hath 30 days.

[1965



Now a leaf Incessant rustles from a mournful grove To startle such as studious walk below, And slowly circles through the waving air.

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

Farmer's Calendar.

Aii Lisbon in Hoi. Spurious, Aii Jenny Lind lides 7.8 furious, Souls D. 1887 Lucky 8.0 dirigible, 1897 Out day 8.4 and He threatens (8.4 Hol. who is atraid 8.6 Okia, injurious. Μ. Tu. (8.4 Hol. 18.6 Okia. $\mathrm{Th}.$ injurious. who is afraid The plot $Tides \left\{\substack{8,8\\8.9}\right\}$ 5 Fr. Hey diddle ne'er forgot Noah's b'day B.C. 2948 Tides [8.9 Hey diddle on Tides [9.2] diddle, 6|Sa. 22nda. 13. Barn Tides 9.6 warms The full E.R. Tides \{ \begin{array}{l} 9.5 \ up a \\ Good for travel C.I.O. bad for theft org. 1938 \{ \begin{array}{l} 9.5 \ up a \\ \end{array} \]

Take off this day and stretch the holiday The thunder St. Martin Lucky Hol. Vet.'s D. day 49 States will make 8 M. 9 Tu. W. Truns δμα δΨΟ ξ^{Gr. El.} you Indian Summer begins (13-20)

Tides { 9.2 } wonder. Fr. 13|Sa. 22nd a. C. (in Peri. h Stat. Sum-14 C

25 Th. Thanksgiving Day \{\begin{array}{c} 9.2 \\ 10.4 \end{array} \\ 26 \text{Fr.} \\ \Colon \text{fow} \\ \delta \Colon \text{C} \\ \text{cold} \\ \text{Portland} \\ \delta \text{8.5} \\ \delta \text{Watson}, \\ 27 \text{Sa.} \\ \delta \Colon \Colon \text{C} \\ \delta \text{Dhent \$\mathbb{S}\$. Navy \$\frac{43}{12}\$ \$\frac{8.8}{9.2}\$ it's cold \end{array} \}

29 M. lst flight So. Pole 1929 Chap. Tides \$8.3 and 30 Tu. St. Andrew Cured all 1818 \$8.5 wintry.

Yankees have a tradition of generous thrift. "Waste not, want not." Thrift leaves no scraps—pigs and ehiekens eat them. Between the eows and the horses and the pigs, ehickens, sheep, pigeous and ducks, our ancestors lived high. They were really self-subsistent.

Steady income was usually from milk. Seasonal from wool, cordwood or logs, maybe hay and fruit. Occasional from chickens, eggs, veal or a beef critter, pigs, or just plain swopping.

Expenses were chiefly for equipment replacement, horse-shoeing maybe. Usually there was enough old iron around to have the repairs made with just the cost to the black-smith. And there was church, taxes, the country fair, and dresses and the like (when you had to) for the women folk.

Ma's backlog of production came from fifteen hours a day of steady labor, her string and rag bags from which she produced such wonders as patches, mittens, and baby clothes. And there was her weaving or spinning or knitting—her garden and preserving.

Today Ma's and Pa's way of life would be economic disaster. A few folks live that way, but our stream-lined economy is built on time—more time for leisure, more time to buy on time. Ma's rag bag, the Yankee peddler, or Pa's ploughshare thrift is out of this league.

The days are now shorter by over six hours.

DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH. 19657

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

| i | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 |
|-------------|--|-----------------|----------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|----|----------|---|----------|----------|
| Declination | 1 | 21s. | | | 22 | 39 | 13 | 23 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 25 | 25 | | 24 |
| clin | $\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$ | $\frac{22}{22}$ | 00 08 | 8 9 | 22 22 | 45 51 | 14 15 | 23 23 | 14 17 | $\begin{vmatrix} 20 \\ 21 \end{vmatrix}$ | | 26 27 | $\begin{array}{c c} 26 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | 23 23 | 22 19 |
| | 4 | 22 | 16 | | | 56 | 16 | 23 | 20 | 22 | | 27 | 28 | 23 | 16 |
| ©'s | 5 6 | $\frac{22}{22}$ | 24 32 | $\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | 23 23 | 01 06 | 17 18 | 23 23 | 22 24 | 23 24 | | 26 25 | 29 30 | 23 23 | 13 09 |

- First Quarter, 1st day, 12 h. 25 m., morning, W.
- O Full Moon, 8th day, 12 h. 22 m., evening, E. Last Quarter, 15th day, 4 h. 52 m., morning, E.
- New Moon, 22nd day, 4 h. 03 m., evening, W.
 First Quarter, 30th day, 8 h. 47 m., evening, W.

| | KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABL | | | | | | | BLE | , PAGES 81-85, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----|----|------|----|----------|---|----------|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|-----|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------|-----|
| y of | Day of Month | ty of eek | (|) | ey | (| | e,v | Len _ o | | Sun | Bost | | _ |) | Key | | D | Key | D | D |
| Day | Da | 20 > | Ris h. | m. | X | h. | m. | <u> </u> | Da h. | ys m. | m. | Morn h. | Eve. | Ri h. | ses m. | X | h. | m. | × | Place | Age |
| 335 | 1 | W. | 6 | 53 | N | 4 | 13 | D | 9 | 20 | 26 | 5 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | 12, | 36 _h | К | E | - 1 | - | PSC | 9 |
| 1336 | 2 | Th. | 6 | 54 | N | 4 | 13 | D | 9 | 19 | 26 | 6 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 | 17 | J | $12_{\rm h}^{2}$ | 03 | F | ARI | 10 |
| 337 | 3 | Fr. | 6 | 55 | N | 4 | 12 | D | 9 | 18 | 25 | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | 7 | 1 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 06 | G | ARI | 11 |
| 338 | 4 | Sa. | 6 | 56 | N | 4 | 12 | D | 9 | 16 | 25 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 2 | 01 | H | 2 | 09 | \mathbf{H} | ARI | 12 |
| 339 | 5 | C | 6 | 57 | N | 4 | 12 | D | 9 | 15 | 25 | $S_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1}$ | $8\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | 25 | G | 3 | 16 | J | TAU | 13 |
| 340 | 6 | M. | 6 | 58 | N | 4 | 12 | D | 9 | 14 | 24 | 9 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 5 3 | E | 4 | 26 | К | TAU | 14 |
| 341 | 7 | Tu. | 6 | 59 | 0 | 4 | 12 | C | 9 | 13 | 24 | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 | 26 | D | 5 | 39 | L | G'M | 15 |
| 342 | 8 | W. | 7 (| 00 | О | 4 | 12 | C | 9 | 12 | 23 | $10^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 11 | 4 | 09 | C | 6 | 54 | N | | |
| 343 | 9 | Th. | 7 (| 01 | 0 | 4 | 12 | C | 9 | 11 | 23 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | 5 | 03 | В | 8 | 06 | 0 | G'M | 16 |
| 344 | 10 | Fr. | 7 (| 01 | 0 | | 12 | C | 9 | 10 | 22 | | 0 | 6 | 07 | В | 9 | 13 | P | CNC | 17 |
| 345 | 11 | Sa. | | 02 | О | | 12 | C | 9 | 10 | 22 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 7 | 20 | C | 10 | 09 | P | CNC | 18 |
| 346 | 12 | C | 7 (| 03 | 0 | 4 | 12 | C | 9 | 09 | 22 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | S | 38 | D | 10 | 54 | 0 | LEO | 19 |
| 347 | 13 | M. | 7 | 04 | О | 1 | 12 | C | 9 | 08 | 21 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 | 55 | F | 11 | 29 | N | LEO | 20 |
| 348 | 14 | Tu. | 7 (| 05 | - | | 13 | C | 9 | 08 | 21 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 11, | 602 | G | | 159 | M | VIR | 21 |
| 349 | 15 | W. | 1 | 05 | О | | 13 | C | 9 | 07 | 20 | $4\frac{1}{4}$ | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | _ | - | E | 12 | 25 | К | VIR | 22 |
| 350 | 16 | Th. | 1. | 06 | O | | 13 | C | 9 | 07 | 20 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | 12; | 21 | Н | 12 | 4 9 | J | LIB | 23 |
| 351 | 17 | Fr. | 1 | 07 | О | | 13 | C | 9 | 06 | 19 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 1 | 31 | J | 1 | 13 | I | LIB | 24 |
| 352 | 18 | Sa. | | 08 | | 1 | 14 | C | 9 | 06 | 19 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 2 | 41 | К | 1 | 38 | G | sco | 25 |
| 353 | 19 | C | | 08 | | | 14 | C | _ | 06 | 18 | $S_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1}$ | $S_{\frac{3}{4}}^{3}$ | 3 | 50 | M | 2 | 05 | F | sco | 26 |
| 354 | | M. | i . | 09 | | | 15 | C | | 06 | 18 | $9\frac{1}{4}$ | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 | 58 | N | 2 | 37 | E | SGR | 27 |
| 355 | 21 | Tu. | 1 | 09 | 0 | ١. | 15 | C | | 06 | 17 | 10 | $10^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 | 04 | 0 | 3 | 15 | D | SGR | 28 |
| 356 | | W. | 1 | 10 | 0 | | 16 | С | $\frac{9}{9}$ | 06 | 17 | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 | 07 | 0 | 3 | 58 | C | SGR | 30 |
| 357 | 23 | Th. | 1. | 10 | O | | 16 | C | 9 | 06 | 16 | 1114 | | 8 | 03 | P | 4 | 48 | C | CAP | 1 |
| 358 | 24 | Fr. | 1 | 11 | O | 1 | 17 | C | 9 | 06 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 52 | 0 | 5 | 46 | В | CAP | 2 |
| 359 | 25 | Sa. | 1 | 11 | | il . | 17 | C | | 06 | 15 | $0^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $0^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 9 | 32 | 0 | 6 | 46 | C | AQR | 3 |
| 360 | 26 | C | | 11 | | 1. | 18 | C | | 07 | 15 | 11/4 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 07 | N | 7 | 47 | C | AQR | 4 |
| 361 | 27 | M. | 1 | 12 | | | 19 | C | | 07 | 14 | 2 | $\frac{2}{2}$ | 10 | 34 | M | 8 | 49 | D | PSC | 5 |
| 362 | 28 | Tu | 1 | 12 | _ | | 19 | C | 9 | 07 | 14 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 | 10 | 59 | L | 9 | 50 | E | PSC | 6 |
| 363 | 29 | W. | 1. | 12 | | ١. | | C | | 08 | 13 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 11 | 20 | К | 10 | 52 | F | PSC | 7 |
| 364 | 30 | Ih | | 12 | | ١., | 21 | C | | 08 | 13 | 44 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | | 41 Page | | 1 | ^P 54 | G | ARI | 8 |
| 365 | 31 | Fr. | 7 | 13 | 0 | 14 | 22 | C | 9 | 09 | 12 | 5 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | ^P 03 | H | - | | | ARI | 9 |

DECEMBER hath 31 days.

「196**5**



December, last of months, but best, who gave A Christ to Man, a Saviour to the Slave. Whilst falsely grateful, Man at the full Feast To do God Honour, sometimes makes himself a Beast.

New Year.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc. Underground Tides 8.1 Pours W Sha Moon None knows where None knows where another's shoe pinches $\delta \sepace{1mu} \odot \cite{1mu} \odot$ Th Fr. Sunsets
Kill pork
Ford peace
and beet
party 1915
Woolies don
2nd S. A. m. 1955
Better to hear Larks sing
than the cheeping of Mice
Pearl
Harbor abol. 1829
Harbor abol. 1829
Tides \{10.8 Ground}
Conception
The full
of V. M.
Cold Moon
Eclipse Sa. 4 5 6 M. Tu. Conception The full Penumbral of V. M. Bewitt ban. Boston 1640 Cluther burnt the Bull 1520 Chigh cars; this one's W. Th. Fr. 10 the Bull 1520 Chigh Cars, sets one of Danny Kaye's
the best, we say. Ceri from Mars.

3rd S. A. Stat. 9.4 Button up
St. Illey Ember 10.4 overcoats
Be of good cheer of Cars. 10.4 overcoats
Bly of Ember Tides 9.2 sore 11|Sa. \mathbf{M} 14 Tu. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.2 \\ 9.5 \end{cases}$ 15 W. Rights Day Rights Day
1st sustained
flight 1903 (17th) Ceq. [9.3 throats.
Lazarus dled Ember [9.5 Warmth
Shortest Ember & LO now's a
4th S. A. Hallik. Syc warning, 16 Th. 17 Fr. 18|Sa. 19 6 \$ ([21 Venus great-] {10.2 storms 20 \mathbf{M} . Winter 8:41 P.M. O en-begins 8:41 P.M. O ters V & W. "The vendeans are no more" Keber, 1793 are a-borning. Tu. W. Laconia disaster, 1963 Crides Pitter-patter, Many leaves on trees you'll freeze [2569C] frozen Th. 24Fr. Stat. 25Sa. Thris. 33C water. 1st S. a. Ch. St. 18.6 (9.6) 26MuchSt. John Judas (an Apo. Childermas Eight R.A. 60 Childermas Cin R.A. 61 Childermas Cin R.A. 61 Childermas Cin R.A. 62 Childermas Cin R.A. 63 Childermas Cin R.A. 64 Childermas Cin Rappy St. 8.5 New Year 1 Regis 8.3 \mathbf{M} colder6h€ we fear W. as snows greet the

Farmer's Calendar.

Farmer's Calendar.

"Health without any money is half sickness", but we trust that every industrious farmer has now a little cash in his pocket, after having sold his produce and paid his taxes and small debts. He can now afford to take a little bit of a sleigh ride to visit his friends, and partake of a good roast turkey.

Kill hogs for home use and make your bacon.

There will be no need of bellows if your wood is dry, and you build your fire right.

This is a fine season for the farmer to enjoy the company of his friends. In these long evenings he can now have leisure to peep into the newspaper; but read both sides of the question before you judge. Believe not every story you hear. Pin your faith upon no man's sleeve.

library in town good could now be enjoyed.

"As the branches of a tree return their sap to the root from whence it arose; as a river poureth his streams to the sea where his spring was supplied; so the heart of a grateful man delighteth in returning a benefit received." Look up then at the close of this year, and acknowledge thy obligations.

OFA 1804

VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN, 1965

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, TOO
Below are given the times of the rising or setting of the Planets named, on the first, eleventh and twenty-first of each month. The time of the rising or setting of any one of said Planets between the days named may be found with sufficient accuracy by interpolation. For explanation of keys (used in adjusting times given to your town) see pages 81-84. These appear below in capital letters.

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



VENUS

Venus is a Morning through the beginning of the year until April 11th when it comes to superior conjunction. It is an Evening Star for the balance of the year. Its brilliance remains essentially constant throughout the year until fall arrives. Thereafter its brilliance increases until its maximum around the middle of December. Its greatest apparent distance from the Sun occurs dur-ing the year on November 15th when it will set 2 h. 52 m. after the Sun.

| | | | | SEP 1st sets | 7 40 p.m. H |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| JAN 1st rises | 5 23 a.m. N | May 1st sets | 707 р.м. М | 11th " | 7 26 P.M. F |
| 11th " | 542 A.M. O | 11th " | 732 P.M. N | 21st " | 7 13 P.M. E |
| 21st " | 5 58 а.м. О | 21st " | 757 P.M. O | Oct 1st sets | 7 02 P.M. D |
| FEB 1st rises | 607 a.m. N | Jun 1st sets | 8 19 р.м. О | 11th " | 6 56 р.м. С |
| 11th " | 6 09 a.m. N | 11th " | 8 35 P.M. O | 21st " | 6 54 P.M. C |
| 21st '' | 607 A.M. M | 21st " | 8 44 P.M. O | Nov 1st sets | 657 р.м. В |
| MAR 1st rises | 6 02 A.M. L | JUL 1st sets | 8 48 p.m. N | 11th " | 704 р.м. В |
| 11th " | 5 53 A.M. K | 11th " | 8 45 P.M. M | 21st " | 7 14 P.M. C |
| 21st " | 5 41 A.M. J | 21st " | 8 38 P.M. L | DEC 1st sets | 7 23 P.M. C |
| APR 1st rises | 5 28 A.M. I | Aug 1st sets | 8 25 P.M. K | 11th " | 7 28 P.M. D |
| 11th " | 516 а.м. G | 11th " | 8 11 P.M. J | 21st " | 7 25 P.M. E |
| 21st sets | 641 P.M. L | 21st " | 7 57 р.м. І | 31st sets | 710 P.M. E |

MARS

Mars is a Morning Star until it comes to opposition on March 9th. Thereafter it is an Evening Star for the rest of the year. It is at its brightest for the year at the time of opposition, when it rises as the Sun sets. Its brightness continually lessens thereafter to the year's end.



| JAN 1st | ises 10 19 p.m. H | May 1st sets | 2 35 A.M. K | SEP 1st sets | 8 29 P.M. F 8 07 P.M. E |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| 11th | " 951 р.м. Н | 11th " | 1 58 A.M. K | 21st " | 7 47 P.M. E |
| FEB 1st | 9 10 F.M. 11 | Jun 1st sets | 1 23 A.M. K 12 47 A.M. J | Oct 1st sets | 7 28 P.M. D |
| 11th | " 749 р.м. Н | 11th " | 12 15 A.M. J | 11th " 21st " | 7 12 P.M. D 6 58 P.M. C |
| MAR 1st | | Jul 21st " | 11 42 P.M. I 11 11 P.M. I | Nov 1st sets | 6 46 P.M. C |
| 11th s | ets 624 A.M. K | 11th " | 10 43 P.M. H | 11th " 21st " | 6 39 P.M. C 6 32 P.M. C |
| APR 1st s | | 21st " | 10 14 р.м. Н | DEC 1st sets | 6 29 P.M. C |
| APR 1st s | | Aug 1st/sets 11th " | 9 46 P.M. G 9 20 P.M. G | 11th " 21st " | 6 27 P.M. C 6 28 P.M. D |
| 21st | " 3 15 A.M. K | - 21st " | 8 55 P.M. F | 31st sets | 6 29 P.M. D |

JUPITER

Jupiter is an Evening Star from the year's beginning until it comes to conjunction on May 30th and again from its opposition on December 18th until the end of the year. Between May 30th and December 18th it will be a Morning Star. An occultation of Jupiter, visible from the United States, occurs about 1 A.M. on July 27th, less than a day before New Moon. The nearness of both Jupiter and the Moon to the Sun at the time precludes its easy visibility to naked eye observers.



| | | | | | | | | | | SEP | 1st | rises | 11 | 15 | P.M. |
|-----|------|------|-----------|--------|------|-------|-------|--------|---|-----|------|-------|----|----|------|
| JAN | 1st | sets | 3 00 A.1 | u. M | | | | 7 P.M. | | | 11th | | | | P.M. |
| | 11th | | 2 20 A.1 | | 11th | | | P.M. | | _ | 21st | | | | P.M. |
| | 21st | | 1 42 A.1 | | 21st | | | l P.M. | | Ост | | rises | | | |
| FEB | 1st | | 1 02 A.1 | | | rises | | A.M. | | | 11th | | | | P.M. |
| | 11th | | 12 27 A.3 | | 11th | | | A.M. | | | 21st | | | | P.M. |
| | 21st | | 11 51 P.1 | | 21st | | | A.M. | | Nov | 1st | | | | P.M. |
| MAR | | | 11 25 P.1 | | 1st | | | A.M. | | | 11th | \ '' | | | P.M. |
| | 11th | | 10 54 P.I | | 11th | | | A.M. | | - | 21st | | | | P.M. |
| | 21st | | 10 24 P.1 | | 21st | | | A.M. | | DEC | | rises | | | P.M. |
| APR | | | 9 52 P.I | | | | | A.M. | | | 11th | | | | P.M. |
| | 11th | | 9 23 P.1 | | | | | A.M. | | | 21st | | | | A.M. |
| | 21st | " | 8 55 P.1 | 4. N | 21st | | 11 51 | P.M. | E | | 31st | sets | 6 | 16 | A.M. |



SATURN

E E E EEE

E

Saturn is an Evening Star until February 26th when it comes to conjunction with the Sun. Thence to September 6th, when it is in opposition, it is a Morning Star. Thereafter it is an Evening Star again for the balance of the year.

| | | SEP 1st rises 6 32 P.M. K |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| JAN 1st sets 831 P.M. F | MAY 1st rises 2 38 A.M. K | 11th sets 4 57 A.M. G |
| 11th " 7 56 P.M. F | 11th " 201 A.M. K | 21st " 4 14 A.M. G |
| 21st " 7 23 P.M. F | 21st " 1 23 a.m. K | Oct 1st sets 331 A.M. G |
| FEB 1st sets 646 P.M. F | Jun 1st rises 12 41 a.m. K | 11th " 249 а.м. G |
| 11th " 613 P.M. G | 11th " 12 02 a.m. K | 21st " 207 A.M. G |
| 21st sets 540 P.M. G | 21st " 11 20 p.m. K | Nov 1st sets 122 A.M. G |
| MAR 1st rises 622 A.M. K | Jul 1st rises 10 41 P.M. K | 11th " 12 42 A.M. G |
| 11th " 546 A.M. K | 11th " 10 02 р.м. К | 21st " 12 03 A.M. G |
| 21st " 5 09 A.M. K | 21st " 9 22 P.M. K | DEC 1st sets 11 21 P.M. G |
| APR 1st rises 4 29 A.M. K | APR 1st rises 838 P.M. K | 11th " 10 44 р.м. G |
| 11th " 3 52 A.M. K | 11th " 757 р.м. <u>К</u> | 21st " 10 08 P.M. G |
| 21st " 3 15 A.M. K | 21st " 717 р.м. К | 31st sets 9 32 P.M. G |

MERCURY

Mercury will be favorably situated for being seen as an Evening Star when near its greatest eastern elongations about March 21, July 18, and November 12. On these dates it will set 1 h. 38 m., 2 h. 27 m., and 0 h. 52 m., respectively, after sunset. It will be seen most readily as a Morning Star when near its greatest western elongations about January March 21, and 22 m., and 23 m., and 24 m., and 25 m., and 27 m., and 27 m., and 28 m., and and and and and and and and another m. elongations about January 8, May 6, September 1, and December 21, on which dates it will rise 1 h. 41 m., 0 h. 50 m., 0 h. 54 m., and 1 h. 48 m., respectively, before sunrise.

OUTDOOR PLANTING TABLE, 1965

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°09′35″), this would mean the latitude is about halfway between Boston-Phila. So your planting times would also be halfway between. N.B. Plant one week later for every 500-ft. elevation above sea level.

The "Moon Most Favorable" columns give the superstitious times when the phase of moon is "right" for planting the crop indicated during 1965. See also pages 38-41. For flowers, use same dates as Beans, except bulbs, for which use the Beets column. These columns show, for crops bearing fruits above ground, the "light" (new to the full) of the moon; for crops bearing fruits below ground the "dark" (full to the new).

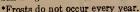
In using the figures below, bear in mind that the Moon Most Favorable dates do not always coincide with suggested planting dates. If you go by the moon, therefore, and use the most favorable moon dates, you may have to plant slightly earlier than the suggested planting dates indicated. Use column 1 by referring to last column pages 10-32.

| Above Ground | | l'44" Latitude | | 6′58″ Latitude | | 5'10" Latitude |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Crops Best Signs: ARI, CNC, LIB, AQR, PSC. Below Ground TAURUS | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon Most Favorable Between | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon Most Favorable Between | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon Most Favorable Between |
| Barley Beans (Early) (Late) Beets (Early) (Late) Broccoli (Early) (Late) Brussels Spr. Cabbage (E) Plants (L) Carrots (Early) (Late) Cauliflower (E) Plants (L) Celery (Early) (Late) Corn Sweet (E) (Late) Cucumber Eggplant | $\begin{array}{c} 5\text{-}15/6\text{-}21 \\ 5\text{-}7/6\text{-}21 \\ 5\text{-}7/6\text{-}21 \\ 6\text{-}15/7\text{-}15 \\ 5, 1\text{-}15 \\ 5, 1\text{-}15 \\ 5, 15\text{-}30 \\ 6\text{-}15/7\text{-}7 \\ 5, 15\text{-}30 \\ 6\text{-}7/8\text{-}7 \\ 5, 15\text{-}30 \\ 6\text{-}15/7\text{-}21 \\ 5, 15\text{-}30 \\ 6\text{-}15/7\text{-}21 \\ 5\text{-}15/6\text{-}30 \\ 7\text{-}15/8\text{-}15 \\ 6, 15\text{-}30 \\ 6\text{-}16\text{-}7/6\text{-}21 \\ 6\text{-}16/8\text{-}21 \\ 6\text{-}16/8\text{-}20 \\ 6\text{-}16\text{-}30 \\ 6\text{-}7/6\text{-}20 \\ 6\text{-}16\text{-}30 \\ 6\text{-}7/6\text{-}20 \\ 6\text{-}16\text{-}30 \\ 6\text{-}7/6\text{-}20 \\ 6\text{-}7/6\text{-}$ | 5, 1-15 5, 7-15 6-28/7-13 4, 16-30 7, 15-27 5, 1-15 6-28/7-7 5, 1-15 6, 7-13 5, 16-29 6, 15-27 5, 1-15 6-28/7-13 5, 16-29 7, 15-27 5, 10-15 6, 28-30 5, 7-15 | 3-15/4-7 4, 15-30 7, 1-21 3-15/4-3 8, 15-30 3, 7-30 8, 1-20 3-7/4-15 3-7/4-15 3-7/4-15 3, 7-31 7, 7-30 3-15/4-7 3, 7-30 8-15/9-7 4, 1-15 7, 7-21 4-7/5-15 | 3, 15-17 4, 1-15 7, 1-13 3, 18-31 8, 15-25 3, 7-17 8, 1-12 3, 7-17 7, 1-13 3, 18-31 7, 14-27 3, 15-17 7, 1-13 3, 18-30 8, 15-25 4, 1-15 7, 7-13 4, 7-15 | 2-15/3-7 3-15/4-7 8, 7-30 2, 7-29 9, 1-30 2-15/3-15 9, 7-30 2-11/3-20 7-15/9-30 2-15/3-7 8-1/9-7 2-15/3-7 8, 7-30 2, 15-28 9, 15-30 3, 15-29 8, 7-30 3-7/4-15 | 2, 1-15 3, 15-19 8, 7-12 2, 16-29 9, 11-23 2, 1-15 9, 7-10 2, 11-15 7-28/8-12 2-16/3-2 8, 13-25 2, 1-15 2, 16-28 9, 15-23 3, 15-17 8, 7-12 3, 7-17 |
| Plants Endive (Early) (Late) Kale (Early) (Late) Leek Plants Lettuce Melon (Musk) Onion Plants Parsley Parsnip Peas (Early) (Late) Pepper Plants Pumpkin Potatoes Radish (Early) (Late) Spinach (Early) (Late) Swiss Chard Summer Squash Tomat I hate Turnip (Early) | 6, 1-30 5, 15-30 6, 7-30 5, 15-30 7-1/8-7 5, 15-30 5-15/6-30 5-15/6-30 5-15/6-7 5, 15-30 4-15/5-7 7, 15-30 5, 15-30 6, 15-3 | 6, 1-13 5, 1-15 6, 7-13 5, 1-15 7, 1-13 5, 16-29 5, 1-15 5, 1-15 5, 1-15 7, 28-30 4, 1-15 5, 1-15 5, 16-30 4, 16-30 4, 16-30 8, 15-25 5, 1-15 7-28/8-12 5, 1-15 5, 1-15 4, 16-30 4, 16-30 4, 16-30 | 4-7/5-15 4-7/5-15 7-15/8-15 7-15/8-15 3-7/4-7 8, 15-31 3-7/4-7 3, 1-31 4-15/5-7 3, 1-31 3, 7-31 9, 7-30 4, 1-30 4, 1-30 4-23/5-15 4, 1-15 9, 7-30 3-15/4-20 8-1/9-15 3-15/4-15 4-15/5-1 3, 1-30 3, 15-30 | 4, 7-15 4, 7-15 7-28/8-12 3, 7-17 7-28/8-12 3, 18-31 3, 3-17 4, 1-15 3, 18-31 3, 7-17 9, 7-10 4, 1-15 5, 1-15 4, 16-30 3, 18-31 9, 11-23 3, 15-17 8, 1-12 3, 15-17 4, 1-15 4, 1-15 3, 18-30 | 3-7/4-15 2-15/3-20 8-15/9-7 2-11/3-20 9, 7-30 2-15/4-15 2-15/3-7 3-15/4-7 2, 1-28 2-20/3-15 1-15/2-4 1-15/2-7 10, 15-30 3, 7-20 2-10/3-1 1-21/3-1 10, 1-21 2-7/3-15 3-15/4-15 3, 7-20 1-21/2-15 10, 1-21 2-7/3-15 3-15/4-15 3, 7-20 1-20/2-15 | 3, 7-17 2, 1-15 8, 15-26 2, 11-15 9, 7-10 2-16/3-2 2, 1-15 3, 15-17 2, 16-28 2, 1-15 1, 15-17 9-24/10-9 3, 3-17 3, 7-17 2-16/3-1 1, 21-31 10, 11-21 2, 7-15 10, 1-10 2, 7-15 3, 7-17 |
| Wheat (Winter) (Spring) | 7-1/8-15 8, 11-15 4; 7-30 | 4, 16-30 7, 14-27 7-28/8-12 4, 7-15 | 3, 15-30 8; 1-20 9-15/ 10-20 4, 1-20 | 3, 18-30 8, 13-20 8-26/9-10 4, 1-15 | 1-20/2-15 9-1/10-15 10-15/ 12-7 3, 15-31 | 1; 20-31 9, 11-23 9-25/10-10 3, 15-17 |

KILLING FROSTS and GROWING SEASONS

Courtesy of U.S. Weather Bureau

| Courtesy of C | . D. Wea | ther bure | sau |
|---|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Last | First |
| City | G.S. | Frost | Frost |
| | (Days) | Spring | Fall |
| Lander, Wyo Bismarck, N.D Alpena, Mich Helena, Mont Reno, Nev Marquette, Mich Concord, N.H Duluth, Minn Green Bay, Wisc Pocatello, Ida. | 123 | May 18 | Sept. 18 |
| Bismarck, N.D | 133 | May 11 | Sept. 21 |
| Alpena, Mich | 141 | May 13 | Oct. 1 |
| Helena, Mont | 145 | May 7 May 14 | Sept. 29 Oct. 6 |
| Marquette Mich | 145 149 | | Oct. 6 Oct. 9 |
| Concord. N.H | 149 | May 7 | Oct. 3 |
| Duluth, Minn | 152 | May 6 | Oct. 5 |
| Green Bay, Wisc. | 157 | May 5 | Oct. 9 |
| Denver Colo | 160 160 | Apr. 29 May 3 | Oct. 6 Oct. 10 |
| Pocatello, Ida Denver, Colo Pierre, S. Dak Minneapolis | 160 | Apr. 30 | lOct. 7 I |
| Minneapolis | 166 170 | Apr. 27 | Oct. 10 I |
| Detroit, when | 170 | | Oct. 15 |
| Fort Wayne Ind | 171 171 | Apr. 21 Apr. 25 | Oct. 9 Oct. 13 |
| Ludington, Mich. | 172 | May 2 | Oct. 21 |
| Des Moines, la Fort Wayne, lnd Ludington, Mich Albany, N.Y | 172 174 | Apr. 24 | Oct. 15 |
| Madison, Wisc Santa Fe, N.M Hartford, Conn | 174 177 | Apr. 26 Apr. 25 | Oct. 17 Oct. 19 |
| Hartford Conn | | Apr. 25 Apr. 20 | |
| Toledo, Ohio | 177 179 | Apr. 22 | Oct. 18 |
| Portland, Maine Spokane, Wash | 181 | Apr. 19 | Oct. 17 |
| Spokane, Wash | 182 184 | | Oct. 13 Oct. 18 |
| Parkersburg Omaha, Nebr | 184 | Apr. 17 Apr. 14 | Oct. 15 |
| Solt Lorg City | 185 | Apr. 18 | Oct. 20 |
| Chicago, Ill | 186 | | Oct. 19 |
| Chicago, Ill St. Joseph, Mo Trenton, N.J Springfield, Mo | 191 191 | Apr. 9 Apr. 16 | Oct. 17 |
| Springfield, Mo | 193 | Apr. 12 | Oct. 22 |
| Doston, Mass | 195 | Apr. 14 | Oct. 26 |
| Wichita, Kans | 197 | Apr. 9 | Oct. 23 Oct. 23 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio lewiston, Ida | 198 201 | Apr. 8 Apr. 6 | Oct. 23 Oct. 24 |
| Harrisburg, Pa | 202 | Apr 9 | Oct 28 |
| Harrisburg, Pa Evansville, Ind | 207 | Apr. 5 | Oct. 29 Oct. 29 |
| Cairo, Ill | 212 216 | Apr. 5 Mar. 31 Mar. 31 | Oct. 29 Nov. 2 |
| Roseburg Ore | 217 | Apr. 8 | Nov. 11 |
| Oklahoma City | 218 | Apr. 8 Mar. 30 | Nov. 11 Nov. 3 |
| Chattanooga | 220 | IMar 29 | INOV. 4 |
| Raleigh, N.C Little Rock, Ark | 223 241 | Mar. 27 | Nov. 5 |
| El Paso, Tex | 242 | Mar. 27 Mar. 18 Mar. 19 | Nov. 14 Nov. 16 |
| Tucson, Ariz | 243 | mar. 11 | 1404. 9 |
| El Paso, Tex. Tucson, Ariz. Macon, Ga. Columbia, S.C. | 245 | Mar. 14 | Nov. 14 |
| Montgomery Ala | 246 250 | Mar. 17 Mar. 8 | Nov. 18 Nov. 13 |
| Montgomery, Ala Shreveport, La | 251 | Mar. 6 | Nov. 12 |
| Portland, Ore | 251 | Mar. 15 | Nov. 21 |
| San Bernardino | 259 | Mar. 8 | Nov. 22 Dec. 18 |
| Eureka, Calif Del Rio, Tex | 277 277 | Mar. 16 Feb. 23 | Nov. 27 |
| Sacramento | 283 | Feb. 19 | Nov. 29 |
| Sacramento Phoenix, Ariz Yuma, Ariz | 296 | Feb. 10 | Dec. 3 |
| Yuma, Ariz | 334 350 | Jan. 20 Jan. 13 | |
| San Francisco Los Angeles | * | * | * |
| Miami, Fla | * | | * |
| San Diego | 14 | | |





BEST FISHING DAYS,

1965

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

Jan. 15, 16 Feb. 3, 4 Mar. 3, 4 Apr. 7, 8 May 5, 6 June 1, 2, 9, 12 July 7, 8 Aug. 3, 4, 30 Sept. 1, 9, 10 Oct. 6 Nov. 30 Dec. 1, 27, 28, 29

However, even under the best of conditions, those who know how to catch fish will be far more successful than those who don't. Some, of course, like gardeners with "green thumbs," are born that way. Others have made themselves expert in knowing the best places, hours, tackle, and lures.

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

Water temperatures between 55°F and 74°F are best.

The clearer the water, the better, preferably with a slight ripple.

South and West winds are the best, or any offshore breeze.

PART TWO

Secrets of the Zodiac & Planets

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

MAN OF THE SIGNS

φ Aries, head. ARI Mar. 21-Apr. 19

8 Taurus, neck. TAU Apr. 20-May 20

☐ Gemini, arms. G'M May 21-June 20

Cancer, breast. cnc
June 21-July 22

St. Leo, heart. Leo July 23-Aug. 22

Wirgo, belly. vir Aug. 23-Sept. 22

△ Libra, reins. Lib Sept. 23-Oct. 22 M Scorpio, secrets. sco Oct. 23-Nov. 21

Jet. 23-Nov. 21

J Sagittarius, thighs. ser
Nov. 22-Dec. 21

W Capricornus, knees. CAP Dec. 22-Jan. 19

** Aquarius, legs. AQR Jan. 20-Feb. 18

¥ Pisces, feet. PSC Feb. 19-Mar. 20



Man of the Signs used by Abe Weatherwise, 1784

These signs abbreviated appear for each day pages 10-32, and their "meaning" on 38-41.

Those signs which follow are actual patterns from the sky, as the ancients saw these in 1570 (see Hygini. Augusti Liberti, published in that year).

Now with this Almanack in hand you don't need any glass To find out for yourself how to rise to the top of the class. Just ask someone who knows the exact time of your birth Then find in the next three pages your sign, and its worth. Also, Part I (10-32) you must use (last column) for each day. For example, September 3 you were born: your sign's VIR, we say. O.K. (page 40) you are all year a Virgoan and wed to it as a mate But (pages 10-32) each day may bring it or another sign for a date. September 3 this year (page 26) you'll see has the Archer called SGR. On that day, both VIR and SGR will make you a winner or just a nag. About one thing, however, we ask you to be really careful: We don't guarantee you'll win that man or girl or the N.H. raffle.

N.B. If all else fails, turn to Page 76 and reset your sails.

The best superstitious times for the activities listed below (regardless of your sign) appear under each sign on pages 39-41. For the best hairdo just find the sign(s) under which "K" doth appear—TAU, CNC, LEO, VIR, LIB. SGR, AQR, are all good this year, then pick your day (10-32) on which any of these (but none others) is there. Scpt. 3, again, is SGR, good. Sept. 1, with its sign SCO is not good.

- A Cut brush, grass, pull weeds.
- B Cut, set posts, timbers. C All pruning, cut hay.
- D Plant above-ground crops.
- E Plant root crops, paint house.
- F Harvest crops, herbs.
- G Breed, create, bake, set hens.
- H Weaning.
- I Slaughtering.
- J Operations, pull teeth, etc.
- K Do hair, shear sheep, buy clothes.
- L Business, taking risks.
- N Travel, marriage, romance.
- M Fishing.

ARIES

ABBR: "ARI" SIGN: LAMB

Controls the head and face Belongs to those born Mar. 21-Apr. 19 Ruling Planet, Mars; Birthstone Jasper or Bloodstone; Color, Red.

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

The year's first sign, Aries, proclaimed Romulus with fervor, Makes March our first month, one protected by Minerva. She, wise girl, keeps tawny, fierce, old, helmeted Mars Quiet, with spade, sowing seeds, filling baskets with stars. Just so. you Arians, better your heads rule your hearts; In medical careers or handcrafts you will play your best parts.



TAURUS

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

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

April, universally known as "to open," refers to the buds. Venus rules over it with love, much moisture, and floods. The Bull, of course, refers to the Sun's now strong rays For growing things—for which we give God praisc. Take care, all Taureans, you stay in Nature's parade. Artists, gardeners, architects are for what you are made.

GEMINI

ABBR: "G'M" SIGN: TWINS

Controls shoulders, lungs, arms, hands, and the nervous system.
Belongs to those born May 21-June 20 Ruling Planet, Mercury; Birthstone, Emerald: Color, Light Grey.

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

Maia, Mercury's mother, gave this month its name—
Expressing the heat and angry temper of this

old dame. The Saxons called it Tri-Milchi (cows milked

thrice a day),
Banished Maia, dressed Mcrcury in roses and lute (real gay).
You Gemini are poets or publishers, good at commerce or gain.
Stick to communication of all kinds and you'll suffer no pain.



CANCER

ABBR: "CNC" SIGN: CRAB

Controls breast and stomach
Belongs to those born June 21-July 22
Ruling Planet, Moon; Birthstone,
Agate; Color, Green.

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

Juno, consort of Jupiter, shared (with Minerva) his temple. From her comes June and her moon—it's that simple. Some, noting how the Sun in solstice wavers back, then fro, Thought of the Crab—the only animal whose motion is just so. People born in this sign an almanack should buy. After moon's full 'til the new all new ventures go awry.



LEO

ABBR: "LEO" SIGN: LION

Controls the heart

Belongs to those born July 23-Aug. 22

Ruling Planet, Sun; Birthstone,

Ruby; Color, Red. Best for K, B, A, F, N.

Marc Antony named July for his friend Julius Caesar, Despite Cleopatra's remarks that this did not please her. She made him a girdle and a jacket of yellow, And gave him to play with a beast called Leo. Since then all Leos have taken great care To harvest their hay before their secrets they share.





ABBR: "VIR" SIGN: VIRGIN Controls the lower intestines Belongs to those born Aug. 23-Sept. 22 Ruling Planet. Mercury: Birthstone, Sardonyx: Colors, Onyx and Carnelian.

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

August bears, also by edict, a Roman Emperor's name;

That Virgo the Virgin represents him is an outright shame.

Anglo-Saxons named it for corn-filled barns and weeds

With a widow for their mascot, her hair full of seeds.

Virgoans have Mercury and the Dipper star Spicah

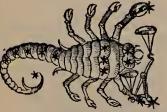
To help them know the diff between real gold and mica.



ABBR: "LIB" SIGN: SCALES Controls the loins Belongs to those born Sept. 23-Oct. 22 Ruling Planet, Venus; Birthstone, Chrysolite; Color, Crimson.

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

These months with "ember," beginning with September, Promise showers, the old word for which was "imber." The Saxons knew this month for Gerst, Barm, Ael, and Beere, Went hunting wild boars with spears, dogs, and good cheer. But today all Librans, alas, win, lose, or are hexed In exact proportion to how over (or under) they're sexed.



SCORPIO

ABBR: "SCO" SIGN: SCORPION
Controls the generative organs
Belongs to those born Oct. 23-Nov. 22
Ruling Planet, Mars; Birthstone,
Aquamarine or Opal
(Blue Green or Black)

Best for M, G, I, A.

October's a gent clothed in bright-colored leaves. Bearing wines, yellow pumpkins, fields of corn sheaves. But by him, dear Scorpions, please don't be misled; Get going, work hard, cruel-cold winter's ahead. Life's mysteries, secret or plain, you will never unravel, So forget 'em, or, when you can't, you should travel.

SAGITTARIUS

ABBR: "SGR" SIGN: ARCHER

Controls the thighs

Belongs to those born Nov. 23-Dec. 21 Ruling Planet, Jupiter; Birthstone,

Topaz: Color, Purple.

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

Centaur, great son of Jupiter, o'er this month holds sway; His arrows of cold mean no more crops until May. Long, long ago this meant winter's meat was all salted, And the tyranny of the Belly became greatly exalted. Archbishop Neville (for one meal alone) killed all the egrets That's why Sagittarians come off well as doctors, surgeons or vets.



CAPRICORNUS

ABBR: "CAP" SIGN: GOAT

Controls the knees

Belengs to those born Dec. 22-Jan. 19 Ruling Planet, Saturn; Birthstone,

Turquoise: Color, Sky Blue.

Best for J, G, I, H.

The first Roman (Alban) calendars in years B.C. Had 35 days in this month, daughters of Saturn and Rhea. The goat got into it because he can easily climb,
After the Solstice, up the Sun's ladder of Time.
Young goats (and old) pretty much do as they please,
Just as long as they spend some humble time on their knees.

AQUARIUS

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

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

This word "month" really means the Hebrew "new moon."

Numa named January after Janus, the two-

faced tycoon. Looking back, and ahead, this title appeared on all doors

For letting in blessings, or closing out troubles

and bores. Uranians (please note) don't fool around or ever get tight. As managers and bosses you must start (and keep) the year right.



PISCES

"PSC" SIGN: FISH ABBR:

Controls the feet

Belongs to those born Feb. 19-Mar. 20 Ruling Planet, Neptune; Birthstone,

Amethyst: Color, Marine.

Best for D, M, B, G, I, H, C.

Neptune was awarded this month for a reason-He captured the Sabine women for Numa in a good season. And, under a strange Lupercalian heathen shower, He then rendered them fruitful-with children to flower. Fishes, like Sabines, have always been most prolific, So all Pisceans, they say, in the Spring are terrific.



BOB FELLER'S NO HIT - NO RUN GAME

by Hal Lebovitz

April 16, 1940 came up cold and windy in Chicago. Comiskey Park, where the White Sox were opening the baseball season against the visiting Cleveland Indians, was an ice box. The weather kept the crowd down to a scant 14,000, many of them there only because Bob Feller, just turned twenty-one and already an established major league star, was scheduled to pitch for Cleveland.

Bob's dad and mother and his younger sister, Marguerite, had journeyed from their Van Meter, Iowa farm to see the pride of the family perform. And perform he did! That day Bob Feller pitched a no-hitter, the first and only no-hit game in the major leagues on opening day.

He would not have predicted success as he warmed up, finding it difficult to become loose. The raw, gusty day, with the wind blowing toward the plate, made it difficult to control his curve. Still, he hurled in stellar Feller fashion in the first inuing, striking out two and walking one. The second inning he struck out the side, but not before the White Sox loaded the bases on a dropped fly ball and two

The curve was giving him trouble. The cold ball seemed slippery to his touch. He couldn't apply the proper spin. After walking Joe Kuhel to lead off the third, the youthful pitcher made a decision: fast balls only. Hitter after hitter went back to the bench muttering about the Feller blazer. One-two-three, he retired them in order. By the seventh inning his teammates had stopped talking to him. It's a superstition among players never to mention the possibility of a no-hitter. hitter.

As Feller swabbed his perspiring face with a towel in the dugout, Jeff Heath, the Indians' left fielder, who had scored the game's only run in the third inning, suddenly found it impossible to remain quiet. "Well, Robert," he began . . . Seated next to the broad-shouldered Heath was the slight, left-

hand pitcher Harry Eisenstat. Angrily he interrupted, "Another word and I'll stick my hand down your throat." Heath, noting the other Indians glowering at him too, buttoned up.

A photographer moved onto the top step of the dugout to snap Feller's picture. Trainer Lefty Weismau jumped up and pushed him

By the eighth inning the fans, who had been huddling together for warmth, had forgotten about the temperature. They were standing, tense. Again Bob retired the side in order. As he strode to the mound in characteristic swaying farm boy gait to work the bottom of the

in characteristic swaying farm boy gait to work the bottom of the ninth, the stands were in an uproar.

"I tried to put all thoughts of a no-hitter behind mc," revealed Bob later. "I kept saying to myself, 'Protect the 1-0 lead.'"

That sizzling ninth was jam-packed with drama.

First batter was Mike Kreevich, considered by many the most dangerous in the White Sox lineup that year. The first pitch was a ball. Then "Ball two," said plate umpire Harry Geisel. Next came a strike, followed by a foul. Kreevich swung under the fifth pitch and lofted a towering fly toward second base. As it uestled in Ray Mack's glove the roar of the crowd became ear-splitting, leaving no doubt the glove the roar of the crowd became ear-splitting, leaving no doubt the Chicagoans were rooting for Bobby.

Next up was Julius Solters, a former member of the Indians. Twice before ex-teammates had spoiled perfect games for Feller. Would it happen again? Solters grounded to sure-handed shortstop Lou Boudreau, Two outs. The big one to go.



SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS 1963-64

If those conversaut with science find this presentation something less than comprehensive, we wish to call their attention to the fact that the amount of scientific information published in the world every twenty-four hours would fill seven complete, 24-volume sets of the Encyclopedia Brittanica... or enough to keep one man reading around the clock every day for 460 years to cover the output of one year.

MAKING LIFE

Biochemists, with the aid of nuclear science, are exploring how a living cell may be directed to become a sparrow, a giant sequoia, or a man. Aging processes, some scientists now believe, can be slowed down, halted, or reversed. How to create the living cell, however, has not been discovered. not been discovered.

SENSE EXTENSION

Electronic and other devices allow man to observe events taking place billions of light years away. In the microcosmic world are being noticed the detailed structure of self-reproducing viruses so small a billion of them would fit onto the head of a pin. Micrometeorite transducers can now measure the heartbeats of tiny bird embryos.

CHEMO-THERAPY

is now an (if not the) effective treatment for mental diseases, correction of aberrations, and even reconstruction of personality.

SHORTER WORK WEEK

Machines are being developed which are in the direction of relieving man of all but the highest order of thought. The work week, presumably, will be shortened to twenty hours. Many factories will be "push button" affairs—with no employees except a manager to push the button. The new dial telephone buildings are one good example of this.

FOOD PROCESSING

Canners and freezers, using radioactive isotopes, are now able to scan their annual production of some 75 million containers and 3 billion pounds of frozen products for detection of undesirable low- (or high-) level residues of pesticides and detergents.

COMMUNICATION

It took James Strong thirty years to index the last previous (1894) complete Concordance to the Protestant (King James Version) Bible. The Rev. John Ellison of Winchester, Massachusetts recently completed this job for the Revised Standard Version (with the help of Remington Rand's computing center), in his time off from his regular duties, in less than two years. A library in Italy recently has inscribed all of the words in the Summa Theologica of St. Thomas Aquinas on some 1,600,000 punched cards. A similar program is under way for the study of the Dead Sea scrolls. Machine translation of languages is also becoming helpful to scholars. Carbon 14 techniques, based upon radioisotope decay, are now available for dating archelanguages is also becoming helpful to scholars. Carbon 14 techniques, based upon radioisotope decay, are now available for dating archeological and other discoveries. The magnetometer helps locate buried articles. Activation analysis is now being used to determine chemical compositions without any destruction of original form and beauty. Television Satellites, soon to broadcast directly to each of the world's millions of sets, will establish world-wide instant, present-day communication among the nations and peoples of the world. The Retrometer is a new device which allows voice communication up to 200 feet along a light beam, to and from a receiver holding a small mirror, on the energy of oue six-watt bulb.

IRRADIATION

Wood, impregnated with a liquid plastic and then irradiated with gamma rays from Cobalt 60, becomes 300% harder than natural wood,

has greater compression strength, absorbs moisture more slowly, has improved bending strength, yet can be sawed, etc., just as natural wood can be. The process is now adaptable to volume production.

TEMPERATURE

Noctilucent cloud particles coated with ice, at about 50 miles above the earth, measured by scientists in Sweden, were seen to produce temperatures as low as -143° Centigrade—the lowest ever measured in the Earth's atmosphere.

CYCLES

The salmon are back in the rivers of New Brunswick. Their absence in recent years had been blamed on DDT spraying. It now seems that they were gone only by reason of a 9.6-year cycle in salmon abundance. Cycles by now have been recognized throughout nature in almost every field or phase one can Imagine... even unto the sensitivity of one's teeth. Cyclical experts like Edward R. Dewey say that fortunes are to be made by guidance from cyclical rates of growth (rather than actual growth), the observance of the increase of stability, maturity, and industrial old age for the indications of when to introduce something radically new into the economy.

ANTARCTICA

Geologists are continuing studies of the structure of the Antarctica land mass. Thus far it has not been seen to be at variance with the general world structure, However, as 98% of it is under glacial ice, a structural geological map of that region may never be available. As this goes to press, Carleton Ray plans to make several 50-foot dives from the ice shelf with native seals through a hole in seven-foot-thick ice. He will spend about 15 mlnutes under the ice with these seals, occasionally at a depth of 200 feet. He will be photographing them in their natural habitat—with some emphasis on trying to learn how they relocate their breathing holes. He will try to ascertain if they have a sonar mechanism much like that of whales, (We hope Mr. Carleton has one too!) In another area, G. L. Kooyman will study the diving behavior of the Weddell Seal—a mammal able to dive 1,000 feet (and more) and surface without suffering "the bends."

FALLOUT — AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Radioactive contents of rain, falling on the nuclear-powered aircraft Enterprise at Newport News, Virginia in 1961, was traced to the 1961 series of USSR nuclear tests. Monitors showed amounts exceeding allowable limits by 10 to 20 times had fallen on the ship, and its crew of 4,600 members. These levels remained high for at least a month. The Navy reported that the men aboard were never in danger—nor ways the people in the immediate area—but that sensitive machinery. were the people in the immediate area—but that sensitive machinery was. Radiation levels in this same area rose even more seriously in 1962 and 1963 when both the U.S. and the USSR were testing. The "Cobalt Bomb" is no less or more powerful than the present bomb. The addition of cobalt to a nuclear weapon serves only to increase The addition of colar to a factor weapon serves only to increase radioactive fallout. Plutonium is more versatile, far more dangerous, and, as a fuel, holds great and useful possibilities. A "plutonium machine" will produce more fuel than the fuel needed to run It.

U.S. Public Law 88-206 authorizes government aid to state and

local agencies up to two-thirds of the cost of air pollution prevention and control programs, three-quarters to inter-city or inter-state agencies. The first appropriation request under this bill is for \$4,400,000. But for a change in the wind, many smog deaths might have occurred

in October 1963 in New York City.

MEN FROM MARS AND THE MOON — OUTER SPACE

Dr. G. G. Simpson of Harvard University sees no prospect of finding life on Mars. He termed the present space program a "wild spree rather than a sober scientific one"—and declared far more is to be learned by study of life on earth than from Martian microbes.

The next steps in landing astronauts on the moon (NASA's goal is 1970) will be seen in unmanued space craft missions. By late this year, for example, the lunar landing vehicle Surveyor should be ready, and by early in 1966 lunar satellites reporting back topographic data on

specific lunar areas. Ranger will provide high-revolution television pictures. Project Apollo—the manned space station begun before Surveyor or Ranger—may have to be "retrofit" or delayed by results of

the findings made by the latter.

Over 80 space launches were accomplished in the 14 months pre-ceding November 1963. The U.S. achieved a 22-orbit space flight; the USSR one of 82 orbits. The Mariner (U.S.) Venus fly-by—the first flight to a planet other than our own—was the most significant space flight to date. The Tiros satellites, with six consecutive successful launches, have contributed over 200,000 pictures of world clouds and weather.

The projected Mars fly-bys—by two Mariner spacecraft—may, by the beginning of 1965, have given man close-up looks at Mars. Most of the value of these close-ups, however, will not be apparent for some eight months after they have taken off—the estimated length of that particular voyage. (Mariner II's voyage to Venus took 109½ days to travel 181,920,000 statute miles.)

Venus was found to have surface temperatures of between 260°(F.) and 570° and no magnetic field at the distance of the fly-by (25,000 miles). Venus was found to be 0.81485± times the mass of the earth. (Clemence estimated it at 0.813 in 1943, Robe at 0.8148 in 1954.)

WEATHER FORECASTS

For the MA-6 manned orbital Mercury flight, weather men, using information gathered from all over the world (some of which was from the Tires satellites), were able to forecast successfully the winds, state of the sea, cloudiness, and visibility for all areas beneath the orbit. This was a practical application of Tiros information which, thus far, has seemingly been useful only in determining storm and cloud patterns and certain heretofore unknown geological patterns. With more weather satellites covering greater segments of the earth, meteorologists may or may not be able to reach sufficient weather causal conclusions to warrant accurate month-ahead forecasts. As yet, about 48 hours ahead is still the limitation—and even that few hours is not 100% certain.

RADIO FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

One of the most successful experiments in international agreements has been that, since 1903, in international radio communications. Frequency allocation on a world-wide basis has been accomplished by dividing the world into three major regions. A fourth region (on the dark side of the moon) is under consideration. Allocation problems now under consideration, on an international basis, are those posed by the radio astronomers and oceanographers—both of which scientific groups require certain short-wave lengths exclusively their own-now allocated, in part at least, to other scientists. Radar communication with planets, stars, etc., is extremely sensitive—any interference at all means complete interference.

ASTRONOMICAL PHOTOGRAPHY

The present penetration of the camera is now over 1,000 million light range another ten thousand million. Inasmuch as what has been seen indicates that what is beyond this boundary is of such extent and variability, scientists are beginning to wonder if these visions of the horizon may not be illusory. That is, the cameras may be giving them reflectious of images rather than the real thing.

SONIC BOOMS

The thunder clap of jet planes breaking through the sound barrier is here to stay. The larger the plane, the greater the boom. In 1963 some 7,200 claims were made for damage compensation. Some 2,268 were approved and \$239,450 paid in damages.

THE AURORA BOREALIS

The penetration of energetic particles into the high atmosphere is now thought to be the dominant cause of the luminous aurora. There seems to be indirect evidence for an association among particle bombardment and auroral phenomena: alignment of auroral forms with the geomagnetic field. However, various findings have yet to be correlated.

WITH THE OCEANAUTS

Courtesy: James R. Stewart, Diving Officer Scribbs Institution of Oceanography

A French Naval officer, Jacques Cousteau, along with Emile Gagnan, invented the aqua-lung in the early 1940's. During the next twenty years he was continuously involved in all types of underwater research mainly under the auspices of the French Navy and more recently under the Musee Oceanographique in Monaco. Cousteau envisioned an underwater building in which a diver could eat, sleep, study—could live, in fact, while working on jobs for as long as he wished. Since he would need to decompress only when he was through he worked, he would need to decompress only when he was through

with the entire job.

The detailed planning for this French venture culminated in a successful Conshelf I in September, 1962. Off Marseilles, in the Mediterranean, two men lived at thirty-three feet in an eight by seventeen foot steel cylinder for a week, working to depths of eighty-five feet, returning to, their underwater home with no need to decompress. The next French project was Conshelf II in June of 1963. This time, in the Red Sea two bouses and a garage ways anchored at thirty-six next French project was Conshelf II in June of 1963, This time, in the Red Sea, two houses and a garage were anchored at thirty-six and ninety feet; seven men lived here for thirty days. Their work included fish studies and collecting, general biological studies, and the experimental use of newly developed techniques and tools for photography, exploring, and collecting. A "Diving Saucer," housed in their underwater garage, was used daily in the work and proved that a submersible vehicle could be completely maintained underwater. The two-man Saucer was used to carry a man to depths of 1000 feet for observation, but divers could not enter or leave it except in its garage since it is a "dry" craft. A large part of the men's time was occupied in housekeeping. The outside surfaces of all the buildings had to be scraped every day to remove plant and animal life. Regular watches were stationed at the instrument panels. One man was a fullwatches were stationed at the instrument panels. One man was a full-time chef. The others assisted in scientific and gear testing assignments. After the end of thirty days, the divers changed to a mixture of 80% Oxygen and 20% Nitrogen for several hours. The men then swam to the surface with aqua-lungs. The two men who had lived

swam to the surface with aqua-lungs. The two men who had lived in a house at ninety feet for a week swam to the house at thirty-six feet for a day before continuing on to the surface.

This was such a tremendous advance in underwater accomplishment that Cousteau's group is now scheduled to move into gradually deeper areas until they reach Conshelf V in 1965 or 1966, with five men living at 500 feet for two weeks, and working to 900 feet. Beyond this, Cousteau hopes to move on down to even greater depths with both houses and diving limits.

In the meanwhile, Edwin Link, as a private American citizen, carried on tests which permitted him to successfully keep a man at a pressure equivalent to 200 feet for twenty-six hours in a submerged steel chamber. Since then he has been preparing for deeper tests for a house at a depth of 400 feet. The results of his current work are not now available.

not now available.

The U. S. Navy's interests were re-activated early in 1963, Genesis I was resumed at the Medical Research Laboratory in New London. Connecticut, under the leadership of Captain Bond, and information previously gained was applied to men in a twelve-day experiment late in 1963. The next Navy project is scheduled for July of 1964; called Sea Lab, it will support four men at 193 feet in a house thirty-five feet long and ten feet wide for between two and three weeks.

The next logical step is to convert one of our present submarines or build a new one, which will have in the front end an entrance and a separate laboratory and living area. This arrangement would be both mobile and self-contained. Small swimmer propulsion units could be carried on decks for excursions from the submarine.

Men living and working in this way would have the ability to spend an indefinite period of time at depths which may approach 2000 foot. A geologist could prospect for minerals, direct mining operations.

feet. A geologist could prospect for minerals, direct mining operations, search for oil-bearing structures, or work in submerged oil fields. The biologist would be in a position to carry on behavioral and ecologic studies of many kinds. A physical oceanographer would be able to study deep water mass movements or temperature structure. Finally, there might be considerable military application including those of salvage and instrument recovery.



THE RETURN (?) OF THE BIG-EARED PEOPLE

During the miscellaneous reading which this editor undertakes for the preparation of his annual editions, more than once his attention has been called to the Little People of the Big Ears. None, apparently, have been seen since the Fifth Century of the Christian Era; but until that century such people were commonly known in the

country of India.

These people had such large ears that they could use one for a mattress, the other as a blanket. The ears served for wings, as well as flaps for discouraging the attacks of insects. When necessary, one as haps for discouraging the attacks of insects. When necessary, one or the other ear served as an umbrella, or defense against the storms of snow, wind, or sand. A Big-Eared man, upon taking a wife, would clip her ears—thus assuring that she could not follow him around. Others, whose noses were born to them upside down, used an ear occasionally for keeping the water of rain from running down their nostrils.

The Big-Eared People were always hard ones to find because, when pursued, they would stop and, enfolding themselves in their ears, squat upon the ground to appear as stumps or rocks and thus stay unnoticed. Big-Eared men were always greatly feared by Little-Eared women as the former, in pursuing them for mates, simply enfolded the latter in their ears and walked away with them, their earies completely purified.

cries completely muffled.

It was also written, some centuries before the last we heard of the Big-Eared People, that the little toes of humanity would, by reason of non-usefulness, soon disappear. These little toes are still with us; but it seems odd that, with the exception of our animal friends like the Elephant and Basset Hound, man has been deprived, long since, of the big ears that would seem to have been extremely useful descendants of certain Indian tribes have been engaged in cross-breeding, exercises, and use of jungle drugs for the purpose of eardistending. In fact, these descendants whose ears now measure some dimension about like that of a large apple pie are in a way of bringing back to the race real Big-Eared People. They are said to have speeded up their experiments in the last decade so that they, not the Russians, or ourselves, will be first to the moon. It is, of course, possible these are the Flying Saucers so many seem to have soon in recent years—just revisiting us from the Moon (or Mars) for seen in recent years-just revisiting us from the Moon (or Mars) for old times' sake.

For them, modesty is of little concern; when they appear in public, they simply wrap their ears around themselves and have a sheath as good as, or better than, any they could purchase. And by the artistic use of vegetable dies on the backs of their cars—which be-come the front when thus folded for clothing—the Big-Eared styles

are attractive too.

Lest you become concerned that this article is for pulling your leg, or is written tongue (not ear)-in-cheek, we suggest that one Bacil F. Kirtley of the American Folklore Society recently quoted some fifty-two sources for the substantiation of his conclusions

with regard to the Big-Eared People.

with regard to the Big-Eared People.

It is not too fantastic to suggest, for example, that man once had a long (or short) tail which, one way or another, now ceases to be with him. It would seem that, with all the scientific advances (including those concerned with biology), it is just as sensible to suppose that the development of Big Ears would be just as useful to humanity as are Social Security numbers, I.B.M. machines, I.R.S. forms, dial phones, television commercials, electric pencil sharpeners, electric carving knives, and the Gallup polls.

"What Big Ears you have, Grandma!" is the remark Little Red Riding Hood of the 5th century may have made to the wolf. But this would have been impossible, of course, because the wolf, having eaten Grandma, would then have had none of Grandma's clothes in which to disguise himself. She, of course, having Big Ears would have had no need of other clothes—even for a wolf. Furthermore, she'd have just folded herself within her ears—and the wolf would never have known she was there?

have known she was there?

Anecdotes and Pleasantries

CHOICE OF WEAPONS

captain of a Yankee whaler, stopping at a West India Island, had a quarrel forced upon him by an officer in a British regiment stationed there. Accepting the challenge, he was on the ground at the appointed hour, provided with two harpoons of equal length, which he insisted upon as the weapon he had the to choose for the fight. Forced to assent, the officer had to station himself opposite his now formidable antagonist, who stood poising the long spear of his weapon in his right hand. while his left held the coil of rope attached to it. Though greatly troubled, yet shame and desperation for a while kept up his show of courage-till the whaler cast his coil of rope into the hands of his second (the mate of his ship), exclaiming in a gruff but cool voice, as though very much a matter of course, "Stand by, to haul the critter in!"-"Aye, aye, sir!"-the ready response; before it was well uttered, the "critter" was far beyond reach of harpoon or tackle.

the most sensible made of privilege which we have ever heard was by a gentleman, a Member of the New York Legislature, distinguished for his wit and humor. Receiving a challenge, he expressed his readiness to accept it, with the privilege of the choice of ground and weapons. He fixed the place of encounter on the opposite banks of a certain stream in his country (St. Lawrence), the weapons being broad-swords! He expressed himself, at the same time, willing to use pistols, in the following manner-the two principals to stand back to back on the top of a certain sharp conical hill indicated by him, to walk each forward in a straight line down the opposite descent to the bottom, and then, at the word, to turn and fire!.

LARGEST OX TEAM?

In the year 1931, Emery Sedgley wrote some of his recollections of happenings in his home town of Bowdoinham, Maine. Deacon Nat Williams had a house to move. He wanted to relocate it on Clay Hill. With a team of fifty yoke of oxen he got as far as the Branch Bridge, and was stuck. By scurrying around the countryside, he rounded up more ox teams from Litchfield, Bowdoin, Topsham. and other nearby towns until he had an even ONE HUNDRED YOKE OF OXEN! With these the house was easily moved to its destination. Mr. Sedgley avers that, "This was probably the largest number of ox teams ever that, "This to be brought together in our

The largest number of oxen pulling as a team that I have ever seen is six. I am wondering if any reader living today knows of any team (within his memory) that can match or top the one Sedgley related?

John W. Ames



Eight diversities of kisses are mentioned in the Scriptures: the kiss of salutation, 1 Samuel, xx. 41; valediction, Ruth, ii. 9; reconciliation, 2 Samuel, xiv. 33; subjection, Psalms, ii. 12; approbation, Proverbs, ii. 4; adoration, 1 Kings, xix. 18; treachery, Matthew, xxvi. 49; affection, Genesis, xiv. 15. There are some other kinds of kisses which the Scriptures do not mention—neither do the young ladies.

FIRST "WEIGHTLESS" DESCENT?

the 22nd August, 1808, Messrs. Andreoli and Brioschi, of Padua, ascended in a balloon. Soon after leaving the ground, the barometer having fallen to fifteen inches, M. Brioschi began to feel an extraordinary palpitation of the heart. The barometer afterwards fell to twelve inches, and he was overcome with sleep. When the barometer stood at nine, M. Andreoli perceived the machine was completely inflated, and that he could not move his left hand. The mercury continuing to descend marked eight inches and a half, (about six miles and a quarter high) a violent detonation* was heard from the balloon, which then descended with great rapidity, and M. Brioschi awoke. The aeronauts alighted safely on the hill of Eugenea, not far from Petrarch's tomb, about twelve miles from Padua.

*Anglice, the balloon burst, and why necks were not broken does not appear.

THE PROPER NAME

There is an animal peculiar to America that in New England is improperly called woodchuck. The first settlers called it woodchuckle. When it is in a safe place, and in good plight, it will make a chuckling laughing noise. (see page 68)

CURIOUS SPECTACLE

A most enrious spectacle was exhibited in this city a few days ago. A female of the canine species was delivered of the most perfect lusus naturae that has ever been beheld in this part of the world, or I believe in any other. It appears to be a composition of the human and brute parts of the creation. It has three heads, viz. one on each shoulder, and another between them—the one in the middle is the exact representation of a human face; those on the shoulders no way differing from those of a dog. It has six legs, two of which stand upright its back, and four tails. Hands, instead of paws, are placed on the ends of those legs and arms (whichever they may be called) which stand npright on the back,

The owner of this curious animal expects to make a fortune by it—he sets out in a few days on his travels.

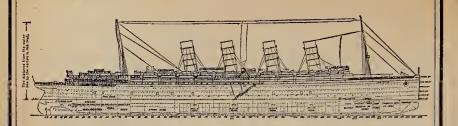
News Dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 15, 1800.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS

If a black cat comes to you, you must take it in. It will bring good luck. If a cock crows before the door during a rainstorm, it is soon going to clear up. If the sole of your foot itches, you're going to step on strange soil. If you can't cut a pic through in a single sweep of the knife, you'll die an old maid. If you break a looking glass, someone in the family is sure to die within a year. If you sneeze between 12 and 1, a stranger is coming. If your left palm itches, money is bound your way: if your right palm, a stranger is coming.

It's good luck to have a cricket in the house. It is bad luck to have a bird fly in. It makes things unpleasant to have birds used as a decoration on your wall paper. It's bad luck to see a cross-eyed person. It's bad luck to meet and pass a person on the stairs. It's bad luck to go under a ladder. Dream of the dead, and you'll hear from the living. It's bad luck to open an umbrella in the house. It's bad luck to kill a ladybug or a spider. There is luck in odd numbers.





THE LUSITANIA'S LAST VOYAGE

Fifty years ago this 7th of May, 1965 the R.M.S. Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the Irish Coast. Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., one of the 472 passengers saved (785 were lost), wrote of his experiences in a book of the above title, published by Houghton Mifflin Company in October, 1915. The kind permission of the author's three sons, and his daughter, has been given to us to mark this anniversary with excerpts from that book.

"Naturally I saw the notice issued by the Imperial German Embassy published in all the New York papers of May 1, 1915.

"Like many other passengers, I gave the notice no serious thought... True it was a ship of a belligerent nation... The steamer did have in her cargo some ammunition... carried citizens of countries with which Germany was at war... I did not think an order would be given to torpedo this boat without warning...

"We had a pleasant crossing, smooth seas, with sunshine and very little fog. Friday morning (May 7) early there was some fog . . . I went down to lunch at one o'clock . . . My table companion was Lothrop Withington. We had a jolly time together . . . The portholes along both sides of the dining room were open.

"After lunch . . . I went up on deck for a real walk . . . saw Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Hubbard standing by the rail. I joined them and was conversing with them when the torpedo struck the ship. In fact, Mr. Hubbard had just jokingly remarked . . . he would not be a welcome traveller to Germany, owing to the little essay he had written entitled 'Who Lifted the Lid Off Hell.' . . .

"... the shock of the impact... was a heavy muffled sound... the good ship trembled for a moment under the force of the blow; a second explosion quickly followed... a boiler in the engine room... it was exactly 8 minutes past 2 Greenwich time... I turned to the Hubbards and suggested that they go... get their life jackets... but both seemed unable to act... I had no difficulty making my way to and from my cabin. I tied on a life belt, took the others in the room... went back to... the Hubbards, but they had gone and I never saw them again.

"Captain Turner and Captain Anderson were both calling . . . not to lower away the boats . . . saying that there was no danger . . . about everyone who passed me wearing a life belt had it on incorrectly . . . I stopped these people . . . and persuaded them to let me help them on with the belts . . .

"I had been watching carefully the list of the steamer, and ... was confident ... the end was coming fast ... I remembered one or two personal things in my stateroom which I very much wanted ... Going along the passages (on Deck B) ... I saw ... portholes were open ... I consider it most extraordinary that the portholes on the lower decks should not have been closed and sealed ... On my return I felt the steamer must make her final plunge any moment.

"I climbed into the stern of a boat which was floating flush with the rail of deck B... We freed our end and swung the ropes clear, but we couldn't make anyone for'ard understand what to do or how to do it... to look at the tremendous smokestack hanging out over us only added to the terror... I saw the hopelessness of ever clearing the for'ard davit... so I stepped out and made a try for it by swimming...

"I swam about 100 feet away from the ship... and then turned around..., to see... the final plunge... As I waited... something caught me on the top of my head and slipped down to my shoulders, pressing me under the water; I couldn't imagine what it was but on turning to see I found it was one of the aerials... it took me down under the water and turned me upside down... I came up none the worse for my ducking.

"... the waves bearing the weekage and people were upon me
... I saw... a collapsible lifeboat a short distance away... and
climbed aboard... (After about) fifteen people were in our "noncollapsible" boat... we headed back into the wreckage and picked
up those most urgently in need.

"I... pulled in a woman who I thought... was a negress... I learned afterwards... she was aboard when the final plunge came and the suction took her part way down one of the funnels, but the thankful explosion blew her forth... The clothes were almost blown off the poor woman... but she wasn't hurt and proved a great help cheering us... We had about as many... as we ought to take when I heard a woman's voice say... 'Won't you take me next? you know I can't swim'... all I could see was a woman's head, with a piece of wreckage under her chin and with her hair streaming out over other pieces... we pulled her through.

"Then we rowed for the shore . . . I steered for a lighthouse on the coast . . . on the Head of Old Kinsale . . . We must have rowed about a quarter of a mile . . . when I saw one lone man floating around by himself . . . he was in pretty bad shape but recovered . . . after we got him ashore . . . After rowing about two miles we came up with a fishing smack . . . Before anyone left our boat I . . . found we had 32 aboard.

"Aboard the fisherman was the husband of the temporary negress we had picked up... There were over 80 people on the small boat... After being on board about an hour, we were picked up by the steamer Flying Fish... a sidewheeler... We were torpedoed at 8 minutes past 2. I went overboard and my watch stopped at 2:30... we reached the fishing smack at 6:00... by 7:00 we were on the Flying Fish, and tied up to the pier in Queenstown at 9:15.

"I wrote Parts I and II before reading... the Official Inquiry held by Lord Mersey and his Assessors... My findings... are as diametrically opposite from those of Lord Mersey's Court as they could be."

Briefly, inasmuch as there is not space here to include Lord Mersey's findings, we might summarize these as complete vindication of the Captain's actions—as well as those of the crew. Mr. Lauriat, an experienced ocean traveler, felt there was little excuse for open portholes or slow speed in the war zone . . . and that the Lusitania crew might have been better trained.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, a German newspaper, of May 9, 1915 is quoted in Mr. Lauriat's book, in German as well as in English, without comment except to point out that whereas the paper mentions that some 12 guns were mounted on the Lusitania at the time of the torpedoing, this was not so. The German paper considered the sinking a great victory at the time but, inasmuch as this sinking was to become a major factor in drawing the United States into the war against Germany, historians may regard it as one of the greatest tactical errors any warring nation ever made.

Courtesy American Automobile Association

Auto Laws

1964

| | 1 M | Date | Driv- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Max. | Date | | | | D | Min | | |
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| State | sonable) | Grace) | Age | Tax | Tax | ciprocal) | 100 HP) | License | Law |
| Ala | 60-50N | 11/15 | 16h | \$.07 | 11/2 | 30 | \$ 3.75 | \$4.25-2Y | В |
| Alaska. | 50 | | 16au | .08 | 1/2 | 90 | 30.00 | 5.003Y | B |
| Ariz | 50-45N | 5/31t | | | 3 | 4 | 4.00 | 2.50—3Y | Ā |
| Ariz | | 12/31 | 18b | .06 | o o | | 14.50 | 2.00 | A . |
| Ark | 60 | 1/31 | 14ac | .065 | 3 | 90 | | | A B |
| *Cal | 65 | 2/4 | 16du | .07 | 3† | | 8.00† | 3.00—3Y | Б |
| Colo | 60 | 2/28 | 17bd | .06 | 2 | 30 | 7.10 | 2.25—3Y | A |
| *Conn | 60 | 2 | 16efu | .06 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 180 | 10.00 | 6.00—2Y | A C A A B |
| Del | 50 | 2 | 16 | .06 | | 90 | 10.00 | 4.00—2Y | A |
| *D.C | 25 | 3/31 | 16a | .06 | 2 2 3 | \mathbf{R} | 22.00 | 3.003Y | A |
| Fla | 65–55N | 2/20 | 16ag | .07 | 2 | R | 21.67 | 3.00-2Y | В |
| *Ga | 60-50N | 4/1 | 16h | .065 | 3 | 30 | 5.00 | 1.00 | A |
| Haw | 45 | 3/31 | 15i | .085-11 | | 10 or ³ | 16.00 | 3.00 | A |
| Ida | 60-55N | 12/31 | 16g | .06 | | R | 17.50 | 4.00-2Y | C |
| *Ill | 65 | 3/1 | 16a | .05 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | Ř | 22.00 | 3.00—3Ŷ | Ă |
| *Ind | 65 | $\frac{3}{2}/\frac{1}{2}8$ | 16 | .06 | 2 | 60 | 12.00 | 1.50—2Y | Ā |
| Iowa | 70-60N | 1/31 | 16gu | .06 | $\tilde{2}$ | Ř | 12.00† | $3.00 - 2\dot{Y}$ | Ĉ |
| Kan | 70-60N | $\frac{1}{31}$ | | .05 | 21/2 | R | 10.00 | 2.00 | č |
| | 60-50N | | 16g | | 272 | | | 2.00—2Y | A A C A C C A B |
| Ку | | 3/1 | 16a | .07 | 3 | R | 5.00 | | A |
| La | 60 | $\frac{2}{6}$ | 15 | .07 | $\frac{2}{4}$ | R | 3.00 | 2.50—2Y | В |
| Me | 45 | 2/28 | 17aj | .07 | 4 | R | 15.00 | 5.00-2Y | A |
| *Md | 55 | 3/31 | 16k | .06 | $\hat{2}$ | 90 | 15.00 | 7.002Y | A |
| Mass | 45 | 12/31 | 16a | .055 | _ | R | 6.00 | 5.00—2Y | A A A C |
| *Mich | 65–55N | 2/28 | 16agu | .06 | 4 | 90 | 10.50 | 4.00—3Y | A |
| *Minn | 65-55N | 3/1 | 16e | .06 | _ | R | 30.00† | 3.00-4Y | C |
| *Miss | 65 | 10/31 | 15 | .07 | 2 | 30 | 12.00 | 2.50 | В |
| *Mo | 65-60N | 2 | 16ju | .05 | 2 3 | R | 37.50 | 1.00-3Y | B |
| Mont | R-55N | 2/15 | 15ae | .06 | 11/2 | 60 | 10.00 | 4.00-2Y | A |
| *Nebr | 65-55N | 3/1 | 16gm | .07 | | Ř | 8.50 | 3.00—2Y | Ċ |
| Nev | R | 12/31 | 16n | .06 | 2 | 3 | 5.50 | 3.00—5Y | A C A A A |
| N.H | 50 | 3/31 | 16ju | .07 | _ | R | 12.00 | 5.002Y | Δ |
| N.J | 50 | 2 | 170 | .06 | | 60 | 15.00 | 3.00 | Ā |
| *N.M | 70-60N | 3/2 | 18jqu | .06 | 11/2 | _ | 24.00 | 3.25—2Y | B |
| *N.Y | 50 | $\frac{3}{1}/\frac{2}{31}$ | 18bp | .06 | 172 | R | | | Č |
| *N.C | 65 | $\frac{1}{31}$ | | | 11/2 | л | 15.00 | 2.50 | D |
| N.D | 60 60 | $\frac{2}{12}$ | 16af | .07 | 1/2 | R | 10.00 | 2.50—4Y | מ |
| Ohio | | 12/31 | 16g | .06 | 21/4 | R | 32.00 | 3.00-2Y | Č |
| Ohio | 60-50N | 3/31 | 16g | .07 | 3 | R | 10.00 | .75—3Y | В |
| Okla | 65–55N | 3/2 | 16d | .065 | 2 | 60 | 30.00† | 4.00-2Y | В |
| Ore | 55 | 2 | 16g | .06 | _ | 8 | 10.00 | 2.75—2Y | A |
| Pa | 50 | 3/31 | 18b | .07 | 5 | R | 10.00 | 4.00-2Y | A A C A B C C |
| *R.I | 50-45N | 3/31 | 16 | .07 | 3 | \mathbf{R} | 11.00 | 8.00-2Y | A |
| S.C | 55 | 10/31 | 16g | .07 | 3 | | 4.30 | .50-4Y | A |
| S.D | 70-60N | 3/31 | 16g | .06 | 2 | 60 | 22.00 | 2.00—4Ŷ | C |
| *Tenn | 65–55N | 3/31 | 16 | .07 | $\frac{2}{3}$ | 30 | 11.50 | 4.00-2Y | Ā |
| Tex | 60-55N | 4/1 | 16g | .05 | $\bar{2}$ | Ř | 11.88 | 3.00—2Y | Ř |
| Utah | 60-50N | $\frac{2}{28}$ | 16r | .06 | $\tilde{\tilde{3}}$ | | 6.00 | 3.00—3Y | 2 |
| *Vt | 50 | 3/31 | 18b | .065 | 3 | R | 32.00 | 2.50 | č |
| *Va | 55 | $\frac{3}{4}/15$ | 18ahp | .07 | 9 | 60 | | | 2 |
| *Wash | 60 | 1/31 | 16anp | | 4 | | 10.00 | 2.00—3Y | C |
| W.V | 55 | $\frac{1}{6}/30$ | | .075 | 4 | R | 7.60† | 4.00—2Y | A |
| *W/in | | 0/30 | 16s | .07 | 3 | 30 | 20.00 | 5.00—4Y | Ą |
| *Wis | 65–55N | | 16g | .06 | 3 | R | 16.00 | 2.50—2Y | A |
| Wyo | 65 | 3/1 | 15su | .05 | _ 2 | 120 | 7.50 | 2.00—3Y | A |
| 1.4 12 | | | 6.6 mm = 0 | *** | | | | | |

Applies to non-residents. "Reciprocal" means same as home state. Those intending permanent residence must buy new plates and secure new driving license at once. Employment or placing children in public school is to reside permanently. *Staggered. *Until expiration of home registration. *Visitor's permit req. after 10 days.

(A) State has drunken driving test law. (B) State does not. (C). Law with imp. cons. prov. (D). Same but refusal doesn't auth. license susp.

ca) Under 18 must have consent of par or guard; (b) Jr. p'mt 16; (c) 14-16 nced accompaniment by lic. op.; (d) Instruction p'mt 15½; (e) Provisional license to 21; (f) 16-18 app. must have completed driver course; (g) Jr. p'mt 14; (h) Learner's p'mt 15; (i) Under 20 need par./guard consent; (j) Jr. P'mt 15; (k) Under 21 need par./guard consent & proof of fin. responsibility; (l) Probationary lic. to 20; (m) 14-16 accomp. by lic. driver over 21; (n) With consent of par./guard; (o) 16 for agric. pursuits; (p) Exc. some cities; (q) Provisional lic. 16-18; (r) 15½ if drive course comp.; (s) Under 21 birth certif. or par. sig. req.; (t) Visitors must regis. car in 48 hrs. (l) Learner's point in the req. †Plus various adj. *Seat belts req.



THE SACRED HEART IN THE BRANCHES

Courtesy: Father George Elmendorf, M.A.

In the October 13, 1963 issue of The Word of God, a Catholic weekly, the above photograph, and an article about it, appeared under the signature of Father Elmendorf, Chaplain of the Holy Cross Hospital in Austin, Texas. He explained that he had found it with some old papers and a note. The latter stated it was taken during a severe storm in the mountains of New Hampshire. Another version explained that a woman who had stated "There is no God" was asked to come out of doors and see how even the shrubbery grows in praise of the Lord. She went out and is said to have seen this picture, which her friend snapped at the time. It is the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Father Elmendorf made no claim of anything supernatural about the picture but did ask for confirmation of its origin.

We wrote to Father Elmendorf and asked what he had learned. He has sent us a good handful of answers. These are summarized as follows:

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 10, 1964

At night in the Fall of 1940 a party of ladies were caught, in Vermont in a severe lightning storm. One of the ladies attempted to take a picture of the lightning from the car. When the roll was developed, this picture was apparent. It is also said that about this time a similar picture was taken in or near Detroit but not the same as this one.

Sister Mary Immaculate, M.P.B.

Prescott, Ariz., Nov. 1, 1964

Saw this same picture in Vincent Peale's "Guideposts" in 1948. The one I have was given me by a Lutheran—and still another by an Episcopalian. In 1955, a friend snapped a picture of a pinon tree at the rim of the Grand Canyon. The print of it showed a darling St. Francis and the birds.

Emma Andres

Manchester, Conn., Nov. 26, 1963

In Collingswood, N. J. in 1938 I was given this picture by a Mcthodist neighbor. She had received it from a member of her church but had no details about it except it was taken in a snowstorm in New Hampshire.

Virginia Prlor

Yankton, S. D., Oct. 15, 1963

"I have the original picture. A group of girls in Los Angeles were having a weiner roast. One of the girls, burning her finger, took the Lord's name in vain. A friend rebuked her, saying 'Don't you know our Lord is everywhere?' 'Well,' she replied, 'if He is here I will take His picture.' With that she turned about and snapped the shutter of her camera. What she took was this photograph and when she saw what she took, she was rushed to the hospital and died of shock. The original was given to me by my nephew's wife, her sister, who, in turn had obtained it from the nun who was at the bedside of the stricken girl." This version was written by Bill Kappel of Omaha, and given to me in 1953. and given to me in 1953. B. Dllger



ANCIENT BEVERAGES

bу

Duncan MacDonald

A hundred generations and more have dealt with the problems of health, sought for ways to preserve it, and experimented with ways to restore it once lost. Only an arrogant generation, and it is very possible that all generations are arrogant, casts aside the oft-times wonderful empirical knowledge of the ages.

Observation of cause and effect did not wait for scientists to label it. Such observation started whenever it was that men started.

Students of the Middle Ages usually say that modern surgery started in the barber shop, and other students make a similar mistake in supposing that medicine started with Aesculapius. Originally, both came from prehistoric kitchens: both the cauterizing lance and the healing medicines. We know this because in stone-age cultures that survive they still do.

In one way, at least, ancient medicines stand on firmer footing than more recent tinctures and concoctions as deriving from a longer history of trial and error. That their successes and failures have been poorly recorded in print is true, but they were recorded, often dramatically because tragically, on human minds. These minds we have no right to despise. We know from Hesiod and Homer and elsewhere that our ancient ancestors were not fools, certainly no such fools as to continue to use a remedy that gave bad results or none. They did unfortunate things in treating the sick, as we still sometimes do, but there can be no question that they brought intelligence equal to ours to the problem.

When you think of the history of the American Indiaus, your thoughts encompass their experience on this Contineut, and then turn North and West, and at last to the Alcutians which served as a bridge for them when they came from what is now Siberia. What they brought with them over that bridge we shall probably never know, but we're entitled to wonder. Recipes? Ancient remedies? Is it possible that some of their knowledge dearly bought over thousands of years has been lost? Did their descendants, the American Indians, hold on to some of it?

That the carly English and French settlers on the North American Continent learned from the Indians, we know. How much they learned and just what they learned are questions that keep us wouldering and searching the records,

Mrs. John B. Rieg of Springfield, New Jersey, reaches a long way back to take hold of the long memories of the American Indians. At the age of 92, she wishes to pass along an ancient cough remedy:

"A long used recipe for coughs has been handed down from generation to generation in my family and is truly American in origin. It was given to my great, great, great maternal grandmother by a member of an American Indiau tribe in Northwestern Pennsylvania."

The story skips then to the War of 1812 and one of its brave though indecisive battles. "One of the generals in the Battle of Lundy's Lane was an ancestor of mine. (When tourists visit Niagara Falls, their guide will point out Lundy's Lane.) Included in this general's personal supplies was, inevitably, this ancient cough syrup.

"I vividly recall, now being 92, the frequent times my mother pre-pared this syrup. Not only did she keep her own household supplied, but also her friends and their friends. How pungent was the odor which permeated the entire house as the syrup was being prepared, and the ingredients mingled and blended! This is truly a 'back to Mother Nature' cure. One last admonition is to follow directions with utmost care.

Indian Cough Syrup

Two ounces hoarhound One ounce elecampane

One ounce camfrey One ounce sarsaparilla

These ingredients are grouped together, and then comes an

Place the first four ingredients in a kettle with two quarts of cold water. Boil for two hours. Add more water if needed, but let the residue be just one pint at the end of two hours. Strain through a piece of cheese cloth. Return this liquid to the kettle, adding the pint of honey. Place back on the stove, and simmer until the whole product is one pint."

This pungent and potent-sounding medicine is to be administered: "One is moved to say "blessings on thee, Clara Old Rieg, and on thee Emmanuensis R. R. H."

Skipping ahead for half a century from the War of 1812, we find another remedy that suggests the reaching back into remote time, though apparently it became a matter of record only so recently as during our Civil War. Elizabeth Loftus of Rockport, Massachusetts, has offered herself as sponsor for an extremely interesting bit of Americana as well as do-it-yourself medicine.

"This Civil War incident," Miss Loftus records, "concerns a recipe brought home from the War by my father, a Zouave in the 19th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. (His Zouave uniform, a daguerreotype of the wearer, and his half tent, can be viewed at the Children's Museum in Boston.) His regiment was made up chiefly of men from Essex County, was known as 'the Tiger Fire, Fighting Essex.'

"On one occasion Father and his tentmate were on scout duty in a terrain rugged and suspect. The tentmate struck his foot against a partly exploded shell. The shock blew off one of his boots. Although the foot seemed intact, it was painfully burned.

"Father loaded his helpless comrade shouldcrwise, like a sack of grain, and carried him through woods and swamps until an isolated

farmhouse was discovered.

"All the men having gone to war, women were working the farm. An elderly grandmother took in at a glance the desperate plight of the young soldiers, almost spent, covered with mud, blistered by insects, and chafed by burdock. She sent the children to gather cool, green rushes which they piled on the scrubbed floor for a bed. Then she dressed the burns with compresses of baking-soda solution, fed the famished comrades, and served each a mugful of what she called her 'tonic.

"After a refreshing sleep, the young soldiers prepared to take their leave, hoping fervently to make camp, but the generous grandmother interposed:

"'Not a step will you take, lads! We have no horses left, but Si and Zeb can hitch the bull to the hayrack. They'll get you there.'

"While the thrilled youngsters were coaxing the bull into the shafts, Father timidly asked the grandmother for the recipe of her wonderful tonic, adding: 'So I cau send it to my mother.'

"The grandmother graciously scribbled the recipe on the fly leaf torn from an old copy book, and Father pinned it securely inside his tunic, failing to read it then and forgetting all about it under the stress of subsequent hostilities.

"When he arrived home after the war, his mother set about cleaning the tunic, preparatory to putting it away, and in so doing discovered

the long-forgotten recipe:

Civil War Tonic

Two tablespoons of strong, ground ginger Juice of one lemon
One half pint of best whiskey." One pound of sugar One quart of red currants

How much use this formula found in the Loftus family is a serious question, though it has its humorons side, too. "Father" was a teetotaler (which we should explain to the young meant that he was determined never to have alcohol in any form pass his lips) and so was his mother. When she looked through the recipe and reached the last item, her indignation flared: "Now," she said, "now I know that war is Hell!"

A drink that no one could possibly snspeet of sinful propensities, may well be a close relative of the Indian Cough Syrup: It would seem to call for an Indian or a botanist to seek out the ingredients.

Patty Rockwell, who lived in Connecticnt a century and a half ago, handled the difficulties with ease, or so it seems to her descendant, Mrs. Helen N. Upson of Cheshire, Connecticut.

"In the year 1810 my great-grandfather, the Rev. John Nickerson, a circuit-riding, Methodist preacher, serving the families of that denomination in Bethel, Newton, and Redding, in Connecticut, was married to Patty Rockwell in nearby Danbury. When her husband went about his pastoral duties, she generally rode pillion behind him, having seen to it that there were bottles of root beer in the saddle bags. She had prepared the root beer herself.

"Patty's recipe has come down in the family, and each year my father, aided by his children, collected, cleaned, and dried the roots and herbs. Large quantities of the beverage were brewed, because the family expected to have it at home or in camp."

Patty Rockwell's Root Beer

Gather a quantity of hops and the roots of burdock, yellow doek, sarsaparilla, dandelion, and spikenard. Dry them thoroughly, then chip ½ onnce of each. Pour over this mixture a gallon of water and boil it hard for twenty minutes and strain while hot, then add ten drops each of the oils of spruce and sassafras well mixed. When lukewarm, stir in two-thirds pint of molasses and 3 tablespoons of Jng yeast. Mix well. Let stand in a stone crock, covered with a cloth, in a warm place for two hours. Bottle. Cork bottles well and store on a cold cellar floor. store on a cold cellar floor.

Jug Yeast

Boil ½ lb. hops in 1 gallon water until strong. Strain, Stir in ½ pint malt flour and rub through a coarse cloth. Boil ten minutes. Cool slightly. Stir in ½ lb. brown sugar. Place in jug in warm room "to work." Then cork bottles tight, and keep eold.

Continued from page 96

BIRCH: Spunck, an excrescence growing out of black Birch helps the Sciatica or Gout of the the Patient in two or three places upon the Thigh and upon certain Veins.

PINE: Board Pine yields a very Turpentine soveraign Turpentine for Curing of desparate Wounds. the

FIR: For Plague of the Back you make a large Toast or Cake and dip it in the Tar from any kind of Pitch Wood such as the Firr Tree and bind it warm to the affected Slde.

SPRUCE: The tops of Green Spruce Boughs boiled in Bear with Hony and Allum makes a Lotion. Boiled in Bear alone and drunk is one of the best Remedies for the Scurvy.

HEMLOCK: To break Swellings and Sores the Indians use the inner Bark of the young Hem-lock, boyling it very well, then knocking it betwixt two stones

to a Playster. The Chips of Hemlock Root boyled in Beer, being drunk, allays the hot rage of Feavers. The Hemlock Leaves make good Oyntment.

PUMPKINS: New-England Housewives slice ripe Pumpkins, dice them, and fill a pot to 2 or 3 Gallons and stew gently a whole day. As they sink, they refill the pot. Stewed enough they look like bak'd Apples: this they Dish, add Butter, Vinegar, and Spices, and serve to be eaten with Fish or Flesh. It provokes Urin extreamly and very windy.

SHEATH FISH: Sheath Fish which are covered with a thin Shell, which shell Calcin'd and Pulveriz'd, is excellent to take off a Pin or Web, or any kind of Filme growing over the Eye. kind

SEA HORSE: The Bones of the Sea Horse are a secret for the Piles—and when drank as a Powder with Liquors make a gallant Urin provoker.

TABLE OF

MEASURES

Apothecaries

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

Avoirdupois

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

Cubic Measure

1 cubic foot=1728 cubic inches 1 cubic yard=27 cu. feet 1 register ton (shipping measure) =100 cubic feet

1 U. S. shipping ton=40 cu. ft.

1 cord=128 cubic feet 1 U. S. liquid gallon=4 quarts
=231 cubic inches
1 imperial gal.=1.20 U. S. gals. =0.16 cubic feet 1 board foot=144 cubic inches

Dry Measure

pints=1 quart (qt.) 4 quarts =1 gallon (gal.) 8 quarts =1 peck 4 pecks=1 struck bushel

Linear Measure

foot=12 inches 1 yard=3 feet 1 yard=3 feet 1 rod=5½ yards=16½ feet 1 mile=320 rods=1760 yards= 5280 feet 1 U. S. nautical mile=6076.1033 1 knot=1 nautical mile per hour 1 furlong=1/8 mile=660 feet=

220 yards

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

1 hand=4 inches 1 span=9 inches

Square Measure

square foot=144 square inches sq. yard=9 sq. feet 1 sq. rod=30¼ sq. yards= 272¼ sq. feet 1 acre=160 sq. rods=43560 sq. ft. mile=6401 sq. acres 102400 SO.

sq. rod=625 square links sq. chain=16 square rods 1 acre=10 square chains

Troy (Used in weighing gold, silver, jewels) pennyweight=24 grains

1 ounce=20 pennyweight 1 pound=12 ounces



Household Measures

120 drops water=1 teaspoon 60 drops thick fluid=1 teaspoon 2 teaspoons=1 dessertspoon 3 teaspoons=1 tablespoon

16 tablespoons=1 cup 1 cup= $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 1 cup water= $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

3 tablespoons flour=1 oz. 2 tablespoons butter=1 oz. 3 teaspoons soda=1/2 oz.

4 teaspoons baking powder= ½ oz.

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

2½ cups wheat flour=1 lb. 31/2 cups whole wheat flour=

1 lb. 2½ cups buckwheat flour=1 lb. 5½ cups coffee=1 lb. 6½ cups tea=1 lb.

cups lard=1 lb. cups butter=1 lb

cups corn meal=1 lb. 2 cups powdered sugar=1 lb. 2% cups brown sugar=1 lb. 2% cups raisins=1 lb. 2% cups currants=1 lb.

9 eggs=1 lb.

Liquid Measure

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

Metric

1 inch=2.54 centimeters 1 meter=39.37 inches 1 yard=0.914 meters 1 mile=1609.344 meters= 1.61 kilometers

sq. inch=6.45 sq. cm. sq. yard=0.84 sq. m. sq. mile=2.59 sq. km. acre=0.40 hektars

cu. yard=0.76 cubic meters
cu. meter=1.31 cubic yards
liter=1.06 U. S. liquid quarts
hektoliter=100 liters=

26.42 U. S. liquid gallons

1 U. S. liquid quart=0.94 liters

1 U. S. liquid gallon=3.76 liters

1 metric ton=1000 kilograms

1 kilogram=2.20 pounds 1 pound avoirdupois=

0.45 kilograms

GESTATION AND REPRODUCTION TABLE

| | Proper age for | Period of power of repro- | No. of females | | iod of gesta nd incubati | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | first mating | duction in years | for one male | Shortest days | Mean days | Longest days |
| MareStallion | 3 yrs. | 10 to 12 12 to 15 | 20 to 30 | 325 | 336 | 352 |
| Cow | 18-24 mos. 12-18 " | | 30 to 40 | 235 | 282 | 300 |
| Bull | 18 " | 6 | | 145 | 147 | 152 |
| Ram | 9 " | 7 6 | 35 to 45 | 110 | 114 | 120 |
| Boar | 18 " | 6 6 | 8 to 12 | 147 | 151 | 155 |
| He Goat | 3 yrs. | 5 10 to 12 | 20 to 30 | 356 | 367 | 378 |
| Jack She Buffalo Bitch | 4 " 18-24 mos. 16-18 " 12-16 " | 12 to 15 8 8 8 | 20 to 30 | 309 58 | 315 63 | 325 67 |
| DogShe CatHe Cat | 12-16 12 mos. 12 " | 6 10 | 0 + - 0 | 58 | 60 | 64 |
| Doe Rabbit Buck Rabbit Cock | 6 " 6 " | 5 to 6 5 to 6 5 to 6 | 6 to 8 30 12 to 18 | 25 | 30 | 35 |
| Hen. Turkey. Duck. Goose. Pigeon | | 5 to 6 | 12 03 13 | 19 24 28 27 16 | 21 26 30 30 18 | 24 30 32 33 20 |
| Pea Hen Guinea Hen Swan Hen or Duck's | | | | 25 20 40 | 28 23 42 | 30 25 45 |
| Eggs | | | | 22 | 30 | 34 |
| Robin's Eggs | | | | 13 | 16 | 19 |

REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE IN FARM ANIMALS

Courtesy F. N. Andrews - Purdue University

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

THE PASSING OF THE RAILROAD WATCH

by Liam Dougherty



The other evening we heard the mouse whose name is Progress gnawing away again in the pantry where we keep our best nostalgia. At the time, we were reading that the New York Central System had put an official O. K. on the use of wrist watches by its personnel.

Blotting a testimonial tear, we harked back to those days when a respectable railroad man would not even leave his daughter alone in the same room with a sport who wore a wrist watch. This was an era when a railroad man's watch pocket was a small shrine before which the candle of his pride burned brightly—were he operating engineer

For as soon as tracks were laid, railroads had to begin to unify the loose variety of habits of keeping time extant among their customers and employees. First, they provided the nation with its sense of accurate the provided the nation with its sense of accurate the provided the nation with its sense of accurate the provided the nation with its sense of accurate the provided that the nation with its sense of accurate the nation of the provided that the nation with its sense of accurate the nation of t rate time by establishing, in 1833, a pattern of time zones which varied by one hour progressively from coast to coast. Then, safe high-speed operation being dependent upon timepieces in the widely scattered hands of engineers, switchmen, conductors and stationmasters, they specified use of the watch "of railroad grade."

"Railroad grade" meant such things as a minimum size—16. (The new wrist watch is size 13.) The dial was to be "plain, of a white silver finish, with bold, black numerals of box-car type." (The wrist watch has the garish option of a luminous dial.) Lever set, it encouraged synchronization of hour, minute and second hands. Its plus or minute latitude was thirty seconds a week. (The wrist watch is allowed twenty seconds a day, a propries in the property of the plus of the is allowed twenty seconds a day—a permissiveness encouraged by radio time-checking and automatic signals.) The watch was subject to regular inspections by a Railroad Time Service, or at least a railroad approved jeweler. Such abstruse things as the wearer's body temperature were taken into consideration by early purists, as well as the fact of his driving a Model T (booster coils being a distracting magnetic field)

It is claimed that the new wrist watch is a boon to our modern trainmen who have to sell tickets and make change on suburban runs. To avoid argument, we will go along and suppose this is so. Although we are still impertinent enough to hope out loud that "progress" in the development of the railroad wrist watch pulls up short somewhere between "Made-in-Japan" and built-in obsolescence.

Mr. Ed Phinney, the favorite conductor of our boyhood days, carried a plain, silver Hamilton leashed to a button by a braided leather thong. This leaped up from a leather-margined vest pocket to meet his summoning hand more quickly than the adolescent eye could follow, let alone duplicate. We retire secure in the expectation that Mr. Phinney would have sneered benignly at a railroad wrist watch, winking toward the seat near the window. Mr. Phinney's cap was circumnavigated by a band of open wickerwork which, we are sure, ventilated an area where a sense of the fitness of things felt at home.

AMERICA'S FIRST PATENT

The first patent granted in America was to one Joseph Jenks, an

Englishman and master mechanic, who came to Lynn, Massachusetts about 1642 to establish iron and steel works. "Jenkes Mopolye" reads:

At a generall courte at Boston the 6th of the 3th mo 1646 The Cort considringe ye necessity of raising such manufactures of engins of mils to go by water for speedy dispatch of much worke with few heards, and being sufficiently informed of we obtlied on positions to mils to go by water for speedy dispatch of much worke will lew hands, and being sufficiently informed of ye ability of ye petitionr to pforme such workes grant his petition (yet n othr pson shall set up, or use any such new invention, or trade for fourteen years wtout ye licence of him ye said Joseph Jenkes) so far as concernes any such new invention, and so as it shalbe always in ye powr of this corte to restrain ye exportation of such manifactures, and ye prizes of them to moderation if occasion so require

them to moderation if occasion so require.

Further, in 1655 he patented a grass scythe. In 1652 he made dies for the "Pine Tree Shillings," our first coinage. He built the first fire engine in 1654, to the order of the "selectmen of Boston." History records him, in understatement, as "a very ingenious man."

CHARADES, REBUSES, CONUNDRUMS. ENIGMAS, etc.

(For answers, see page 67)

Not

great

I



Why is the letter P like uncle's fat wife going up a hill?

TII

My first has wings so I'll confess Once two was one but now is less. Third drags along its sinuous-

And whole an animal, I guess. One two will frighten—my belief. Cause three two one a sign of grief, two

Three should soothe the whole in brief.

IV

What letter in the alphabet is most useful to a deaf woman?

I am composed of 12 letters: My 1, 9, 11 is an animal. My 3, 9, 10, 11 is a grain. My 4, 5, 7 is part of a barn. My 12, 2, 6, 8 is a stone. My whole is a body politic.

My first, if you do, you won't hit it; My next, if you do, you won't lcave it: My whole, if you do, you won't guess it.

VII

Why is Ireland likely to grow rich?

VIII

My first describes a person. Add an adjective and show that person's condition.

\mathbf{X}

five letters capable Find being transposed into five dif-ferent words: two nouns, two adjectives and a verb.

In a word of eight letters, the first three and the last three (transposed) name the same anifirst three mal. What is the word?

What belongs to yourself, yet is used by everybody more than yourself?

XII

My first is but a name My second is more small My whole is of so little fame It has no name at all!

IIIZ

in stature,

small

indeed. His fame still spreads abroad. Where others stood for punishment, He sat to reap reward. The sacred scason's gift he held, Fruit of long expectation, And midway in the bliss paused

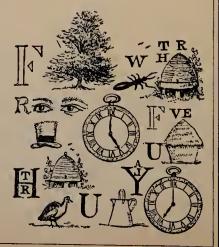
For calm self-approbation.

XIV Two letters will spell me, or five

if you choose. Or, if you prefer it, you forty may use. My first is a cross and my second an angle.

My whole you will do if this web you untangle.

 $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}$





(For answers see page 67)

1

A gentleman, dying, left a piece of land exactly square, to be divided amongst his five sons: to his eldest he gave a square piece, exactly one-fourth of the entire piece; and to each of the other four, one-fourth of the remaining three-fourths, all to be of exactly the same shape. How was the ground divided?

II

A dealer offers eight 3" oranges or six 3½" oranges for 50 cents. Which is the better buy? (Consider the oranges as geometrically similar volumes.) Courtesy of Wm. Stewart Ayers, M.E.

TTI

How deep is a well in which a stone is three seconds in falling to the bottom?

IV

A man went into a store and said, "If you give me as much money as I have in my pocket, I will spend ten cents." This being done, the man then went into a second store and said the same thing with the same result. After the third purchase, he had no money left. How much had he when he went to the first store?

V

Two fathers and two sons went fishing. They caught three cod fish and each had a whole one. How could that be?

VI

If 50 gallons a minute flow through a 2½" pipe, how many, at the same velocity, will flow through a 3" pipe? Courtesy of Wm. Stewart Ayers, M.E.

VII

From thirteen thousand, subtract eleven thousand eleven hundred and eleven.

VIII

Three travelers met on the road, and diued under a tree. A had 5 loaves, B had 3, and C had none. C paid 8 equal pices of money for his dinner. How should they be divided between A and B?

IX

If a fish weighs ten pounds and half its own weight, how many pounds does it weigh?

\mathbf{x}

A man puts out \$100 at compound interest until it shall treble its sum and the rate percent is equal to the years. How much percent and what time is required?

XI

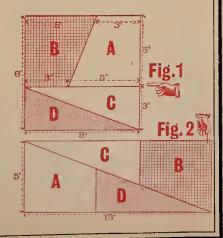
Johu is twice as old as James was at a time when John was as old as James now is. How old will James be when John is twice as old as James is now? John is now 32 years old.

XII

The proprietor of a menagerie was asked how many birds and how many beasts it included. He replied, "Well, the lot have 32 heads and 100 feet." How many of each kind were there?

IIIX

Draw Figure 1 (below) in the exact dimensions described. Then cut up A, B, C, and D and rearrange these pieces to form Figure 2. Fig. 1 is 8" by 8" or 64 square inches. Fig. 2 is then 5" by 13" or 65 square inches! Where did the extra square inch come from?



FISH AND GAME SUMMARY

(Format copyrighted - must not be copied.)

Based on latest (mostly 1963-64) available laws courtesy of State Fish & Game Commissioners. based of faces (mostly 1905-by) available have codress of state Fish & Game Commissioners, or the most part 1965 laws not released until after press date (June, 1964) and so no attempt is made here at accuracy; in fact, only approximations of the months which may include seasons are given. This table useful only for vacation planning considerations and to satisfy curiosity as to what the various states offer in the way of hunting and fishing. Migratory Bird Regulations are given by the contract of the con are available at any post office.

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

| EAROI | DATES, | 1311111 | 10, 2 | | ~ - | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| STATE STATE | ANTELOPE | BEAR | DEER | MT. GOAT SHEEP | ELK | MINK | MUSKRAT | OPOSSUM | RABBIT | RACCOON | SQUIRREL |
| Alabama Alaska (1963) Arizona Arkansas (1963) California Colorado Connecticut Delaware (1962). Florida | 9 C P9 | | 11-12 8-12 9-11 11-1 8-11 9-12 11-12 11 | 7–9 12 C P8, 11 | 8-12 9-11 11-1 C 10-11 | 11-1 11-2 11-1 C 12-3 | 10-2 1-5 0 11-3 11-4 C 12-3 | 10-2 11-1 0 0 0 11-1 | 10-2 9-4 O 9-1 9-1 10-1 11-12 | 10-2 1-12 0 11-1 0 0 9-1 11-1 0 | 10-1 O 9-11 9-1 10-1 10-1 9-10 11-2 10-1 |
| Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa (1963) | C S | 11-1 O | 11-1 S 9-12 11-12 11-12 | S 9 | 9–12 | $11-1 \\ 11-1 \\ 11-12$ | 11-12 11-12 11-1 11-1 11-2 | 10–1 11–1 11–1 | 9-2 11-1 11-1 9-2 | 0 11-1 11-1 10-2 | C 8-10 8-10 9-12 |
| Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi | С | 12 O C 10–12 9–11 O. S C | C 11 10–12 11–12 12 9–11 11 11–12 | | S | 12-1 11-1 11 1-3 11-1 11-1 11 12-1 | 12-1 11-1 11 1-3 11-12 11-1 11 12-2 | 12-1 11-1 9-3 9-12 O | 12-10 11-1 10-2 10-3 11-1 10-2 10-2 9-2 10-1 | 9-3 | 7-12 11-12 10-1 10-11 10 10-11 10-11 9-12 10-12 |
| Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada (1963) New Hampshire New Jersey | 10–11 9 8–9 | | 11 10–11 11 10 | 9–11 12 12 | 10–11 11 | $ \begin{array}{c} 12-1 \\ 11-12 \\ 11-3 \\ 11-3 \\ 11-2 \\ 12-3 \end{array} $ | 12-1 11-4 11-3 11-3 11-2 12-3 | 11-1 X O | 5–2 O S 10 10–3 11–12 | 11-1 O O 9-12 12-3 | 5-12 O 9-1 10 11-1 |
| New Mexico (1963). New York Long Island North Carolina North Dakota | 9–10 | 9-11 10-12 C | 10-12 10-12 C 10-12 9-11 | C | 9–12 C | 12 10-3 1-3 11-2 11-12 | 11-3 10-4 1-3 11-2 C | 0 0 11-2 X | 0 10-2 11-1 11-2 0 | 0 10–3 11–2 11–2 0 | 9 10–12 11–12 10–12 9–12 |
| Ohio Oklahoma (1962) Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina | P8 | 0. 11 S | 12 S 10 12 10,1 | С | 10–11 C | 11-2 12-1 11-1 11-1 S | 11-3 12-1 11-2 11-3 | 11-2 12-1 O O S | 0 0 10–1 11–12 S | 11-12 12-1 O O 10-1 S | 9-10 5-12 O 10-1 11-12 S |
| South Dakota | 9 9–10 P | 9–11 | 11 11–12 11–12 10–11 11 | C | C | $\begin{array}{c} 11-12 \\ 10-1 \\ 11-1 \\ 10-5 \\ 10-2 \end{array}$ | 11-12 11-1 11-3 0 10-4 | 11-4 10-1 O X O | 0 10-1 0 0 10-2 | O 10-1 O X 10-12 | O 9-12 S O 10 |
| Virginia. Washington. West Virginia. Wisconsin (1962). Wyoming (1962). | C | 11-1 O 11 10-11 4-6 | 11 10–11 11–12 10–11 9–11 | 9 9-11 | C 11 9–11 | 12-1 11-1 11-2 10-1 | 12-3 11-3 11-2 11-12 | 10-1 0 0 11-12 | 11-1 10-2 11-1 10-1 | 10–3 O 10–1 S | 11-1 C 10-1 10-1 |

SPECIALS IN CERTAIN STATES:

ALLIGATOR: Ala. (C), Ga. (6-1); Fla. (6-1); Miss. (C). WILD BOAR: Cal. (10-3), Fla. (S); N. C. (10-12); Haw. (O), Tenn. (10, 2), Tex. (10) BUFFALO: Alas. (C), Ariz. (10), Utah (P), Tex. (C)

CARIBOU: Alas. (S) CHACHALACA: Tex. (12-1) JAVELINA: Ariz. (2), Tex. (11-12) MOOSE: Alas. (9), Idaho (P); Mont. (9-11), Wyo. (9-10)

SYMBOLS USED PAGES 62 AND 63

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

VERIFY EXACT OPENING & CLOSING DATES IN EVERY CASE.

| PARTRIDGE GROUSE | PHEASANT | QUAIL | TURKEY | STATE | SPECIES | BASS | CATFISH PERCH SUNFISH CRAPPIE | PIKE PICKEREL | SALMON | BROOK | LAKE | WHITEFISH |
|---------------------|--|--|--------------|------------------------------|---------|--|--|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 8–4 | | 11–2 | 11,12,4 | Alabama Alaska (1963) | ٠ | 0 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| С | c | 10-1 12-1 | 10 4 | Arizona Arkansas (196 | 33). | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | Ŏ O | |
| 9-1 | 11-12 | 10-1 | | California | | ŏ | Ŏ O | 0 | 5–10 O | 5-10 O | 5–10 O | 5–10 |
| 9 10–12 | 10-12 | | 5,10,11 C | Colorado Connecticut | [| 4-10 | 4-10 | 4-10 | 4-10 | 4-10 | 4-10 | . 1 |
| | 11-12 | 11-12 11-2 | 11-1 | Delaware (196 Florida | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4–11 O | 0 | 0 |
| 10-1 | | 11-2 | 11-1 | Georgia | | 4-9 | 4-9 | 4–9 X | 4-9 | 4-9 | 4-9 | 4-9 |
| 11-1 9-10 | 11-1 10-11 | 10-1 9-11 | C | HawaiiIdaho | ::: | 0 | 0-X-0-X 0 0 | A | X S O | X 6-10 | X 4-11 | X |
| C11-12 | 11-12 11-12 | 11-12 | C | Illinois | | 0 | 0 | 5-11 O | 0 | O 5–8 | 0 | 0 |
| 11-12 11-12 | 11-12 | 11-12 | | Indiana Iowa | | 5-2 | 0 0 0 | 5–2 | ۱ ۲ | 0 | Ŭ | |
| 11 12–1 | 11-12 | 11-12 11-1 | C | Kansas Kentucky | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 11-2 | 4 | Louisiana |] | Ō | Ö | Ŏ. | - | , | , | 4.0 |
| 10-11 11-1 | 10-11 11-1 | 10–11 11–1 | 10 | Maine Maryland | | 6–9 O | 4–9 O | 4–9 O | 4–9 O | 4-9 4-2 | 4-9 O | 4–9 O |
| 10-11 | 10-11 | 10-11 | Ĉ | Massachusett | s | $\begin{array}{c c} 4-2 & \\ 6-12 & \end{array}$ | 4-2 | 4-2 4-3 | 4-10 | 4-10 4-9 | 10-2 4-9 | X 4–9 |
| 10-12 9-11 | 10-11 10-11 | CC | CCC | Michigan Minnesota | | 5-12 | 0 | 5-2 | X | 5-9 | 1-9 | 0 0 |
| | 11 | 12-2 11-1 | 4 | Mississippi Missouri | | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5-2 \end{bmatrix}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9-10 | 10-11 | C | 9, 10, 4, 5 | Montana | | Ō | Ö | 0 | 5-11 | 5-11 | | 12-3 |
| 10 10 | 10-1 11 | 10–12 11 | 11 | Nebraska Nevada (1963 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 S | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10-12 | 10 | C | | New Hampsh | ire | 4–10 | 4-10 | 4–3 | 4-9 | 4-9 | 1-9 | 1-8 O |
| 11–1 9 | $11-12 \\ 10$ | 11–2 X | C 9–11 | New Jersey N. M. (1963) . | | 0 | 0 | 0 X | C3-4 X | C3-4 5-11 | C3-4 | X |
| 10-12 | 10-11 | 10-11 | 10 | New York | | 7-11 | 0 | $\begin{array}{c} 5-2 \\ 5-2 \end{array}$ | 4-9 | 4–9 4–9 | 4–9 | 4-9 |
| 11 10-2 | $\begin{array}{c} 11-12 \\ 11-2 \end{array}$ | $11-12 \\ 11-2$ | C 1-2 | L. Island N. Carolina | | 7–11 O | 0 0 0 0 | 0 | | 4-9 | 4–8 | 0 |
| 9-11 | 10-12 | X : | P C | N. Dakota | | 6–12 O | 0 | 5–2 O | X | 5-2 O | 0 | X |
| 10-2 5 | 11-12 11-12 | 11-12 | | Ohio Okla. (1962) | ::: | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 X 0 0 |
| 10–11 11–1 | 10–11 C | 10–11 11 | X 11 | Oregon Pennsylvania | | O 6–3 | O 5–3 | O 5–3 | 4–10 O | 4-10 4-9 | 4–10 4–10 | 0 |
| 11-12 | 11-12 | 11-12 | | Rhode Island | | 4-2 | 0 | 4–2 | | 4-10 | | 0 |
| S 9 | S 10 | 11 | S 10 | So. Carolina So. Dakota | | 0 | 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 | 3-9 O | 3-9 | |
| 11-2 | | 11-1 | 4–5 | Tennessee | | Ō | 0 | 0 | X | 8 | X | X O |
| C 9–11 | S 11 | $\begin{array}{c} 11-1 \\ 11-12 \end{array}$ | 11–12 P | Texas Utah | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 6-11 | 6-11 | 6S-2 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Vermont | | 6–11 O | 0 | 5–3 O | 4–9 O | 4-9 4-12 | 4-9 4-12 | 0 |
| 11-1 9-12 | P 10–12 | $\substack{11-1\\10-12}$ | 11-1 C | Virginia Washington | | 4–10 | 4-10 | · | 0 | 4-10 | 4-10 | š l |
| 10-1 | 11-1 | 11-1 | 10-11 C | W. Virginia Wisconsin | | O 5–2 | 0 | O 5–2 | 0 X | 5-12 5-9 | 5-12 1-9 | 0 |
| 10–11 | 10–11 | S | | Wyoming (19 | | | 5–10 | 5-10 | 5-10 | 5-10 | 5-10 | 5-10 |

BLUEGILL: Ind. (O), Mich.; N. M.; (O); S. D. (O), Tenn. (O)
BUFFALO: Minn. (O), S. Dak. (O), Tex. (O)
BULL FROGS: Ariz. (6-11), Ark. (5-12), Del. (5-12), Haw. (O), Ida. (6-10), Ill. (6-8), Ia. (5-11), Ind. (4, 6-10), Kans. (7-9), Mo. (7-11), Neb. (7-10), Nev. (O), N.Mex. (8); Ore. (O), Pa. (7-10), Tenn. (O), W. Va.

(6-7), Wis. (5-12)
RAINBOW: Haw. (8-9), N. Mex. (0), Ark. (0)
SHAD: Calif. (0), Conn. (4-6), Del. (3-6), Fla. (1-4), Ga. (1-4), Md. (3-9); N. H. (1-8), Ore. (0)
STURGEON: Ida. (0); Mich. (0); S. Dak. (0); Wis. (8)

(O), Wis. (S) TERRAPIN: Fla. (X), Pa. (11-3)



"WILD BILL" HICKOK

by G.W.N.

A personal interview—condensed from Harper's New Monthly, 1867

Wild Bill's real name was William Hitchcock. He was born of northern parents in the State of Illinois. He ran away when a boy and for fifteen years lived on the plains with the trappers, hunting and fishing. He was an unequaled horseman, a perfect marksman, had keen sight—and he was brave to rashness. No man was better fitted for scenting then be for secuting than he

Several months after the Civil War ended, I visited the City of Springfield, in southwest Missouri. The most marked characteristic of the inhabitants seemed to be an indisposition to move, and their highest ambition to let their hair and beards grow. I and the drowsing city were suddenly ronsed into life by the clatter of the hoofs of a horse. The rider of the horse was Wild Bill.

As I looked at him, I thought his physique the finest I had ever seen. He stood over six feet in yellow moccasins. A deer-skin shirt hing over his shoulders. The belt about his small waist held two of Colt's navy revolvers. His gentle expression belied the history of its owner. His cyes were as gentle as a woman's. You would not believe these eyes had pointed the way to death to hundreds of men. But they had. "He shoots to kill," as they say on the border.

I was curious to meet this man who only a few days before, in a duel at noon day in the public square in Springfield, at fifty paces had killed a man named Tutt. It was another summary killing in the murderous assaults on some 4,000 Confederates which had happened nearby Springfield in the aftermath of the war. At the outset of war the area had been largely rebel. Union sympathizers had been run out—their homes burned. After the Union victory, rebels were not welcomed back—except to die. Tutt had been a reb. I asked a friend about the duel.

"When kill got outer the square he found a crewd of Tutt's

about the duel.

"When Bill got onter the square, he found a erowd of Tutt's friends. They jeered him. Then Bill saw Tutt start from the courthouse into the square. About fifteen paces brought them opposite to each other and about fifty yards apart. Tutt then showed his pistol. Ecfore he could point it, Bill had his out. Both fired, but it's hard to say which went off first. Tutt was a famous shot, but he missed. The instant Bill fired, he wheeled and pointed his pistol at Tutt's

"'Arcn't you satisfied, gentlemen?' were Bill's exact words. 'Put up your shooting irons, or there'll be more dead men here.' And put 'em up they did. Bill's ball had gone through Tutt's heart."

That afternoou I met Wild Bill again. This time when he came into town, his horse Black Nell stretched out on the street to let him

"Black Nell hasn't forgot her old tricks," a bystander hollered.
"No, she hasu't," replied Wild Bill, "and what's more she has some new ones. Why she'll walk up these steps and into the room and climb onto the billiard table and lie down. Anyone want to bet she won't?"

Someone did want to bet. Bill whistled. Nell walked toward him, followed him into the room, and to my extreme wonderment did climb upon the billiard table. When she got down, Bill mounted her, dashed through the doorway, at a single bound cleared the steps, and landed in the street. He then let Nell loose and she wandered off, alone, to her stable.

When he came back in, I asked Wild Bill about himself. He was reticent, but finally he said, "I hardly know where to begin. Most of the stories you have heard about me are true."

Then he told me about an affair of swimming a river under heavy

fire. After serving some months as a spy in the rebel army, he had been recognized and had to swim for it. I asked him if he had ever

been really afraid.

"I am not ashamed to say," he replied, "that I have been so frightened that it seemed as if all the strength and blood had gone out of my body. It was at Wilme Creek. I had fired fifty shots and each shot had killed a rebel. All of a sudden a battery opened fire just

out of my body. It was at Wilme Creek. I had fired fifty shots and each shot had killed a rebel. All of a sudden a battery opened fire just above me. I was so frightened I couldn't move. Big guns always made me nervous."

"What about the M'Kandlas affair?" I asked him.

"I don't like to talk abont that one," he said. "M'Kandlas and I were old enemies—from the tlme he joined with the rebs. He was Captain of a gang of desperadoes, horse thieves, murderers, and cutthroats. One day I beat him shooting at a mark and then threw him at the back-holt. He never forgave me and caught up with me in '61 in South Nebraska at the eabin of a Mrs. Waltman.

"She warned me he was about—but too late. There was ten of them and I had but one revolver. I fonnd a Hawkins rifle over her bed. Just then M'Kandlas poked his head in the door.

"'Come in here, you dog,' I shouted. 'Come in and fight.'

"M'Kandlas was no coward, if he was a bully. He jumped inside but wasn't quick enough. I shot him with the rifle. Then I took up my revolver and I said to myself, 'Only six shots left and nine men to kill. Save your powder, Bill, for the death-hug's a-comin'.

"There was a few seconds of awful stillness, and then ruffians eame rushlng in. I never aimed more deliberately. One-two-three-four; and four of them were dead. That didn't stop the rest. Two got in close to me. One I knocked out with my fist. The second I shot dead. The other three clutched me. I fonght hard. I broke with my hand one man's arm. I was struck with the butt of a rifle across the chest and began to bleed. Then I got ugly. I was wild. I got hold of a knife and striking, slashing, I followed those devlls until I knew every last one of them was dead."

"You must have been hurt almost to death," I said.

"There were eleven buck shot in me. I carry some of them now. But

"You must have been hurt almost to death," I said.

"There were eleven buck shot in me. I carry some of them now. But old Dr. Mills pulled me safe through it after a bed siege of many a long week."

Wild Bill started to leave, I told him I would like to see him

Continued on page 75

shoot.

BLACK NELL.

N.B. It is interesting to note how "legends" repeat themselves in history. Compare cut below with that on page 89.

STATE EXTENSION DIRECTORS

Consult these men about your garden and farm problems. They know the answers. Courtesy Ralph M. Fulghum, Assistant Director, Division of Information, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. *All general correspondence is conducted by the A.D. (Associate Director).

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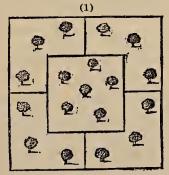
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ANSWERS TO **OLD-FASHIONED** PUZZLES ON PAGE 61



(2) The 3½" oranges (3) 144 feet (4) 8¾¢ (5) There were only three (4) 84¢ (5) There were only three men—a grandfather, father and son (6) 72 gal. (7) 889 (8) A, 7 pieces; B, 1 piece. (9) 20 (10) 10.754764 equal rate percent and number of years required. (11) 40 years old. (12) 14 birds and 18 beasts. (13) This one is for you to figure out alone.

1965 ESSAY CONTEST

Winners of the Contest (See Pg. 67, 1964 OFA) are: 1st Prize (\$25.00) to Anne Tracy, Nashua, N.H.; 2nd (\$15.00) to Mrs. Annabelle Irwin, Lake View, Ia.; 3rd (\$5.00) to Mrs. Henry Josephs, Gardenville, Pa. For 1965, the money will go (1st, \$25.00 — 2nd, \$15.00 — 3rd, \$5.00) for the best 100-word essay on "Fun on the Farm." Contest closes June 1, 1965.

Contest closes June 1, 1965. No entries returned; all become property of Yankee, Inc., which reserves all rights in the material submitted. Case of tie, place money lumped and divided. Staff of YANKEE, final judge. Winners announced 1966 OFA.

Address Essay Contest, Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N. H.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES, etc. ON PAGE 60

(1) When the cat is away, the mice will play. (2) It makes ant pant. (3) Bos (4) The letter a, for it makes her hear. (5) Commonwealth (6) Mistake (7) Its capital is always Dublin. (9) Slate, tales, least, stale, steal. (10) Cataract. (11) Your name (12) Nameless. (13) Little Jack Horner. (14) Excel. (15) If you want to thrive Excel. (15) If you want to thrive, rise at five, if you have thriven, you can lay 'till seven.

THE REWARDS OF FARMING

The 1964 Essay Contest Winner.
The rewards of farming are hardly of a monetary nature; upon occasion, they seem almost non-existent! The rewarding moments can only be appreciated by a fellow farmer, for who else could wax romantic over a steaming manure pile on a spring morning? Who but a farmer could feel satisfaction in seeing the new fence completed and the old rusty wire taken to the dump along with the month's accumu-lation of hay twine; a certain smugness in knowing the hay is all in without getting wet; pride in having the barn swept clean even though tomorrow will find the same Herculean task waiting; pleasure in a well-oiled harness and a clean spring? For the joys of farming are in these simple things: the clanking of the manure spreader distributing the winter's pile on the fields; a purring pussy curled up on an equine rump; the vicarious vicarious rump; the equinesquelch in muddy earth as a horse rolls in the barnyard; the all-tucked-in-for-the-night feeling in the barn on a winter day when the farm chores are over and there is a moment to enjoy the in-tangible rewards of one's labors. Anne Tracy

FELLER—Continued from Page 42.

Luke Appling stepped into the batter's box, the same Appling who was to join Feller many years later in the Hall of Fame. A magician with the bat, Appling could foul off pitches until he found one to his liking. Earlier in the game he had lined to right field, one of the two solid outs off Bob.

Feller threw him pitch after pitch. Four he fouled off, all hard shots to right. On the bench, Cleveland manager Oscar Vitt turned to coach Luke Sewell and murmured, "Oh God, just let him get by

Appling.

On the tenth pitch Appling finally walked.
Now the tying run was on base and Taft Wright, the hitter. Wright

Now the tying run was on base and Tait Wright, the fitter. Wright was considered a Feller nemesis. With Washington the two previous years his hits had personally beat Bob three times.

In the fourth inning he had lined hard to right, the only other strong out off Bob. The compact batter dug in. He took the first pitch. "Ball one." The next one was down the middle. Wright met it squarely and sent it humming along the ground toward right field. "I thought I was gone with that one," confessed Feller afterward. Second baseman Ray Mack, a former college football player, moved rapidly to his left. The ball remained ahead of him. He lunged, knocking it down with his gloved hand. The ball rolled toward the outfield

ing it down with his gloved hand. The ball rolled toward the outfield grass with Mack in pursuit. It seemed an eternity before he reached it. He whirled, shot a perfect throw to Hal Trosky at first. It beat Wright by half a step. Feller had pitched the first opening day nohitter in history.

Bob's teammates rushed to him, pounded his back and shook his hand. A milling mob of fans escorted him to the dugout.

In the stands his dad, Bill Feller, was asked for a comment.

"Well," he drawled, "I didn't have any trouble keeping awake."

WOODCHUCK CHUCKLES by Liam Dougherty

Recently it came to our attention that the U. S. Air Force had asked pharmaceutical science to rummage about among its test tubes and come up with a pill that would do for the future space traveller what hibernation has done for Marmota monax, or garden variety woodchuck. Object: to reduce Superman's need for food, oxygen and science fiction while commuting hither and from his lunar trespass.

For half the year this shrewd little vegetarian is as warmhearted as Kiwanis. Then in September, just before national elections—get it?—he dives down his burrow and retrogresses a few million years. Biologically speaking, he becomes an ancestor of his former self. He reduces his body heat from about that of our own until he becomes a good blooded as a week our selection. as cold-blooded as a used-car salesman, 38-40 degrees. From 30-40 breaths a minute, his respiration dwindles to 10-12 an hour. His

breaths a minute, his respiration dwindles to 10-12 an hour. His pituitary and circulatory system are winterized.

Snug, his motor just ticking over, he shovels no coal, buckles no arctics. In his dreams, he sneers—and he has just the right dentures for this—at helicopter-spawned Santas. Comatose, HE SENDS NO CARDS! Snoring, he attends no conventions, no testimonial diuners. Dormant, he battles no aggressively friendly hostess armed with a champagne dinner on an expensive flight to Fort Lauderdale. Head beneath the pillow, he nibbles no pencil over a tax form.

But, April 15 and the internecine warfare of the town meeting behind him, our hero from below the frost line climbs the evolutionary escalator in reverse. In a matter of hours, triggered by his unique thermostat, he has warmed up as effortlessly as a TV dinner. And there he sits whistling in the chover as if nothing had

dinner. And there he sits whistling in the clover as if nothing had happened, his pockets full of free passes to Life's summer theatre. (By the way, that February 2 Groundhog, dredged up by news photographers is a zoo inmate. He worries, even as you and I, and does not hibernate.)

So, we are right in there bucking for Pharmacy on this project to compress evolution into a large economy-size tranquillizer for space pilots. A pill like this civilians could use even more. For one instance, a population explosion could be parted right down the middle for a two-shift, roomy world. Gulp yours with your own status group and you would have it made. . . .

Later, Terpsichore could go on to study M. monax in the interests of a more sinuous rhumba. Or have you never noticed a woodchuck's backfield in motion? It brings tears to Xavier Cugat's eyes.



LAFAYETTE'S WELCOME **PLAQUE**

The Prize Offer on Page 8 of the 1964 Edition of this Almanae brought letters ranging from one-pagers to multi-pagers, from the simple to the complex, from purely descriptive to mathematically involved. The winning letter not only arrived early (it was the second one received) from Myron G. Berry of Houghton, Michigan, but it covered everything within the space allotted by the rules. It also pointed out the several errors—perhaps because of which, as also pointed out the several errors—perhaps because of which, as

also pointed out the several errors—perhaps because of which, as one writer suggests, the General is scowling. Mr. Berry explains:

"The upper section of this almanac is a table for finding any ehosen number less than 64. Ask a friend to choose a number between 1 an 63 (his age, for instance) and to state which ones of the six double columns contain this number. The number can then be given instantly, by mentally adding the first figure of each double column: e.g., if the number were 39, it appears in the double columns headed by 1, 2, 4 and 32, which add to 39.

"The lower section is for finding the day of the week on which the first of any month falls. The Sunday letter for a given year is found in the row of letters with white backgrounds beside the century, in the column containing the odd year in the scale at the bottom. Matching the letters to the days of the week, count from Sunday to the letter of the month, which will give the day on which the first falls. For leap years, the Sunday letter for January and February only is given in the row of letters with black backgrounds immediately above the century."

Mr. Berry found four errors in the tables: (1) The number 63

Mr. Berry found four errors in the tables: (1) The number 63 appears twice in the column directly above the "M" of "MAR." The upper of these should be 62. (2) The century should be 400, not 460. (3) The number 22 in the npper right-hand corner of the middle box in the scale should be 92. (4) The number 44 in the bottom row of

the right-hand box in the scale should be 11.

Mr Berry also pointed ont the omission of provisions for leap years, and added a paragraph for converting to the Julian Calendar—something he felt "nobody in his right mind would try to use."

Other contestants provided interesting comments. One writer correctly identified the Number Game as a "six position binary counting system" which, as others pointed out, is the basis of our present electronic digital computers' operation. This led him to muse that Mr. Thomas, "with (his) usual charitable hind-sight in self-appraisal, (may) have scored another 'beat' by a century or so."

Suggested uses of the Number Game, beyond mere mind-reading of numbers, included, as many contestants stated, "ascertaining the age

numbers, included, as many contestants stated, "ascertaining the age

of reluctant temales (or other shy persons).'

of reluctant temales (or other shy persons)."

Inasmuch as this plaque was originally printed in Utica, N.Y. by Very Goldthwait, of Mr. Thomas's wife's family, in honor of Lafayette's visit there, one imaginative contestant pointed out that the General's French troops, in marching from the seacoast ont that way, would have used this old military system of estimating distances covered for "a simple binary finger count by which just on ten fingers, one easily counts to 1023 without attention."

Two writers took opposing views concerning Mr. Thomas's reverence for this plaque. One writer's salty comment is, "I suspect (Mr. Thomas) hung it on his wall as a memorial to human stupidity It contains so many errors that it is unusable as it stands." The second writer thinks "Mr. Thomas used this almanac to catch people who elaimed to like numbers, but couldn't locate the errors, his test

who elaimed to like numbers, but couldn't locate the errors, his test for finding people who could work on the astronomical tables and

ealculations for the Almanac.

All of the entries were reviewed by Loring B. Andrews, this Almanac's professional astronomer, as well as by the Almanac's Editor. Both agreed that the number of intelligent solutions suggested by youngsters of 16 and under spoke well not only for that generation but also for their teachers. but also for their teachers.



THE WONDERFUL BUTTERNUT TREE DYE

It is the well known property of this valuable Tree, that its Bark will dye twelve distinct Colours, one for each month in which it may chance to be collected. This is noticed by Dr. Belknap, in the interesting history of New Hampshire, who observes, that it has "a quality of dying several shades of a grey and black."

It is reported, that a farmer's wife in this vicinity, has discovered a method of dying, with the bark of this tree, in such a manner, as that a piece of cloth, once well colored in the month of January without further process, will assume a new distinct color as it passes through every succeeding month of the year! besides several agreeable shades as it terminates one month and enters upon another!

This bids fair to open a wide field to American economists; as the young farmer from his internal loom and dye tub, will be able to sport to appearance twelve suits of clothes at the expense of one; and if he can only contrive to suit the joys and sorrows of the life to the color in season, he may, without a new application to the tailor or trader, with his stock suit be completely fit for a dance, a military muster, or a funeral. Like all other great discoveries, this was said to have been made by accident.

The customary liquid of the dye tub not readily being produced, the good woman infused, as it is conjectured, the root of the aram in water; and having dyed the cloth for her husband's coat a handsome grey, put it away in the chest. Some months after, in looking for the cloth to make it up, she was surprised to find it missing, and a bright blue in its place. Her husband being an ensign in the militia, she concluded he had changed the grey for a cloth proper for regimentals. White lapels were applied, and the regimentals, made. It was in vain the ensign asserted he had not swapped the cloth; his wife would not credit him, and he himself, imputed the exchange to some private bargain of his wife.

Training day drew near; the coat was shewn to his brother officers, and all declared it the brightest navy bluc ever seen; and the ensign's ambition was much excited at the respectable appearance he expected to make on the parade.—This was in the month of May; muster was in Junc, the drums and fifes came to salute their officers; his boots were blacked, his hair powdered, and the girl was sent up stairs for the regimental coat, when lo! to the bitter surprise of the family, down came, not a blue, but a handsome olive coloured coat! The white lapels identified the garment in such a manner as obviated all doubt! The ensign was obliged to recur to his rifle frock. But his disappointment was compensated the next month; when upon his grandmother's death, he found the changeable coat equipped him with a fine crow black for the funeral.—Greensburg (Penn.) 1811.

DETERMINATION OF EARTHQUAKES

Note, in this Almanac, on right hand pages, 11-33, the dates when the moon $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} \tau \text{runs} \\ \text{high} \end{smallmatrix}\right]$ or $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} \tau \text{rides} \\ \text{low} \end{smallmatrix}\right]$. Beginning with the date of the high is the most likely five day earthquake period in the northern hemisphere, with the low in the southern hemisphere. You will also find on these pages a moon on the Equator notation, twice each month. At this time, in both hemispheres, is a two day quake period. $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} \tau \text{c} \\ \text{c} \text{c} \\ \text{c} \text{c} \end{bmatrix}$

ALASKA'S "GOOD FRIDAY" EARTHQUAKE

At 10:36 p.m., March 27, 1964 one hour and ten minutes after the full of the moon which was crossing the Equator from the northern hemisphere to the southern (a time of heavy earthquake probability), Anchorage and other cities of Alaska experienced a temblor of from 8.2 to 8.7 magnitude. The known death toll was 129 lives—damage some five hundred millions of dollars. An accompanying tsunami smashed cities and towns rimming the Gulf of Alaska and on Kodiak Island. The seismic waves rushed on to swallow up as many more individuals along the Pacific Coast from Canada to Southern California. In Crescent City, California alone, ten died and fifty were missing. Tidal wave warnings went up, also, in Japan and Hawaii.

Although the loss of life from this temblor and tsunami was comparatively small, the damage caused will rank with similar occurrences at Lisbon (1755) and Chile (1960), both of which had quake and wave. Other notable earthquakes, but without the sea wave, are remembered at Charleston, S. C. (1886), at Assam, India (1897 and 1950), San Francisco (1906), Kansu, China (1920), and in Iran in 1962. Over the past 4,000 years, according to The Columbia Encyclopedia, earthquakes have destroyed some thirteen millions of the world's population.

As with the weather, man is as yet unable to forecast the time and place of earthquakes. There are various theories, but none seems to indicate much of anything excepting that there are places on the earth's erust which seem more liable to "slip" than do other places. Numerous tremors along the New England coastline, for example, have indicated a slipping probability, but whether in time measured by decades or centuries has not been made clear. There is some indication that animals and birds, even the lowly hog, do have some sort of prescience about these things which will cause them to run to high ground—or to show auxiety or alarm in some manner—some hours before the actual event. It is also true that in so far as the tsunami is concerned, places like Honolulu, Midway, Guam and Japan can determine, within a fifteen-minute accuracy, time of arrival of a wave at their shorelines—given, of course, the knowledge of its presence at other shore points.

A New York Times account of one wave tells of its leaving Adah, Alaska at 4:40 a.m.—travelling 500-600 miles an hour, at two or three miles below the sea's surface—and arriving at the Hawaiian chain at 8:45 a.m.

Time in the Pacific is, at best, confusing. For example, in a section of the Bering Straits, not too far from the scene of Alaska's Good Friday tragedy, the sun rises one day before it rises the day before!

It in no way minimizes the tragedy at Alaska to point out that from each of the large earthquakes and tidal waves have come some of mankind's most extraordinary tales. All will agree there is no experience more terrifying than this one: Mary Taylor Thomas, wife of Lowell Thomas, Jr., ran with her children from their home in Anchorage at the first tremor. Seconds later, the house a shambles, she stood outside, a child on one side of a bottomless crevice in the earth's crust, herself on the other side. Just as suddenly the crevice elosed again, and her little family was reunited.

Tom Inkster, reporting for the National Fisherman, tells of how one Robert Lenz of Seward "looked down from our home on the hill. A wall of water and flames engulfed everything. The water rolled all in front of it. Docks on the waterfront catapulted into the air and disintegrated into flames. Railroad cars hurtled through the air I saw one box car hurtled about a block." A 60-ton locomotive, Inkster revealed, ended six blocks away. At Valdez, the 423-foot freighter Chema was thrust stern first into the town, a quarter of a mile away . . . was slammed down into the mud there, only to get out again, under its own power, on the last receding wave.

It will be some years before the U.S Geodetic experts will get the Alaskan and Pacific coastlines back to normal... long after, as was the ease in San Francisco, the Alaskans have rebuilded, and well, new and glorious habitations upon the rulus of the old.

WEATHER FORECAST 1964-5

Continued from page 5

overcast; 12-14, eold west winds; 15, overcast; 16-19, blizzard conditions (12" snow); 20-21, warmer; 22-23, stormy; 24-26, uupleasant; 27-31, unsettled.

Apr. (1965): Temp. 42.3°—3.2° below ave.; pree. 4.85"—.94" above ave.; snow, 6"—3.6"

1-5, rain and snow; 6-7, warm and windy; 8-9, snow flurries; 10-13, nice; 14-18, rain and fogs; 19-23, milder but unsettled; 24-26, storm of rain (1.5"), 27-29, nice; 30, eool.

May (1965): Temp. 57.8°—2.3° above ave.; prec. only .87"—2.87" below ave. (fire aud crop failure danger!).

1-5, overcast, high tides; 6-10, rain, cooler: 11-13, humid: 14, clear; 15, warm; 16-21, windy (fire hazard); 22-27, windy, warnu storm; 28-30, showers; 31, overcast (eclipse).

June (1965): Temp. 68.5°—3.9° above ave.; pree. 4.35"—1.22" above ave.

1, shower; 2, elear; 3-4, showers; 5-9, hot; 10-11, overcast; 12-16, heavy rain (1.5"); 17-22, hot but niee; 23-28, oecasional showers; 29-30, stormy.

July (1965): Temp. 69°—1.4° below ave.; prec. 3.6"—.53" above ave.

1, shower; 2, elear; 3, shower; 4-8, hot; 9-12, unsettled; 13-19, very rainy (1.25"); 20-23, nice; 24-27, oecasional shower; 28-31, eool, windy, some rain.

Aug. (1965): Temp. 68.8°—3° below ave.; prec. 1.54"—2.8" below ave.

1-4, tempest (1" rain); 5-8, elear, sultry; 9-15, rain threatens but doesn't come; 16-18, cooler; 19-26, hot, elear, dry; 27-31, drizzle.

Sept. (1965): Temp. 62.4°—7° above ave.; pree. 4.6"—.87" above ave.

1-S, chaugeable with rain (1"); 9-10, nice; 11-14, gale with rain; 15-17, showers; 18-23, fine; 24-30, no hurricane but close to it.

Oct. (1965): Temp. 50.3°—2.4° below ave.; pree. 3.7"—.3" below ave.

1. fine; 2, shower; 3-9, fine; 10-13, stormy, raiu (1"); 14-17, changeable; 18-20, mild, rain; 21-24, cool, fiue; 25-31, heavy rain (1.7").

Nov. (1965): Temp. 39.8°—2.2° below ave.; pree. 5.27"—.06" below ave.

1-4, dull, then rains (1"); 5-7, warmer; 8-9, unsettled; 10-12, storm of rain; 13-16, clear, windy; 17, shower; 18-19, elear; 20-21, colder; 22, overcast; 23-25, very heavy rain; 26-30, snow flurries.

Dec. (1965): Temp. 31.5°—1.9° above ave.; pree. 7.23"—2.91" above ave.

1-3, N.E. storm, heavy rain; 4-6, clear, cold; 7-11, rain, sleet, snow; 12-15, snow flurries; 16-20, warmer, some rain; 21-22, clear; 23-25, heavy rain; 26-23, colder; 29-31, suow.

ELECTION DAY (Nov. 3, 1964) WEATHER FORECAST

Prepare for the worst, this storm bursts.

It has long been a political tradition that rainy weather brings victories to the Democratic Party. It will rain in most places on Election Day in 1964. For the caudidate of the Democratic Party (not yet chosen as this forecast goes to press), this rainy weather should be a good omen. For the candidate of the Republican Party (as yet not chosen either) it would be otherwise.



THE ILL-NATURED LITTLE BOY

The original of which was published by the Babcocks of New Haven, Connecticut and Charleston, South Carolina at Sidney's Press in New Haven, in the year 1824.



There was once a little boy, who was so unfortunate as to have a very bad man for his father, who was always surly and ill-natured, and never gave children either good instructions or good example: in consequence of which, this little boy, who might otherwise have been happier and better, became natured, quarrelsome, and agreeable to every body. He very often was severely beaten by boys that were bigger than himself, for his impertinence, and often by boys that were smaller; for, though he was very abusive and quarrelsome, he did not much like fighting, and generally trusted more to his heels than his cour-age, when he had engaged himself in a quarrel. This little boy had a cur dog that was the exact image of himself: he was the most troublesome, surly creature imaginable, always barking at the heels of every one he came near, and worrying every sheep he could meet with; for which reason, both the dog and the boy were disliked by all the neighbourhood.

One morning his father got up early to go to the ale-house, where he intended to stay till night, as it was a holiday; but before he went out, he gave his son some bread and eold meat, and a sixpence, and told him that he might go and divert himself, as he would, the whole day. The little boy was very much pleased with his liberty; and as it was a very fine morning, he called his dog Tiger to follow him, and began his walk. He had not proceeded far before he met a little boy, who was driving a flock of sheep towards a gate he wanted them to enter. "Pray master," said the

little boy, "stand still and keep your dog close to you, for fear you may frighten my sheep."

"Oh! yes, to be sure," answered the ill-natured little boy; "I am to wait here all the morning till you and your sheep have passed, I suppose! Here Tiger, seize them boy!"

Tiger, at this, sprang forth into the middle of the flock, barking and biting on every side, and the sheep, in a general consternation, hurried cach a separate way. Tiger seemed to enjoy this sport equally with his master; but in the midst of his triumph, he happened unguardedly to attack the old ram, that had more courage than the rest of the flock; he, instead of running away, faced about, and aimed a blow with his forehead at his enemy, with so much force and dexterity, that he knocked Tiger over and over, and butting him several times while he was down, obliged him to limp howling away. The ill-natured little boy, who was not capable of loving any thing, had been very much diverted with the trepidation of the sheep, but now he laughed much longer, had not the other little boy, provoked beyond his patlence at this treatment, thrown a stone at him, which hit him full upon the temples, and almost knoeked him down. He immediately began to cry, in concert with his dog, and perceiving a man coming toward them, who he fancled might be the owner of the sheep, he thought it most prudent to escape as speedily as possible. But he had scarcely recovered from the smart which the blow had oceasioned, before his former dis-



position returned, which he determined to gratify to the utmost. He had not gone far, before he saw a little girl standing by a stile with a large pot of milk at her feet.

"Pray," said the little girl, "help me up with this pot of milk; my mother sent me out to fetch it this morning, and I have brought it above a mile upon my head; but I am so tired that I have been obliged to stop at this stile to rest me; and if I don't return home presently, we shall have no pudding to day, and, besides, my mother will be angry with me."

"What," said the boy, "you are to have a pudding to day, are you miss?"

"Yes," said the girl, "and a fine piece of roast beef; for there's uncle Will, and uncle John, and grandfather, and all my cousins, to dine with us; and we shall be very merry in the evening, I can assure you: so pray help me as speedily as possible."

"That I will, miss," said the boy, and taking up the jug, he pretended to fix it upon her head; but just as she had hold of it, he gave it a little push, as if he had stumbled, and overturned it upon her. The little girl began to cry violently; but the mischievous boy ran away, laughing heartily, and saying, "Good by, little miss; give my humble service to uncle Will, and grandfather, and the dear little cousins."

prank encouraged him very much; for he thought that now he had certainly escaped without any bad consequences: he went on applanding his own ingenuity, and came to a green, where several little boys were at play. He desired leave to play with them, which they allowed play. He desired leave to play with them, which they allowed him to do. But he could not be contented long without exerting his vile disposition; so taking an opportunity when it was his turn to fling the ball, instead of flinging it the way he ought to have done, he threw it into a deep muddy ditch; the little boys ran muddy ditch: the little boys rau in a great hurry to see what was become of it, and as they were standing all together upon the brink, he gave the outermost boy a violent push against his neighbour; he, not being able to resist the violence, tumbled against the next, the next against another by which means they all soused into the ditch together. They soon scrambled out, although in a dirty plight, and were going to punish him for his ill behaviour; but he patted Tiger upon the

back, who began a snarling and growling in such a manner as made them desist. Thus this little mischievous boy escaped a second time with impunity.

The next thing he met with, was a poor jackass feeding very quietly in a ditch. The little boy, seeing that nobody was within seeing that nobody was within sight, thought this was an opportunity of plaguing the animal, that was not to be lost; so he cut a large buuch of thorns, which he contrived to fix to the poor beast's tail, and then setting Tigor at him, he was extremely diverted to see the fright and agony the creature was in. But it did not fare so well with Tiger, who, while he was baying and biting the animal's heels, received so severe a kick upon his head, as laid him dead upon the spot. The boy, who had no affection for his dog, left him with the greatest unconcern, when he saw what had happened, and, finding himself hungry, sat down by the way side to eat his dinner.



Presently, he saw a lame beggar that just made shift to support himself by means of a couple of sticks. The beggar asked him to give him something, and the little mischievous boy, pulling out six-pence, threw it down just beforc him, as if he had intended to make him a present of it: but while the poor man was stooping with difficulty to pick it up, this wicked little boy knocked the stick away, by which means the beggar fell down upon his face, and then suatching the six-pence, he ran away, laughing very heartily at the accident.

At last he came to a lane which led to a farmer's orchard, and as he was preparing to clamber over the fence, a large dog seized him by the leg, and held him fast. He cried out in an agony of terror, which brought the farmer ont, who called the dog off, but seized him very roughly, saying:

"So! sir, you are caught at last, are you? You thought you

might come, day after day, and steal my apples, without detec-tion; but it seems you are mistaken, and now you shall receive that punishment you have so long

deserved."

The farmer then began chastise him very severely with a whip he had in his hand, and the boy protested he was innocent, and begged for mercy. At last the farmer asked him who he was, and where he lived; but when he had heard his name, he cried out:

"What, are you the little rascal that frightness was supported."

that frightened my sheep this morning, by which means several of them are lost? Aud do you think to escape?"

Saying this he lashed him more severely than before, in spite of all his cries and protestations. At length, thinking he had punished him enough, he turned him out of the cries and protestations. the orchard, and bade him go home and frighten sheep again, if he liked the consequences. The little boy slunk away, crying very bitterly, for he had been severely beaten and arm finding that beaten, aud now, finding that no one can long hurt others with impunity, he determined to go quietly home, and behave better in future. But his sufferings were not yet at an end; for as he humped down from a stile, he felt himself very roughly seized, and looking up, found that he was in the power of the lame beggar whom he had thrown down upon his face. It was in vain that he now cried, and entreated and begged pardon; the man, who had been much hurt by his fall, threshed him very severely with his stick, before he would part with him. He now again work with him. He now again went on, crying and roaring with pain, but at least expected to escape without further damage. But here he was mistaken; for as he was walking through a lane, just as he turned the corner, he found himself in the middle of the very troop of boys that he had used so ill in the morning. They all set up a shout, as they saw their enemy in their power without his dog, and began persecuting him in a thousand various ways. Some pulled him by the hair, others pinched him; some whipped his handkerchiefs, legs with their

while others covered him with handfuls of dirt.

At length, while he was in this disagreeable situation, he happened to come up to the same jack-ass, he had seen in the morning, and making a sudden spring, jumped on his back, bening by this means to exceens spring, jumped on his back, hoping by this means to escape. The boys immediately renewed their shouts, and the ass, which was frightened at the noise, began galloping with all his might, and presently bore him from the reach of his enemies. But he had little reason to rejoice at this escape; for he found it impossible to stop the animal, and was every instant afraid of being thrown off, and dashed upon the ground. After he had been thus hurried along a considerable time, the ass on a sudden stopped short at the door of a cottage and at the door of a cottage, and began kicking and prancing with so much fury, that the little boy was presently thrown to the ground, and broke his leg in the fall. His cries immediately brought the family out, among whom was the little girl he had used so ill in the morning. But she, with the greatest goodnature, seeing him in such a pit-iable situation, assisted in bringing him in, and laying him upon the bcd.

There this unfortunate boy had leisure to reflect; and he deter-mined with great sincerity, that, if ever he recovered from present accident, he would be as careful to take every opportunity of doing good as he had before been to commit every species of

mischief.



Continued from Page 65.

"Would you?" he replied, drawing his revolver. Approaching a window, he pointed to the letter "O" in a sign-board on the other side of the street. "That sign is fifty or more yards away. I will put six balls into that O which is no bigger than a man's heart."

In an offhand way, and without sighting the pistol with his eye, he discharged six shots. I afterwards saw all of the bullets had entered that circle.

entered that circle.

"Whenever you get into a row," he told me as he wandered off, "be sure and not shoot too quick. Take time. I've known many a feller to slip up for shootin' in a hurry."



THE
ART
OF
DIVINING
BY LINES IN THE
HAND

Englished from Latin by George Wharton, Esq., 1652

(Considerably Condensed)

He sealeth up the hand of every man That all men may know his work. Job 37:7

Observe that hand, right or left, which shows the lines most clearly, but the one not used will help to emphasize or offset trends in the other. If both hands appear to agree, eonstancy of health and fortune are assured.

THE LINE OF LIFE proceeds from wrist joint, skirts the thumb mound, ends between thumb and forefinger.

If broad, of lively color, without intersections or points, long life with few diseases. If slender, short, dissected, the opposite. When joined to HEART LINE and blessed in the angle with parallels or cross, great wit. With branches in upper part towards HEART LINE, riches and honors. If branches turn back to wrist, poverty, and deceit. Breaks anywhere denote extreme danger at age where breach appears (divide line by 70 parts and count up). Confused little lines denote diseases at age where these appear. Line extending towards ring finger denotes honor of favor from a great lady.

THE HEART LINE passes across the horizontal palm center.

Straight and continued, good health. Short, not beyond palm horizontal center, short life. Long, well up to middle finger base, long life. Cut at end by small line, poverty in old age. Tortnous or dessieated, diseases of liver, depravity, greed. If a sister line, expect good inheritance. HEAD or BRAIN LINE moves from eenter of palm base to base of little finger.

The triangle this line makes with HEART LINE and LIFE LINE determines degree of wit and courage; the less descent of triangle, the less wit. No triangle denotes a fool, a short life, a prodigal, and a liar. Unequal branches off to little finger side warn of brain weakness in men, and danger at sea; in women, of frequent sorrow and difficulty in childbearing. Equal lines, the opposite. If joined to wrist line, prudent, joyful old age. Fork or star at top under base of little finger at LINE OF FORTUNE, subtlety in managing affairs, craftiness for good or bad, riches and honors through ingenuity or the arts.

LINE OF FORTUNE crosses from base of little finger to mound under forefinger.

If long without incisions, constancy, strength in man's principal members. Short and broken, the opposite. Small branches to base of forefinger, honors. Ends in base of middle finger, vanity and hypocrisy. If cuts base of forefinger, bad temper. Upward branches to between each finger, a contentious person. Branch making acute angle with HEART LINE, sorrow. If no LINE OF FORTUNE, malevolence, contentiousness, faithlessness, iuconstancy. Confused little lines with it, sicknesses at ages proportiouate to distance from little finger to end of liue.

LINE OF ART separates wrist from the hand.

If double or treble line, good healthy body. If line nearest hand unbroken, riches; cut iu middle, bad health, want of all things. Star under base of thumb position, in women meaus misfortune, infamy. Line through ART LINE to thumb mound, adversity through relative or wife. Through it to mound at base of palm opposite thumb mound, adversity, private enmity. If such line clear, straight and long, foretells many journeys; if to top of mound, great good, prominence iupublic life. If up palm center to base of little finger, a man fit for many things; but broken before reaching base, he is a Murmurer. If proceeds to middle finger base, wise counsellor, deep thinker.

The mounds under each fluger are named for planets: Thumb-Venus; Forefinger—Jupiter; Middle Fluger—Saturn; Ring Fluger—the Sun; Little Fluger—Mercury. Prominence of mounds in general denotes influence of characteristics of these planets in an iudividual; may also serve as astrological guides. A much-elevated Venus brings cheerfulness, luxury, love, honesty, justice. If a star or parallel liues on Jupiter, man is noble, generous, beautiful, highly esteemed. If Saturn lines all run into his mound, an excellent farmer, of wise counsel, slender, tenacious, more worldly than is fitting. If Saturu lines turn away, beware. Prominence of Sun mound with favorable lines, wisdom, high mind, honors, faithfulness, political prominence. Mercury iu prominence indicates man of science, orator, poet, good merchant.

The spaces between the joints of each finger are man's three ages; youth, middle, old.

THUMB: Clear long lines under nail, riches and honor. Line from upper joint to LIFE LINE, danger from a married woman. Lots of lines lower joint, brawlers, scolders. Line all around thumb at middle joint, the hangman approacheth. Equal furrows under bottom joint, riches.

FOREFINGER: Many lines upper joint, inheritances; in middle joint, evil dispositiou. Cross lines between joints, in woman, many children; in men, bitter tongue. Woman with star in first joint is lascivious.

MIDDLE FINGER: Gridirons in joints, much unhappiness. Equal lines, fortune in metals. A star, death by witchcraft. A line whole length of finger, madness.

RING FINGER: Liue whole length of finger, noble fame. Equal lines, first joint, honor, riches. Overthwart lines, enmity of superiors.

LITTLE FINGER: Concerned mostly with merchandise and favors. Star in first joint, ingenuity, eloquence. Broken, hatched lines in first aud second joint, not to be trusted. Little lines in mound beneath predict number of wives for man. If end of little finger below last joint of ring finger—a wise, imperious person.

Postal Laws

Corrected as of April 30, 1964.

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

LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS. — FIRST CLASS.

Letters and Written and Sealed Matter, 5 cents for each ounce, local and non-local except that drop letters are subject to 4 cents for each ounce when deposited for local delivery at offices not having letter-carrier service, provided they are not collected or delivered by rural or star-route carriers.

Postcards and Private Mailing Cards (max. 4 1/4" x 6"; min. 3" x 4 1/4")04

Business Reply Cards 6 cents, Business Reply 1 oz. letters 7 cents.

- SECOND CLASS. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS. -

Entire Newspapers or Magazines containing notice of second class entry when malled by public unsealed, 4 cents for 1st two ounces, 1 cent each added 1 oz. Fourth Class Rate applies when it is lower than Second Class.

MERCHANDISE AND MISCELLANEOUS. — THIRD CLASS. (Limit of weight up to but not including 16 ounces) derchandise, incomplete copies of newspapers, printed and other mailabunsealed, 4 cents for first two ounces, 2 cents each add'l ounce-limit 16. Merchandise. mailable matter

Identical pieces of third-class matter may be mailed under permit in bulk iots of not less than either 50 pounds or 200 pieces, at the rate of 18 cents a pound, or fraction thereof. In case of circulars, miscellaneous printed matter, and merchandise, 12 cents a pound, or fraction thereof, in the case of books or catalogs having 24 pages or more, seeds, plants, etc., with a minimum charge of 2¾c (after 1/1/65, 2 ‰c) a piece in either case. Apply to postmaster for permit. The bulk mailing fee is \$30 per calendar year.

Books, catalogs mailed in packages (must be of 24 or more pages and substantially bound, with at least 22 pages printed, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 2 ounces or fraction 4 cents, each added ounce 2 cents.)

Circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, also merchandise, 4 cents for the first 2 ounces and 2 cents for each additional oz.

PARCEL POST. — FOURTH CLASS.

(16 oz. or over, incl. books, ptd. matter, except 1st class and second class papers mailed by publishers)

Catalogs and Similar Printed Advertising Matter, in bound form having 24 or more pages, welghing 16 ounces but not exceeding 10 pounds.

ZONES, Wgt. 1 lb. And not over 1.5 lbs. And not over 10 lbs. 1st & 2nd 5th Local 3rd 4th 21c 26c 56c 34c 38c 1.25 36c 50c 77c 65c 1.07 91c

Books: 10 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 5 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof—24 or more pages permanently bound, not to exceed 70 ibs. Also incl. sound recordings. Also incl., when marked "Special Fourth-Class Rate," ptd. music, 16 mm. films and catalogs (Exc. to commercial theatres), objective test material, sound recordings and mss. for books, periodical articles and music. (Do not seal.)

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Weight Limits: 70 lbs. and 100 lnches combined length and girth—except between 1st Class postoffices (Postmaster has list) where limits are: In zones 1 and 2, 40 lbs. with 72 lnch combined length and girth, other zones 20 lbs. and 72 inch combined length and girth charged as 10 pounds.

| Wt. 1 ib. but not over | LOCAL | 1-2 Up to 150 miles | 3 150 to 300 miles | 300 to 600 miles | 5 600 to 1000 miles | 1000 to 1400 miles | 7 1400 to 1800 miles | 8 Over 1800 miles |
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SPECIAL CLASSES. — DOMESTIC MAIL.

- Special Delivery: First Class Mail: Each piece under 2 lbs.—30c, over 2 up to 10—45c, over 10 lbs.—60c. Same for air, incl. air p.p.
 Parcel Post: Up to 2 lbs.—55e; over 2 up to 10—65c; over 10 lbs.—80c.
- Special Handling: Parcel Post only: Up to 2 lbs.—25c, over 2 lbs. up to 10—35c, over 10 lbs.—50c. (This service expedites mail but does not include special delivery.)
- Registered Mail: Up to \$10 Indemnity—60c; over \$10 up to \$100...75c; over \$100 up to \$200...\$1.00; over \$200 up to \$400...\$1.25; over \$400 up to \$600...\$1.50, over \$600 up to \$800...\$1.75; over \$800 up to \$800...\$1.75; over \$800 up to \$1000...\$2.00. There are special surcharges when declared values exceed indemnitles—see local Postmaster about these.
- Insured Mail: Third and Fourth Class Only: Indemnity up to \$10—10c, over \$10 up to \$50—20c; over \$50 up to \$100—30c; over \$100 up to \$200—40c,
- C.O.D.: Indemnities up to \$5—40c; over \$5 up to \$10—50c; over \$10 up to \$25—70c; over \$25 up to \$50—80c; over \$50 up to \$100—90c; over \$100 up to \$200—\$1.00. Registered C.O.D., 40c fee plus registration fee based on value of article.
- Money Orders: Limit for each is \$100. If amount of money order is from 1c to \$5 the fee is 20c, from \$5.01 to \$10 the fee is 30c, from \$10.01 to \$100 the fee is 35c.
- Certified Mail: First class only having no value, add 20c to postage plus (a) 10c for return receipt showing to whom and when delivered; (b) 35c for whom, when, and address where delivered; (c) 25c for request after mailing showing to whom and when delivered. Obtain blank coupons from Postmaster.

POSTAL RATES: International

SURFACE RATES

- Letters: To Canada and Mexico, 5c per oz., to all other countries, 11c for the first oz. and 7c each additional oz.
- Postcards: To Canada and Mexico, 4c each; 8c reply-pald. To all other countries, 7c each, 14c reply-pald. Maximum slze 6 x 4 ½ inches, minimum size 4 ½ x 3 lnches.
- Printed Matter: In general, to Canada and Mexico, 4c first 2 oz. 2c each additional oz.; all other, 5c first 2 oz. 3c each additional 2 oz. Books and sheet music, to countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, exc. Spain and Spainsh possessions, 2c first 2 oz.; 1c each additional 2 oz.; all other (inc. Spain and poss.) 3c first 2 oz.; 1½c each additional 2 oz. Publishers' second class, P.U.A.S. countries, 2c first 2 oz., 1c each additional 2 oz., all other, 3c first 2 oz.; 1½c each additional 2 oz.
- Commercial Papers: To all countries, 5c first 2 oz.; 3c each additional 2 oz. Minimum charge 12c.
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- Matter for the Blind: All countries, domestic rates apply with certain exceptions.
- Small Packets: All countries, 5c each 2 oz. Minimum charge, 25c.
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- Zone 2: All other countries 90c first 2 ibs.; 35c each additional lb.

AIR MAIL RATES

- Three-zone rate structure as foliows: $Zone\ A$: N. America, C. America, Caribbean Is.; $Zone\ B$: S. America, Europe (exc. USSR), Mediterranean Africa; $Zone\ C$; USSR, Asia, the Pacific, Africa other than Mediterranean.
- Air Mail Letters: Canada and Mexico, Sc per oz.; Zone A, 13c per half oz.; Zone B, 15c per half oz.; Zone C, 25c per half oz.
- "Other Articles": Canada, Sc per oz.; Zone A, 30c first 2 oz.; 10c each additional 2 oz. Zone B, 40c first 2 oz.; 20c each additional 2 oz.; Zone C, 50c first 2 oz.; 30c each additional 2 oz.
- Post Cards and Aerogrammes (air letter sheets): Cards, Canada and Mexico, 6c each (single). All other, 11c each (single). Aerogrammes, 11c each.
- Air Parcel Post: For detailed Information, consult your local Postmaster.

WEATHER TABLE,

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

This table, and the accompanying remarks, are the result of many years' actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldoin 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 forecast as given on page 5 and on the right hand pages of the Farm Calendars, 11 through 33 is 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 5, 11–33, 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 3.3 degrees cooler than the weather as given.

WEATHER TABLE FOR ANYWHERE

| Moon | Time of Change | In Summer | In Winter | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| | From Midnight to 2 A.M. | Fair | Hard frost, unless wind be S. or W. | | | |
| ull ns. | From 2 A.M. to 4 A.M. | Cold, with frequent showers | Snow and stormy | | | |
| rter, ful happens | From 4 A.M. to 6 A.M. | Rain | Rain | | | |
| rte | From 6 A.M. to 8 A.M. | Wind and Rain | Stormy | | | |
| 1st quarter, full uarter happens. | From 8 A.M. to 10 A.M. | Changeable | Cold Rain if wind be W.; Snow if E. | | | |
| n, 1st quar | From 10 A.M. to Noon | Frequent Showers | Cold & high wind. | | | |
| moon, last qu | From Noon to 2 P.M. | Very rainy | Snow or rain. | | | |
| 7 L | From 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. | Changeable | Fair & mild. | | | |
| new | From 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. | Fair | Fair. | | | |
| If the moon, | From 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. | Fair — if wind N.W. Rain — if S. or S.W. | Fair & frosty if wind N. or N.E.: Rain or snow if wind S. or S.W. | | | |
| | From 8 P.M. to 10 P.M. | Same as from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. | | | | |
| | From 10 P.M. to Midnight | Fair | Fair & frosty. | | | |

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

The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at hight thir 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

M. Toalda of Padua (circa 1720) asserted that the weather changes most often (85.8% of the time) when the new moon comes in; 83.4% with the full, and 66.7% with the other two phase changes. Recent studies by scientists with the U.S.W.B. and N.Y.U. show heaviest rainfall comes 3 to 5 days after the new and the full moons.

USE THIS ALMANAC ANYWHERE IN THE U.S.

The times given on the left hand calendar pages (10 to 32) are calculated (every astronomer must have some starting place) exactly for the latitude (42 deg. 22 min. north) and longitude of Boston and in EASTERN STANDARD TIME which is the time of the 75th meridian West of Greenwich, England.

To overcome the difficulties of presenting one almanac which shall be useful not only for the spot where the astronomer is standing hut also for other places, we present herewith a copyrighted system of our own whereby the times as given may be

corrected for wherever you happen to live.

Opposite the times given on the left hand calendar pages (10-32) for each day in the year for the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon and Planets you will find a capitalized key letter of the alphahet. Having the key letter for the day in question, turn to page 84 where you will find columns for each of these key letters. For your specific city, then turn to page 85 and determine the two code symbols on that page [(1)-(17) and [a-j] as well as the constant which applies to your city. Then turn to page 84 and read in the proper key letter column opposite the two code symbols the two correction figures in minutes which apply. The total correction for your city will be these two correction figures, plus the constant figure already obtained on page 85.

For example, the code symbols for Pittshurgh are (5) and "e" and the constant is +36. The permanent values of the corrections are found as follows:

| - | l . | 1 - | _~ | | | - | | 77 | | - | | - | 1 | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|------------|-----|----------------|-----|-------|
| From | A | В | C | D | \mathbf{E} | F | G | H | l T | J | K | يد | M | N | 0 | P | Q |
| p. 84-5 | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| Line (5) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Line "e" | +10 | + 9 | + 7 | + 6 | + 5 | + 3 | + 2 | + 1 | 0 | 1 | - 2 | - 4 | – 5 | - 7 | - 8 | -10 | -11 |
| Constant | +36 | +36 | +36 | +36 | +36 | +36 | +36 | +36 | +36 | +36 | +36 | +36 | +36 | +36 | +36 | +36 | +36 |
| Correc- tion | +46 | +45 | +43 | +42 | +41 | +39 | +38 | +37 | +36 | +35 | +34 | +32 | +31 | +29 | +28 | +26 | - -25 |

For cities listed on page 85, interpolate between those two nearest in latitude, respectively North and South of the desired city. No inquiries will be answered unless accompanied by postage paid return envelope.

HOW TIMES ARE CONVERTED FOR YOUR TOWN

Sunrise and Sunset. The times of sunrise and sunset at Boston on April 10 are read directly from columns 4 and 6 on page 16. The key letters adjacent to these times, in columns 5 and 7, are indices to the table on pages 84-5 whereby the times of sunrise and sunset at Boston are converted into those for other key cities, to wit:-

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Boston) 5.10 A.M., E.S.T. BOSTON Sunrise (Boston) 5.10 A.M., E.S.T. Sunrise G Correction (Column Key Letter G, page 84-5) +:38 5.48 A.M., E.S.T. Sunrise (Pittsburgh) Sunset (Boston) 6.20 P.M., E.S.T. 6.20 P.M., E.S.T. Sunset Correction (Column Key Letter +:34 K, page 84-5) Sunset (Pittshurgh) 6.54 P.M., E.S.T.

The column headed "Sun Fast" is of primary use to sundial onthusiasts. The figures therein tell how fast on each day the time indicated hy a properly sasts. The figures therein ten how last on each day the time indicated by a property adjusted and graduated sundial will he of the time indicated by a clock. On April 10 sun time in Boston will he 14 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 city (using that city's two code symbols) — page 85 — under capitalized key letter

The figures in the column headed "Length of Day" give di-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 longth of day in other localities is found by subtracting the time of sunrise from that of sunset for each locality. (See Sunrise and Sunset above.)

BOSTON

Length of day 13h 09m (From calendar page 16, April 10.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

6.54 P.M. Sunset (Pittsburgh) Sunrise (Pittshurgh) 5.50 A.M.

Length of Day

13h 04 m

Moonrise and Moonset. The procedure for finding the times of moonrise and moonset follows that for finding those of sunrise and sunset except that the constant additional correction shown below must be applied.

| ŀ | Full | BOSTON | PITTSBURG | GH, PA. |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Moonrise Key Letter April 10 Page 16 | 12.14 P.M., E.S. T. D | Moonrise (Boston) Correction (Column D) Correction below | 12.14 P.M. +:42 +:01 |
| ľ | Moonset | 2.41 A.M., E.S.T. | Moonrise (Pittsburgh) | 12.57 P.M., E.S.T. |
| l | Key Letter | * 0 | Moonset (Pittsburgh) | 3.10 A.M., E.S.T. |

| Longitude: | 58°-77° | 77°-90° | 90°-103° | 103°-116° | 116°-128° | 128°-142° | 142°-155° |
|------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 30 | 0 0 | m +1 | m +2 | +3 | m +4 | m +5 | +6 |

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

Moon Souths. It will be noted that this year this Almanac again has omitted the usual "Moon Souths" column in favor of including full continuous columns (pages (10-32) on both "Moonrise" and "Moonset". The "Moon Souths" column seemed to serve but little purpose except that of an astrological nature; to wit, at what time the moon is in the astrological sign indicated in the next to last column pages 10-32. On the other hand, the extra moonrise and moonset information would seem to be in some demand—especially among fishermen.

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 34. The procedure for converting these times to those of other localities follows that for converting the times of sunrise and sunset given on page 81.

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

| l | BOST | | April 10 PITTSBU | RGH, PA. |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| | (Latitudo 4 | 2° 22′ N.) | (Latitude | 40° 26′ N.) |
| | Sunrise Subtract length of | 5.10 A.M. | Sunrise (see pg 81) Subtract length of | 5.48 A.M. |
| l | twilight (Column | | twilight (Column | |
| l | 3 of table) | 1.33 | 3 of table) | 1.33 |
| | Dawn breaks | 3.37 A.M., E.S.T. | . Dawn breaks | 4.15 A.M., E.S.T. |
| | Sunset Add length of twi- | 6.20 P.M. | Sunset (see pg 81) Add length of twi- | 6.54 P.M. |
| | light | 1.33 | light | 1.33 |
| | Dark descends | 7.53 P.M., E.S.T. | Dark descends | 8.27 P.M., E.S.T. |
| | | | | |

LENGTH OF TWILIGHT

Subtract from time of sunrise for dawn.

Add to time of sunset for dark.

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

TIDE CORRECTIONS

To obtain the time and height of high water at any place, apply the differences below as they appear on pages 10-33 to the daily predictions for Boston (Commonwealth Pier). Where a value in the "height difference" column is preceded by an *, height at Boston should be multiplied by this ratio. The daily times of high tide at Boston are in the "Full Sca" column, pages 10-32. Daily heights are on pages 11-33.

| Boston are in the "Full Sca" column | n, pages 10-32. Daily heights are on pages 11-33. |
|--|--|
| Time He | eight Time Height |
| | iffer- Differ- Differ- |
| ence h.m. ence | e Ft. ence h m. ence Ft. |
| MAINE | PENNSYLVANIA |
| | *0.4 Philadelphia +2 29 *0.5 |
| Paymen 0.05 | |
| | |
| Bar Harbor —0 33 | +1.1 Rehoboth3 37 *0.4 |
| Boothbay Harbor0 20 - | *1.9 MARYLAND |
| | |
| Old Orchard —0 10 — | |
| 1 Ioilland O Io | |
| | +0.2 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Washington3 08 *0.3 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 4.0 |
| | -1.2 VIRGINIA |
| MASSACHUSETTS | Norfolk —1 54 *0.3 |
| | *0.5 Virginia Beach3 14 *0.3 |
| Falmouth —0 40 | *1.1 NORTH CAROLINA |
| Hyannisport +0 45 | |
| Lynn +0 05 - | $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| | -0.3 |
| Marion —3 16 | *0.4 SOUTH CAROLINA |
| Monument Beach3 06 | *0.4 Myrtle Beach3 45 *0.5 |
| Nantasket +0 10 | +0.1 Charleston -3.15 *0.5 |
| Nantucket +0 50 | *0.3 GEORGIA |
| New Bedford3 21 | *0.4 St. Simon's Island -2 51 *0.7 |
| Oak Bluffs +0 05 | *0.2 Savannah2 40 *0.8 |
| | *0.5 Tybee Beach3 26 *0.8 |
| | |
| Provincetown +0 15 | Og FLORIDA |
| | Daytona |
| Wellfleet +0 20 | Fort Lauderdale2 15 |
| Woods Hole —3 01 | |
| DHODE IGIAND | |
| RHODE ISLAND Block Island 3 21 | Palm Beach —3 20 10.3 |
| THOUR ISLAND | 1 Of the Market |
| | |
| 1 tempore | *0.4 St. Petersburg +3 58 *0.2 |
| Providence —3 11 | WASHINGTON |
| The state of the s | *0.3 WASHINGTON -3.5 |
| CONNECTICUT | Port Townsend +5 04 *0.5 |
| | "U.1 Seettle 45 37 -2.0 |
| New London —1 47 | |
| NEW YORK | OREGON +1 37 -3.3 |
| | ACT D 1 21500110 |
| Loug Beach -3 57 | 10.5 |
| Long Island Sound +0 08 | *0.7 Yaquina Head +1 12 -3.7 |
| New York City2 50 | *0.5 CALIFORNIA |
| Ocean Beach —3 57 | *0.4 Catalina Island1 33 -5.9 |
| Southampton —3 22 | *0.3 Crescent City +0 56 -5.0 |
| NEW JERSEY | Eureka +1 20 -5.0 |
| 0.00 | *0.5 Long Beach1 37 -5.5 |
| Addition Orey | *0.6 Monterey0.03 *0.4 |
| | *0.5 Point Mendocino . +0 24 *0.4 |
| Cape may | *0.4 San Diego1 35 -5.9 |
| 0.000 | San Francisco . +0 59 *0.4 |
| Seabright to —3 44 | *0.5 Santa Barbara1 19 -6.0 |
| to —3 44 | Santa Cruz +0 08 *0.4 |
| Seaside Park | 1 Dania Oruz 10 30 |
| m d mi damen den Frill Co. | a in Columns 10 and 11 of the left hand Almanac |

Example: The figures for Full Sea in Columns 10 and 11 of the left hand Almanac pages 10-32 are the times of high tide at Commonwealth Pier in Boston Harbor. The heights of these tides are given on the right hand pages 11-33. The heights are reckoned from Mean Low Water: each day has a set of figures—upper for the morning—and lower for the evening. The conversion of the times of the tides at Boston to those of Miami is given by way of illustration.

Example: Apr. 18. See page 16, column 11, for time; page 17 for height.

BOSTON

MIAMI

High Tide (from page 16) 1.00 P.M.E.S.T. April 18 High tide (Boston) Correction above High tide (Miami) Height (Miami) (9.6 x 0.3) 1.00 P.M. -3.00 10.00 A.M.E.S.T. 2.9 feet

Height (from page 17) 9.6 feet

| ALMANAC DATA — ALL POINTS IN U.S.A. TABLE FOR HINDING TIMES OF SUNRISE, SUNSET, MOONRISE, MOONSET, AND RISING AND SETTING OF PLANETS TO WITHIN 5 MIN. ACCURACY ANYWHERE IN U. S. A. (See explanation on page 81. Column key letters refer to dazes 10-32.34.) | н Б | | - 81 - 61 - 61 - 61 - 61 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 |
|---|---|--|---|
| | | | 25.54.55.54.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55 |
| | | | |
| | B O | 4) | |
| | ZE | r time zone | 1111 +++++++++++ |
| | 田区 | | 1 |
| | l H | in you | |
| | M El | For cities not listed Page 85, interpolate between nearest two in your time zone | 21110000111111111111111111111111111111 |
| | Р II | | 2000000000141000004450 90 OHHILIOUGUS |
| | — н н н | | |
| | | | 004400 04000 008440 00 F 0011111111111111111111111111111 |
| | H H | | 0211 0210 0200 04000 04000 |
| | Ŭ B | | ++++ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 +++++++ |
| | FI | | <u> </u> |
| | 田田 | | ++++ |
| | DB | | ++++ 125388 12527 12717 12 |
| | D E | | ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ |
| | B | | 711 188 189 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 |
| | | | |
| | A m | | No rise print to the state of t |
| | Key Letter from pages 10-32, 34 Minutes | Code Symbols from page 85 | 17 (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (7) (7) (7) (8) (7) (8) (7) (8) (7) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8 |

CODE SYMBOLS AND CONSTANTS — SPECIFIC CITIES – for Adjusting Almanac to All Points in U.S.A. See Page 81

| City | Time Code used symbols | | Con- stant | City | Time used | | | Con- stant | |
|---|------------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------|---|---------------|---|
| Akron, O | EST | (5) | c | +42 | Magon Co | EST | (4) | g | +50 |
| Akron, O | EST | (5) (6) (4) | l e | $^{+11}_{+22}$ | Manchester, N. H McKeesport, Pa | EST | (6) (5) | i e | $\begin{vmatrix} + & 2 \\ +35 \end{vmatrix}$ |
| Allentown, Pa | !EST | (5) | e | +18 | Medford, Mass | San | ie as | Bost | on |
| Amarillo, Texas Anchorage, Alaska | CST 150° | (4) (13) | e | $+63 \\ +14$ | Memphis, Tenn Miami, Fla. | CST EST | (4) | e | $ + 16 \\ + 37 $ |
| Arlington, Va | See | Was | hing | ton | Miami, Fla. Milwaukee, Wis. | CST | (6) | 1 | $\begin{vmatrix} +37 \\ +77 \end{vmatrix}$ |
| Anchorage, Alaska Arlington, Va. Asheville, N. C. Atlanta, Ga. | EST | (4) | e h | $^{+46}_{+53}$ | Minneapolis, Minn Mobile, Ala Montgomery, Ala | CST | (6) | d | $ + \frac{29}{8} $ |
| Austin, Tevas | CST | (4) | h c | $^{+44}_{+47}$ | Montgomery, Ala Montreal, Que | EST | (4) (6) | j b | $ + 1 \\ + 10 $ |
| Baltimore, Md Bangor, Me | EST | (5) | g | +22 | Muncle, Ind | CST | (5) | e | - 3 |
| Beaumont, Texas | EST | (6) | c | +32 | Nashville, Tenn New Bedford, Mass New Haven, Conn | CST EST | (4) (5) | d b | $ + 3 \\ - 1 $ |
| Beaumont, Texas Bethlehem, Pa Binghamton, N. Y | EST | (5) (5) | e a | +17 + 19 | New Haven, Conn | EST | (5) (3) | c d | $\begin{array}{c c} - & 1 \\ + & 7 \\ + & 16 \end{array}$ |
| Birmingham, Ala Bismarck, N. D | CST | (4) | 1 | +_3 | New Orleans, La. New York, N. Y. Newark, N. J. Norfolk, Va. Oakland, Cal. | EST | (5) | d | +12 |
| Bolse, Idaho | CST MST | (7) (6) | i g | $^{+59}_{+61}$ | Newark, N. J Norfolk, Va | EST | (5) (4) | d b | $^{+12}_{+21}$ |
| Bolse, Idaho | EST | (5) (6) | ċ | $^{+8}_{+31}$ | Oakland, Cal | PST CST | (5) | j | +25 |
| Burlington, Vt. | EST | (6) | е | + 9 | Oak Park, Ill Oklahoma City, Okla | CST | (5) (4) | e | + 7 + 46 |
| | | (6) (5) | a. e | $^{+46}_{-16}$ | Ottawa, Ont | CST EST | (5) (6) | c b | +39 + 18 |
| Camden, N. J Canton, Ohio Cedar Rapids, Ia | EST | (5) | d | +41 | Pasadena, Cal | PST | (6) (4) | g | $+\frac{8}{12}$ |
| Charleston, S. C | EST | (5) (4) | a | $^{+22}_{+35}$ | Peoria, Ill | EST CST | (5) (5) | c d | +14 |
| Charleston, S. C Charleston, W. Va Chattanooga, Tenn | EST | (5) (4) | l e | $^{+42}_{-57}$ | Philadelphia, Pa Phoenix, Ari | EST MST | (5) (4) | e | $+17 \\ +44$ |
| Unester, Pa | LEST | (5) | e | $+57 \\ +17$ | Pittsburgh, Pa | EST | (5) | e | +36 |
| Cheyenne, Wyo Cbicago, Ill | MST CST | (5) (5) | a | $^{+15}_{+6}$ | Pittsfield, Mass Pontlac, Mich | EST EST | (5) (6) | ī | $\frac{+10}{+49}$ |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | EST | (5) | b | $+54 \\ +43$ | Portland, Me | EST | (6) | g b | - 3 |
| Columbia, S. C | EST | (5) (4) | g | +40 | Providence, R. I | EST | (6) (5) (5) | a | $^{+26}_{+1}$ |
| Columbus, Ga | EST EST | (4) (5) | j e | $^{+56}_{+48}$ | Pueblo, Colo | MST | (5) | Bost | +14 |
| Corpus Christi, Tex | CST | (3) | g | +45 | Quincy, Mass. Racine, Wis. Raleigh, N. C. | CST | (6) | 1 | + 7 |
| Covington, Ky Dallas, Tex | CST | $\frac{\text{Cinc}}{(4)}$ | lnna | +43 | Raieigh, N. C Reading, Pa | EST | (4) (5) | d e | $+30 \\ +19$ |
| Dearborn, Mich | EST | (5) | - f | $+49 \\ +12$ | Reno. Nev | PST | (5) | 1 | +15 |
| Decatur, Ill Denver, Colo | MST | (5) (5) | f | +16 | Roanoke, Va | EST | (4) (4) | a | $+25 \\ +36$ |
| | | (5) (5) | <u>b</u> | $+30 \\ +48$ | Reading, Pa. Reno. Nev. Richmond, Va. Rosnoke, Va. Rochester, N. Y. Rockford, Ill. | EST CST | (6) (5) | b a | $^{+26}_{-12}$ |
| Duluth, Minn | CST | (7) | 1 | $+24 \\ +31$ | Backamento, Car | TOI | (5) (5) | 1 | $\frac{+12}{+22}$ |
| Detroit, Mich. Duluth, Minn. Durham, N. C. E. Orange, N. J. E. St. Louis, Ill. El Passo, Tex. Erie, Pa. | EST | (4) (5) | d | +13 | Saginaw, Mich Saint Joseph, Mo | ČŠŤ | (6) (5) (5) | h f | +52 +35 |
| E. St. Louis, Ill | See | St. I | Louis a] | +22 | Saint Joseph, Mo Saint Louis, Mo St. Petersburg, Fla | CST EST | (5) | 1 2 | +17 +46 |
| Erie, Pa. | EST | (5) | a | $^{+22}_{+36}$ | Salt Lake City, Utah San Antonio, Texas San Diego, Cal | MST | (3) (5) | g d | +43 |
| Fairbanks, Alaska | 1500 | (5) (17) | <u> </u> | $^{+}_{+}$ $^{6}_{6}$ | San Diego, Cal | PST | (3) | e l | +50 +4 |
| Fall River, Mass Fresno, Cal | EST | (5) (4) | b b | 0 + 14 | San Francisco, Cal San Jose, Cal | PST | (4) (4) | a | $+25 \\ +23$ |
| Galveston, Texas | CST | (3) | e | +35 | Santa Monica, Cal | PST | (4) | g | + 8 |
| Gary, Ind | EST | (5) (6) | b l | $\frac{+}{+}58$ | Savannah, Ga Scranton, Pa Seattle, Wash | EST | (3) (5) | _b | $^{+40}_{+18}$ |
| Greensboro, N. C | EST | (4) (5) | c î | $+35 \\ +54$ | Seattle, Wash | PST | (7) (4) | d | $\frac{+25}{+31}$ |
| Hammond, Ind | CST | (5) | b l | + 5 | Shreveport, La Sioux City, Iowa Sioux Falls, S. D | CST | (6) | j | +41 |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | EST | Detr (5) | oit e f | +23 | Stoux Falls, S. D So. Bend. Ind | CST | (6) (5) | g b | +43 + 1 |
| Hartiord, Conn | EST | (5) | 8. | + 61 | So. Bend, Ind Spokane, Wash | PST | (7) (5) | e f | $+5 \\ +14$ |
| Holyoke, Mass Honolulu, Hawail | 150° | $\begin{pmatrix} (5) \\ (2) \end{pmatrix}$ | a f | +47 | Springfield, Ill Springfield, Mass | EST | (5) | a | + 6 |
| Houston, Texas Huntlington, W. Va | CST EST | (3) (5) | d | +37 + 46 | Springfield, Mo Springfield, Ohio | CST | (4) (5) | a e | $^{+29}_{+51}$ |
| Hindianapolis, Ind., | | (5) | f | 0 | Stamford, Conn | EST | (5) | ç | $+10 \\ +21$ |
| Jackson, Mich | EST | (5) (4) (3) (5) (11) | e | | Stockton, Cal Syracuse, N. Y | II CUI | (5) (6) | i | 1 20 |
| Jackson, Miss | CST EST | (4) | j | $+16 \\ +42 \\ +31 \\ +14$ | Tacoma, Wash | PST EST | $\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ | h | +25 +45 +50 |
| Johnstown Pa. | EST | (5) | e | +31 | Terre Haute, Ind | CST | (5) | Í | + 5 |
| Lluneau, Alaska | 135° EST | (11) (5) | c | $+14 \\ +58$ | Toledo, Onio Topeka, Kans | EST | (7) (3) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) | b h | +38 |
| Kansas City, Mo Lakewood, Ohio | EST CST EST | (5) | h | +58 +34 +43 +21 +54 | Trenton, N. J | EST EST | (5) | e h | $+15 \\ +24$ |
| Lancaster, Pa | EST | (5) (5) | b e i | +21 + 21 | Waterloo, Iowa | CST | (6) | j h | +25 |
| Lansing, Mich | EST EST | (6) | 1 | +54 | Waterloo, Iowa W. Palm Beach, Fla Wheeling, W. Va Wichita, Kans | EST | (3) | h e | +36 |
| Lewiston, Me | EST | (5) (5) (5) (6) (6) (6) (5) (5) (4) (4) | l f d f | - 3 | Wichita, Kans | CST | (6) (3) (5) (4) (5) (7) (5) | f | +50 +38 +15 +24 +25 +36 +39 +45 +18 |
| Lexington, Ky | EST CST | (5) (5) | q | $+54 \\ +45 \\ +25 \\ +9$ | Winnipeg, Man | EST CST | (7) | | +44 |
| Little Rock, Ark | CST | (4) | | +25 | Worcester, Mass Youngstown, Ohio | EST ! | (5) (5) | a. C | +44 + 3 +38 |
| Los Angeles, Cal | 151 | (4) | g | Т 9 | Logingbrown, Onio | | (3) | | |



THE ADVENTURES OF BARON MUNCHAUSEN

Illustrated by GUSTAVE DORE

These Adventures, really a collection of "ridiculous stories" which go back through Lange, 1665 and Rabelais, 1532, to Lucian, B.C. 125, were first published in English by the renegade, Herr Raspè, in England in 1786. It is thought that Raspè had heard these adventures related by some old German baron—perhaps named Munchausen—and in writing them down gave them to the public as the adventures of this man. The original contained only five chapters (II through VI), all of which are condensed here under those numbers. By 1819, the "complete" edition contained some twenty episodes. Those herewith are taken from the T. Teignmouth Shore (London, England) edition, circa 1850. Gustave Doré (1823–83) was a famous French illustrator, engraver, painter, and sculptor.



FROM CHAPTER ONE

Setting off for a journey to Russia on horseback, I was but lightly clothed. In Poland, being sorry for an helpless, shivering man, I gave him my cloak. With this, a voice from the heavens declared:

"You will be rewarded for this charity in time." I went on. Night came. Tired, I alighted and fastened my horse to what looked like the stump of a tree. I laid down and slept on the

snow—soundly—until daylight.

Imagine my astonishment, when I awoke, to find myself in the midst of a village in a church yard. My horse was not with me but I could hear him neighing. Looking up, I saw him

hanging by his bridle to the weathercock of a steeple.

Matters were now plain. The village where I had stopped had been buried in snow. During the night, a thaw had taken place. What I had taken to be a stump for tethering my horse had been the top of the steeple. I took my pistol, shot the bridle in two, brought down the horse, and proceeded on my journey.



FROM CHAPTER TWO

One day I saw dozens of wild ducks on a lake. As my last charge in my gun had been used, I fastened a morsel of fat to my bag string and cast it into the lake. The first duck swallowed it. It quickly passed through its entire length, and a second duck swallowed it. Soon, about a dozen were strung like pearls on my line.

Joyfully, I hauled them in and proceeded home, but the prize was almost too heavy to carry. On my way, I was amazed to note these ducks had, recovering from their first shock, come alive again. Flapping their wings, they raised me into the air. Using the tails of my coat as a rudder, I directed them to my house and, by twisting the necks of the ducks, one by one, descended slowly down the flue of my own chinney—much to the surprise of my cook.



FROM CHAPTER THREE

I was at Count Przobossky's country seat in Lithuania. While at tea with the ladies, the other men left me there to see a newly arrived young horse of blood. But they found him so unruly, none of them dared approach or mount him.

Going down, I, in one leap, was on his back and worked him into gentleness and obedience. I then forced him in one leap through the open windows of the tea room. I walked him around the tea table to show off to the ladies. Finally, I made him mount the table and perform his lessons in a pretty style of miniature. He did these well and did not break any cup or saucer.

This placed me so high in the opinion of the ladies and the Count, that he gave me this horse to ride in the campaign against the Turks, under Count Munich.

As an example of how history repeats itself, see also Page 65.



FROM CHAPTER FOUR

While riding my Lithuanian horse, we drove the Turks into Oczakow and then besieged a town whose name I have forgotten. As no one else would volunteer to penetrate its walls, I went close by one of our great guns. When it was fired, I jumped onto the ball. Half way there, I decided the venture too risky as, once there, I would be hanged as a spy—an unworthy end. In the midst of this reflection, I perceived a ball, fired from the enemy camp, coming close by. I jumped on it and returned, mission not accomplished, but at least safe and sound.

On another occasion, I wished to jump across a lake. When I reached its middle I found it larger than I thought so turned my horse back to the bank for a stronger spring. The second time, however, he took off badly and we fell in. We would have both drowned had I not lifted myself up by my pig-tail, together with the horse whom I gripped tightly with

my knees.



FROM CHAPTER FIVE

Being a captive of the Turks, I was made a slave and beekeeper for the Sultan's bees. When one escaped and the silver hatchet I threw at it landed on the moon, I planted a Turkey bean and the vine of it, fastening itself to the horns of the

moon, allowed me to climb up and rescue my hatchet.

After the war, I was sent back to Russia and from there was returning by post chaise when we came to a pass too narrow for us and an approaching chaise to proceed. The postilion blew with all his might on his horn so the other chaise would stop. But no sound came from it. There was no proceeding, so I got out of our carriage and lifted it, on my shoulders, over the other one. I then went back for the horses and carried one under each arm to my coach. One of them made such a fuss I had to put his back legs in my coat pocket.

Later, at an inn, the postilion's horn suddenly made, of itself, a great "Tereng! tereng! teng! teng! Investigating, we found his tunes had become frozen in the horn at the time of our adventure at the pass. In thawing, the sounds were a

credit to the driver.



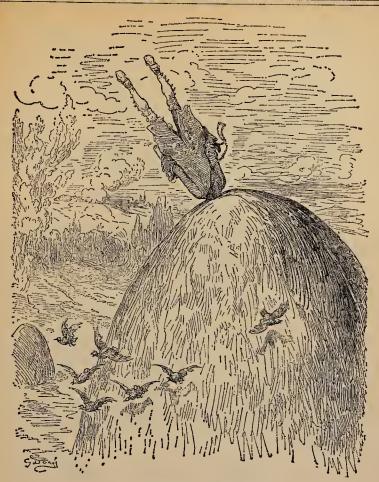
FROM CHAPTER SIX

After my safe return from Russia, I set sail, with a relative, from Amsterdam to Ceylon. While there, the Governor's son invited me on an hunting expedition. As he was stronger than I, he soon left me far behind where, while I rested, I was attacked by a huge lion. My gun failing me, I turned and ran. But alas, there before me was an huge crocodile already to swallow me.

Behind me was the lion, before me the crocodile, to my left a rapid stream, on my right a precipice infested by poisonous snakes. I fell to the ground, expecting fully to be devoured. After a few seconds, hearing a loud report, I looked up and saw that the lion, in springing at me, had overlept its mark

and fallen head first into the crocodile's jaws.

Arising, I cut off the lion's body, forced the head into the crocodile's throat, and so choked it. The skin of the crocodile measured forty-seven inches and is now in the Amsterdam Museum. From the lion's skin I had made a number of tobacco pouches which I distributed among my friends.



FROM CHAPTER THIRTEEN

During a business visit to England, I went down to Wapping to see about the shipment of some goods to Hamburg. While there, I found the noon sun so powerful and myself so tired that I crawled into one of the cannon on the Tower of London and fell asleep. It so happened that this was the 4th of June and these cannons were all fired at one o'clock in honor

of the birthday of George III.

I was shot across London, without awakening, into an haystack in a farmer's yard near Deptford. Three months later, hay being dear, the farmer decided to send the stack I was on to market. I was awakened by people ascending ladders and taking hay from the top. Still half asleep, I did my best to escape. In so doing, I fell plump on the head of the farmer and broke his neck. For this I was greatly praised as this man was a shocking miser.

Upon my return to London, my friends were greatly relieved to find me safe and sound. They had been searching

long and fruitlessly for me all these months.



CHAPTER FIFTEEN IN FULL

On another occasion I sailed from England to the East Indies with Captain Hamilton. I took with me a pointer dog, who, in the strictest acceptation of the term, is worth his weight in gold, for he has never failed me yet. One day, when by the most exact reckoning, we were at least 300 miles from land, my dog began to point. I was surprised to see that he remained in this position upwards of an hour; so I told the captain and the officers, and assured them that we must be close to land, for my dog scented game. All the thanks I got for my information was a loud burst of laughter. However, my belief in my dog was not in the least shaken thereby.

A long discussion ensued, in which my opinion was strenuously combated. At the end of it I told the captain plainly that I had more confidence in my dog Tray's nose than in the eyes of all the sailors on board his vessel put together, and I boldly wagered 100 guineas—all I had with me for the expenses of my journey—that we should find some game before half an hour was over.

The captain, who was a very good fellow, laughed louder than ever, and begged Mr. Crawford, our surgeon, to feel my pulse. He did so, and pronounced me to be in perfect health. They then began to converse in whispers: I managed, however, to hear a few sentences.

"He's not in his right senses," the captain said. "I cannot honestly take his bet."

"I don't agree with you at all," replied the surgeon; "the Baron is in perfect health. The only thing is that he has more confidence in his dog's sense of smell than in our officers' knowledge of navigation. lle'll certainly lose his bet, and serve him right."

"I've no right to take such a bet," the captain said again. "However, I can get out of the difficulty in an honourable way, by returning him his money if I win."

While this conversation lasted, Tray never moved, so I felt my opinion strengthened. I offered my bet again, and it was taken.

We had scarcely pronounced the customary "Donc with you!" when some sailors fishing in the gig, which was being towed astern of us, caught a huge shark. No time was lost in hauling it on deck; and when they cut it open, behold, there flew out of its stomach six couple of partridges!

The poor birds had been there so long that one of them had laid five eggs, which she was sitting on, and a chick was just hatching when she was set at liberty.

We reared the young birds with a litter of kittens that had come into the world a few minutes before. The eat took as much care of them as she did of her own offspring, and showed the utmost anxiety whenever one of the partridges flew away, and did not return immediately to her side. As there were four hen partridges in our capture, we managed to have one always sitting, so that our table was never without game for the rest of the voyage.

I rewarded my faithful Tray for winning the 100 guineas, by giving him every day the bones of the partridges we had eaten, and now and then a whole bird.



FROM CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

One afternoon while walking around the edge of Mt. Etna's crater, I slipped and fell in. When I came to, I was in the presence of Vulcan and his wife Venus, who seemed to like me. Soon scandal-mongers fired Vulcan with jealousy, and he hurled me into an even greater abyss than Etna's, which passed me through the entire earth to the South Seas—a course which will be found much more direct than to go round the world. I boarded a Dutch ship which happened to be there. In it, after some adventures, we were blown into a sea of milk in which was an island of cheese. Here grew grapes of milk, and corn whose ears held loaves of bread, baked and ready to eat. The nests of birds on the island held over 500 eggs in each—each one as large as an hogshead. One old bird seized our captain in its talons and dropped him in the sea.

Upon leaving the island, we saw three men hanging from the trees. We were told they were men who had travelled abroad and on their return had told their countrymen a lot of lies. I thought they deserved to be hanged, for the first duty of

the traveler is never to stray from the paths of truth.



EARLY AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES

by John Josselyn, 1672

(who came here from England in 1638)

EAGLES: The Quill Feathers of the wings of the eagle make excellent Text Pens. The feathers of their tails are used by the Indians for thin arrows. The skin of an eagle dressed with the down on is good to wear on the stomach for the Pain and Coldness of it.

OSPREY: The beaks of the Osprey excel for the Tooth-ach, picking the gums therewith till they bleed.

BEAR: The Grease of the Black Bear is very good for Aches and Cold Swellings. The Indians anoint themselves with it from head to toe, which hardens them against cold weather. One Edw. Andrews was cured of lameness and pain by sleeping on a Bear's Skin, newly flead off, with some upon him, so that he sweat every night.

WOLF: A Black Wolf's skin, worn as a coat helps old Aches in old

WILDCAT: The Grease of the Wild Cat is soveraign for all manner

of Aches and shrunk Sinews.

BEAVER: All Beavers have four Cods hanging outwardly between their hinder legs, two soft and oyly, two solid and hard. The solid Cods are made by English women into grated powder. For wind in the Belly, they use as much as will lye upon a shilling in a draught of Fiol Wine.

CODFISH: In the head of the Cod is a Bone which being pul-veriz'd and drank will stop Women's overflowing Courses notably: Likewisc in their Belly is found a Stone in a Bladder against their Navel which pul-veriz'd and drank in White-wine Posset or Ale is present Remedy for the Stone. About their Fins you may find a kind of Lowse which healeth a green Cut in short time.

SEA CALF: The Oyl of the Sea Calf is much used by the In-dians, who anoint their limbs, dians, who anoint their mass, their Wounds and Sores there-with. It is very good for Scalds and Burns; and the fume of it, being east upon Coals will bring Women out of their Mother Fits; Women out of their Mother Fits; their Skins, with the Hair on, their Skins, with the Hair on, are good to make Winter Gloves.

MUSCLES: The Scarlet Muscle hath a purple Vein which when prickt yieldeth a perfect purple or scarlet juice, dying Linnen so that no washing will wear it out. We mark our Handerchiefs and Shirts with it.

RATTLESNAKE: The Leafs of Fat in the Bellies of Rattle Snakes is excellent to anoint frozen Limbs, and for Aches and Bruises wondrous soveraign. Their Hearts swallowed fresh, is good Autidote against their Venome.

MAPLE: Of Maple Wood, the natives draw the rottenest and

make a strong Lye from the ashes wherein they boyl the Acorns from white Oak trees until the Oyl swim on the top. This corrobarates their naked Limbs exceedingly.

ALDER: For a knee Draw Alder Cut the Indian chews Alder Bark and places the bark on the wound which heals it. It is also excellent to take the Fire from a Burn. White Birch bark, ALDER: For a knee Bruise or a Burn. boyled, is used for the purposes.

Continued on page 56



FINIS



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Continued from Page J

have been a shame would have released they do on TV) us from their personal desires. That is, all except Everton (below) which believes hunting ancestors at times and Hoyt Catlin who told us before he left on a West Coast trailer vacation that (and we agree) his 29ϕ Kris Klingl buy is worth (see page X) notice here. So, we are left with a small two-inch space in which to "plugs" the free express



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which could take up two columns.

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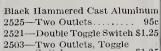
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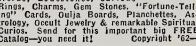


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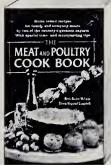
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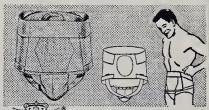
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