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PROF. F.A. HAGAR

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Ay 81 ,F306 1952

The 160th Anniversary Edition.

Qe THIS IS THE ORIGINAL ROBT. B. THOMAS FARMER'S ALMANAC FIRST ISSUED IN 1792 FOR THE YEAR 1793, ANI PUBLISHED EVERY YEAR SINCE


Photo by R. S.
UNFINISHED IBCSLNESS
Spring plonghing on farm of Georgu Hughgill, Rindge. New Itamp:hire.


Photo by John A. Iondell


Photo by R. S.
A ROADSIDE BEAUTY
Jaffrey, New Hampshire



## TO PATRONS \& CORRESPONDENTS

This is the 160th consecutive annual edition of The Old Farmer's Almanac(k). It is for the year 1952, or Atomic Year 8. In reply to the challenges of agnosticism, Communism, aggression, and jingoism, this most powerful country in the world finds its people joined with some other free peoples in the defence and furtherance of indjvidual happiness. The immediate task is seen as prevention of a third world war. Far more important, however, is the realization that until and unless the Golden Rule becomes the measuring stick of all nations and all peoples, individual happiness is not attainable. Our preparations make it clear that we know and will pay whaterer is the price of freedom.

In the meanwhile, our own house (we have found in investigation after investigation) needs putting in order. Is this the happy life, we have asked ourselves, which bears with it so much restlessness, corruption, consumption of liard liquors, cigarettes, cosmetics, comic books, insanity, divorce, et al? Have we become the captives (rather than the owners) of these scientific and material advantages we had hoped would set us spiritually free? Conservation of our natural resources, and wild life; riddance of smoke from our cities and pollution from our rivers and beaches; clearance of billboards from our highways; these programs and others of like nature are finding wide support. It is not too early to approach similar programs with regard to jet and other aeroplane noise without; radio, television, and telephone noise within; motor vehicle traffic and hazards alongside.

Concurrently, in our pursuit of happiness, we are also finding that the more jower and money we grant to our Federal and State and City and Town governments to carry out our wishes in these regulatory respects for the benefit of all of us, the nearer we approach confiscatory taxation and socialism. It could be that Education will be far more effective in bringing us to the happy existence than will the current emphasis on Regulation.
In this edition, David Morton of Deerfield, Massachusetts, has once again prepared the calendar page poetry; Benjamin M. Rice of Peterborough, New Hampshire, the farm calendars, anecdotes and pleasantries, charades, puzzles; Loring Andrews, now of Scarsdale. New York, the astronomical matter; Aoraham Weatherwise the weather. Many governmental and other private sources have been of inestimable help. An Index appears on page 110, Explanations on pages 11, 102, \& 103, Corrections (so the Almanac can be used anywhere) on 103 through 107 and on 101. A careful study of these explanations will add much to your enjoyment and knowledge of the universe.

Mrs. B. D. R., Spokane, Wash.: Your request as to where you may purchase a stone jug foot warmer as a substitute for your electric heating pad has been referred to the Society for the Return of the Double Bed. Mr. I. F. E.. Dubuque, Iowa: In reply to sour query as to how to make a rope ladder, we suggest rou first throw the rope in the air, then climb to the top of it, taking another rope with you. and simply knot the two together with cross pieces on the way down. N. W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.: With regard to your query about advertising alcoholic beverages in the O.F.A.; we respectfully submit that on and off since the publication of the famous " 130 Questions" in our edition of 1833 , we have taken the stand that the feeding of habies with gin is far more expensive than the use of milk and fruit juices. Our own hard cider makes a good cheap drink but nobody seems to want to advertise that. Jesse Buffum, WEEI, Boston: In quoting regularly from the O.F.A., as rou apparently do, on your so called "New England Almanac", early morning hour, we have noticed several times rou have difficulty in pronouncing the final " $k$ " in the credit line for The Old Farmer's Almanac(k). Harry Lauder could do it-why can't you?

In conclusion, it is hoped this Almanac may merit the continuance of the splendid support it has received from its many loyal friends. Man, however. in these things can only propose. God is the true disposer. In this then it is by our works and not our words we would be judged. These we lope will sustain us in the humble, though proud, station we have so long held, in the name of

Your ob'd servant,

June 17, 1951.


Try FELSO.
You'll see that gentle just-right suds give you the freshest, most fragrant, sweetest-smelling wash. Did you ever see whiter sheets and shirts . . . brighter, more colorful prints? Did you ever feel softer, fluffier laundry . . . or any so easy to iron? And how soft and smooth your hands are after you use FELSO.

## ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1952

In the year 1952 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon. Of these, only the Partial Eelipse of the Moon on February 10 will be risible in whole or in part from points in and east of the Mountain Time belt of the United States; the other three eclipses will be invisible from the United States.
I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, Fchruary 10, 1952. The berinning will be visible gencrally in Asia, the Indian Ocean except the eastern part, Europe, Africa, the Arctic regions, the Atlantic Ocean, North America except the western and northwestern parts, and South Anierica except the extreme southern part. 1 he ending will be visible generally in western Asia, the wostern part of the Indian Ocean, Lurope, Africa, the Arctic regions, the Atlantic Ocean, North America except the cxtrine western and northwestern parts, South America, and the extreme southcastcrn part of the Pacific Ocean. The eclipse is of small magnitude; but approximately 9 per cent of the moon's diameter will fall within the earth's shadow at maxinum eclipse.
II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, Felruary 25, 1952, invisible from the United States. The path of totality of this eclipse sweeps from a point in the South Atlantic midway between the humps of Brazil and Africa, across central Africa from Librevilte on the west coast to Port Sudan on the Arabian Gulf, thence across Saudi Arabia to Basra on the Persian Gulf and on northeastward into Russia to an ending in Siberia. As a partial exclipse it will be visible throughout most of Europe, Asia and Africa.
III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 5, 1952, invisible from the United States. The beginning of this eclipse will be visible generally in the western Pacific, Australia, Antarctica, Asia except the extreme northeastern part, the Indian Ocean, Europe with the exception of the western part, Africa except the northwestern part, and the southeastern Atlantic. The ending will be visible generally in Australia cxcept the extrcme eastern part, Asia except the northeastern part, the Indian Ocean, Antarctica, Europe, Africa, the Atlantic Ocean except the northwestern part, and the eastern part of South America.
IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, August 20, 1952, invisible from the United States. The path from which this eclipse may be seen in its atnular phase is restricterl to the South Pacific and South Atlantic except for that section of the path which crosses South America in a generally southeasterly direction from Lima, Peru, on the west coast to a point just northeast of Montevideo, Uruguay, on the east coast. As a partial eclipse it may be seen from all points in South and Central America and the islands of the Carribean except for a few of the Bahamas.

## OCCULTATIONS, 1952

There will be no nccultations of stars or planets worthy of note to naked eye observers during 1952.

## EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1952

The Earth will be in P'erihelion on January 4, 4 P.M., distant from the Sun $91,332,000$ miles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 2, 9 P.A., distant from the Sun $94,451,000$ miles.

## WEEKEND HOLIDAYS and the WEATHER

Working folks in 1952 can look forward to four three day weekends; nanely, over Washineton's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day. There is a possible four day vacation for some of New Year's, Iincoln's, Bunker Ilill, Election, Thanksgivinz, and Clristmas, New IIampshirites will have a three day respite over Fast Day but Patriot's and Columbus Day fall, respectively, on Saturday and Suaday. The full list follows with the weather expected for each:

January 1. Tuesday. Snow. Fobruary 12. Tuesday. Cold. February 22. Friday. Snow. April 19. Saturday. Showers. April 21. Nlonday. Showers.
May 30. Friday. Misty.

June 17. Tucsdiy. Clear. July 4. Friday. Clear.
September 1. Londay. Clear. October 12. Sunday. Clear.
Novenber 4. Tuesclay. Cold.
November 27. Thursday. Stormy. Dccember 25. Thursday. Rain or snow.
A complete list of all holidays appears on page 95.


Intelligent farmers know that quality-built equipment not only pays its way but makes money for them, too.

We took space in this fine almanac because intelligent farmers read it. They can afford Mack trucks even though they may cost a little more.

For more detailed information and the name and address of the Mack branch or distributor nearest you, just drop us a line.


## ouflas fhem call

MackTrucks, Inc.,EmpireState B.dg.,New York 1, N. Y. Factories at Allentown. Pa.; Plainfield, N. J.; Long Island City, N. Y'. Factory branches and distributors in ali principal cities tor service and parts. In Canada: Mack Trucks of Canada, Ltd.

## 1 . 5

| JANUARY. |  |  |  |  | FEBRUARY. |  |  |  |  |  |  | MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  | APRIL. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| MAY. |  |  | JUNE. |  |  |  |  | JULY. |  |  |  |  |  |  | AUGUST. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## SEPTEMBER.

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$\frac{\text { OCTOBER. }}{\text { NOVEMBER. }}$

## DECEMBER.

JANUARY.

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10 \& 16 \& 17 \& 18 \& 10
\end{tabular}




JUNE.
JULY.
AUGUST.





## SEPTEMBER

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JANUARY
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$-\mathrm{-}_{-1}$


JUNE.
JULY.
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AUGUST.




## SEPTEMBER.

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DECEMBER.

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Your Ford Dealer can save you time and money with his Ford-approved methods, special equipment for Fords and Ford-trained mechanics. Then too, his Genuine Ford Parts are made right... to fit right . . . to last longer.

## LAST WINTER'S WEATHER

(Nov. \& Dec., 1950 - Jan., Feb., March, 1951)
Even by Abe Weatherwise's standards last winter could scarcely be considered anything excent "Mild." Abe's forecast was for "Plenty of Snow and Plenty Cold." And even if the winter were mild, we would inagine that for most people Ahe was a hundred per ceat right. F'or the technically minded, however, Abe's idea that November was going to be "colder than most years" does not tie in well with the fact that this month, along with the rest of the winter, except March, actually averaged in temperature a few demrees above normal years. In saying that this month and December would have their full share of rain and snow, Abe was of course right. The storm of Nov. 24,25 , and 26 turned out to be the greatest catastrophe ever suffered by insurance companies operating in the Northeast, and precipitation during these two months totalled well above average (November had its 4th highest in 65 years). January, just as Abe said it would, started off cold enough ( 27 deg.) and the Boston Herald of Fehruary 1st in reviewing that month's weather, without knowledge of Abe's forecast for the last half of the month, stated that "the last ten days of the month had practically everything weatherwise" which was exactly as Abe annonnced it would-even unto a large amount of snow on the ground on Felbruary 1.
This particular snow did not last into March on the ground in Boston as Abe had foreseen it would but skiers at Stowe, Vermont, and some other northern resorts had no fault to find with the best Spring skiing in years.
In comparing Abe's forecast with those of the United States Weather Bureau and others which are made up considerably less in advance than his, Abe is seen to have maintained his position as leader in this field. Not one foresaw a mild winter and not one succeeded in giving warning of the November 24th gale or the January 31st snowstorm--the only two important storms of the season. Some went considerably wrong in February and Marcll as well as in November and December. None hit January with the accuracy which Ahe did. As most forecasts are based on averages and comparisons taken from the past, it can be assumed that rarely, if ever, will these catch an unusual extreme such as a gale, or hurricane, or blizzard. Abe does not foretell all of these always either but oceasionally his formula does turn them up . . as for example, in his forecast for next winter which follows directly below.

## NEXT WINTER'S WEATHER <br> "Stormy"

(Nov. \& Dec., 1951 - Jan., Feb., March, 1952)
November, 1951: Starts off windly and with cold rains, then with an Indian Summer which will occur earlier in the month than its traditional date there will be a few mild days. The week of the 13 th to the 20th, however, will surely be hlustery and contain at least one had storm. After that expect clear weather for a week, followed by rain or snow.
December, 1951: Cold, windy, and with snow flurries until the 13th at which date until the end of the month, rain and snow will alternate with cold northwest winds.
January, 1952: The last week is the only one which will be fine and coll. From the 18 thl to the 25 th, it will be overcast and dull-with perhaps a thaw. From the 11th to the 18th, there will be fair, cold days, followed hy rain or snow or both, and from the first to the 10th, fair weather will be continually interrupted by moderate snow storms.
February, 1952: Groundhog Day fair and clear on the 2nd will mean the winter is but half over, and will be followed with rain or snow from the 3 rd to the 9th during which time it will clear off cold and lead into a real cold spell from the 10 th to the 17 th at which time (18th to $25 t h$ ) look for a real blizzard which will peter out (25th-29th) with milder days and probably rain or heavy snow.
March, 1992: The first ten days will he unsettled ones, mild and for the most part, dull. Then from the 11th to the 17th will come storms of wind and rain and snow until this montli takes on a cold and clear pattern during the week of the 18 th to the 25 th. The end of March will be fine and warm.


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

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

## UTICA Heating System for Steam or Hot Water



Utica Radiators


Red Square Boilers

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UTICA RADIATOR CORPORATION, 2265 Dwyer Ave., Utica 2, N. Y.
Sirs: Please have your nearest dealer give me a FREE heating estimate without obligation.

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Address
City

## HOW TO USE THIS ALMANAC

The following Calendar Pages (12-35) have remained practically unchanged in format since the first issue in 1793. Those not familiar with the signs, abbreviatious, etc., should realize that the understanding of this time-honored format is easily come by - and contains for the year 1952: the angle of the sun's declination, the times of the change of the moon's phases, sunrisc, sunset, day's length, sun dial adjustments, high tides, moon rise, moon set, moon southing, moon's place in the heavens, and the moon's age-for every day in the year. On the right hand pages are expressed, by means of the symbols explained below, the relative positions during the year of the eleven planets including our sun and moon; daily tide heights, and in italic type, coursing down just to the left of the Farm Calendar, the weather which may be expected for the days which the italic sentence covers. On these right hand pages are also indicated all the important religious Holy Days of all faiths-national and state holidays-historic dates-and advice as to when the sap starts to run, birds, return, etc.

The Moon Signs used by many for planting are given in the next to last column of the left hand pages. Abbreviations used in this column are explained below and correspond to the positions on Moon Sign Man-faniliar to many--but never used in this Alnanac . . . before this year. See page 37. In the last column of the Planting Table which follows these Calendar Pages on page 38 you will find the dates which monn addicts use as nost favorable for planting.

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

## Calendar Page Explanations and Signs

On the right hand pages you will find every now and again the symbols given in Talles 1 and 2 conjoined in groups of three to give you what is happening in the heavens. See Abbreviations and Definitions on page 103.

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

$\odot)^{-2}$ The Sun.
$\%$ Mercury.
o Venus.
$\theta$ The Earth ${ }^{8}$ liars.
\% Jupiter.
$\Psi$ Neptune.

1) Saturll. ${ }_{\square}^{0}$ Pluto.

## 2. Names and Characters of the Aspects.

o Conjunction, or in the same degree. $\square$ Qnadrature, 90 degrees.
8 Opposition, or 180 degrees.

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



Consuit page 37 for Zodiacal Superstitions

## 4. Chronological Cycles for 1952.

Golden Number Fpact

15 Solar Cycle . . . . 1 Roman Indiction,
4. $\sigma_{0}$ Cancer, breast. csc|8. Im scorpio, secrets. sco 12. Ff Pisces, fect. PSC

15 Dominical Letter . . FE Year of Julian Period 6665

## Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1952.

Septuagesima Sun. Feb. 10 Good Friday Apr. 11 Whitsunday June 1

Shrove Sunday Feb. 24 Easter Sunday
Ash Wednesday
1st Sun. in Lent
Palun Sunday

Feb. 27

| Mar. |
| :--- |
| 6 |

Apr. 6 Ascension Day

Apr. 13 Trinity Sunday Apr. 20 Corpus Christi May 18 1st Sunday is May 22 : Advent

June 8 June 12

Nov. 30

## THE SEASONS, 1952

## Enstern Stundard Time

Winter Solstice (Vinter, 1951), December 22, 11.01 a.m.-Sun enters Capricornus, $V_{0}$ Vernal Equinox (Spring, 1952), March 20, 11.14 A.m. - "، "، Aries, $\gamma$ Suinmer Solstice (Summer), June 21, 6.13 A.M. - " "، Cancer,
 Winter Solstice (Winter),

## 1952] JANUARY, First Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | D | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 01 | Days. | 0 , | Days. | 0 | Days. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 235.03 | 7 | 2227 | 13 | 2134 | 19 | 2027 | 25 | 1906 |
|  | 2 | $22 \quad 58$ | 8 | 2219 | 14 | 2124 | 20 | 2015 | 26 | 1851 |
|  | 3 | 2253 | 9 | 2211 | 15 | 2114 | 21 | 2002 | 27 | 1836 |
|  |  | 2247 | 10 | 2203 | 16 | 2103 | 22 | 1948 | 28 | 1821 |
|  | 5 | 2241 | 11 | 2154 | 17 | 20.51 | 23 | 1935 | 29 | 1805 |
|  | 6 | 2234 | 12 | 2144 | 18 | 2039 | 24 | 1920 | 30 | 1749 |

D First Quarter, 3rd day, 11 h. 42 m ., evening, W.
O Full Moon, 11th day, 11 h. 55 m ., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 20th day, 1 h. 09 m., morning, E.

- New Moon, 26th day, 5 h. 26 m., evening, W.


|  | 11 | C 9101 |  |  |  |  | $3{ }^{\text {P }} 51$ PSC |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2$ | 2 W .713 o 423 | 1 | $122^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 3 | $10^{\text {P }} 556$ | $\mathrm{I}$ | - |  |
| 3 | 3 Th. 713 o 424 | C 9111 | 123 | 4 |  |  | 524 |  |
| 4 | 4 Fr. 7130425 | C 9121 | 114 |  | $12{ }^{\text {A }}$, 06 | K | 609 |  |
|  | 5 Sa. 713 o 426 | C 913 |  |  |  | L | 654 |  |
| 6 | 6 S-713 $\mathrm{N}^{4} 27$ | - 91 | 10.6 | 7 | 222 |  | 742 |  |
| 7. | M. 713 N 428 |  |  |  | 329 | - | 831 |  |
| $8$ | 8 Tu .713 N 429 | D 916 | $98 \frac{1}{4}$ |  |  |  | 922 |  |
| 9 | $9 \mathrm{~W} .713 \times 430$ | D 917 | 8 |  | 5 |  | 1013 |  |
| 1 | 10 Th. 712 N | D 918 | $8{ }^{8} 9$ |  | 6 | Q 1 | 1104 |  |
|  | 11 Fr. 712 N 432 | D 920 | $810 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | rises |  | $11^{\text {P }} 54$ |  |
|  | Sa. 712 N 433 | D 921 | 811 |  | $4{ }_{4}^{\text {P }} 57$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 S-712 12434 | D 923 |  |  | 602 |  | 120 |  |
| 1 | M. 711 N 435 | D 924 | 7 |  | 705 |  | 126 |  |
| 1 | 15 Tu. 711 N | D 926 |  |  | 80 | G | 209 |  |
| 61 | 6 W. 710 n 438 | 27 | - |  | 910 | H | 250 |  |
| 1 | 17 Th. 710 N | 29 | 6 |  | 1014 |  | 331 |  |
| 1 | 8 Fr. 709 N 4 | D 931 | 63 | $3 \frac{1}{4}$ | $11_{\mathbf{M}}^{\text {P }} 19$ | I | 412 |  |
| 191 | 19 Sa . 709 N 441 | D 932 | 5 |  |  |  | 455 |  |
| 2 | 0 S-708 N 442 | 34 |  |  | $12{ }_{4}^{\text {A }} 28$ |  | 541 |  |
| $2121$ | M. 708 N |  | $55^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  | 141 |  | 631 |  |
|  | Tu. 707 ก 445 | D 938 | $46 \frac{1}{4}$ |  | 257 |  | 728 |  |
|  | W. 706 N | - |  | 8 |  | P | 830 |  |
|  | Th. 706 N 447 | 942 | $48_{2}^{1}$ |  | 521 |  | 935 |  |
|  | Fr. $705 \sim 449$ |  |  |  | $6{ }_{4}^{1} 20$ |  | 042 |  |
|  | 4 m 450 | D 9 |  |  | set |  | $11{ }^{\wedge} 45$ |  |
| 7 | 27 S.703 м 451 | E 948 |  |  | $5_{\text {M }}^{\text {P }} 58$ |  | $12^{\text {P }} 44$ |  |
| 282 | 28 M. 702 m 453 |  |  |  | 719 |  | 138 PS |  |
| 29 | 29 Tu .701 m 454 | ® 952 | 3.0 |  | 835 |  | 228 |  |
|  | 30 W .700 m 455 | E 955 | 31 | 13 | 949 |  | 316 |  |
|  | 31 Th. 659 m 456 | E 957 | $2.2 \frac{1}{4}$ |  | $11_{\text {P }}^{\text {P }} 00$ |  | $4_{M}^{\text {p }} 03$ |  |



Where all's collapse and chaos, now, And dust of these ouszures the sun, And liznt that defled the brow Darkens with what it looks upon,

Permit the sinsing lips rehearse The scr ice for a sweeter time, A ceremonial, in verse, A presnant ricual, in rhyme:

And take your stand and stay to see
The wild and frightened and absurd
Collapsing chaos turn and thee
Before the grave compulsive word.

\section*{| घं |
| :--- |
| $\dot{a}$ |}

1 Tu . 2 W. 3 Th . $\delta \delta \Psi \quad \mathbb{C}_{\text {Eq. }}^{\text {on }} \quad$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}9.9 \\ 10.3 \\ \text { good }\end{array}\right.$ g $\oint \odot$ ठ $\mathcal{1} \mathbb{C}$ TMdes $\{9.8$ Snows 4 Fr. 5 Sa.
6 FE M. 8 Tu. 9 W. 10 Th . No U. S. $\bigoplus_{\text {debt } 1842}^{\text {in }} \quad$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.6 \\ 9.0\end{array}\right.$ will Take down $\square h \odot$ Tides $\{9.5$ run Eníph. $\begin{gathered}\text { Gr. El. } \\ \text { Eldes }\end{gathered}\left\{_{8.1}^{9.4}\right.$ Plongl Monday Thes $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.3 \\ 7.9\end{array}\right.$
Battle
of New
Hol
Hoans
La. Firat steam vessel arrived At New Orleans 1812
 12 Sa. $\square \Psi \odot \mathbb{C}_{\text {Apo }}^{\text {ln }}$ lst S. af. 局. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.7 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ St. Hilary Tides $\left\{_{9.7}^{8.5}\right.$ Squa $\begin{gathered}\text { " } \\ \text { Diving Mouse" }\end{gathered}$
 dering visit
oi Cblet
oittle Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.9 \\ 9.4\end{array}\right.$

 year 1835. of in

 As these $\quad \square \searrow \odot$ Tldes $\left\{_{8.2}^{9.5}\right.$ for days begin
to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthicn.

Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.1 \\ 8.5\end{array}\right.$
23 W.
24 Th . 25 Fr . 26 Sa . 27 FE 28 M. 29 Tu. 30 W . 31 Th .

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

## Farmer's Calendar.

My good old neighbors tell me that in the first year of their married life (some sixty years ago) one of the main roads of the town was the now lovely, but impassable, lane behind our housc. Outlined in towering naples and magnificent stone tralls, it is a foot track ouly. Of the red brick schoolhousc that stood at the crossroads of the lane and the "winter road" that wound from the center of the town up the loug valleys to the north, there is no sign, though an idle foot poking in the leaves may turn over an earth-covered brick, an epitaph to geuerations of farm boys who lived their lives out herc at the coruers.

These thousands of acres were farm land oner-fairly rich iu Hocks and grains and orchards. The four curners of yesterday are the haunts today of beaver, deer, and even an occasional bear.

Such abandoned corners are to be found throushout New Euglaud-secmiugly strauge contradictions in an age of vastly increasing popmatiou
and travel. Yet uot contradicand travel. Yet uot contradictions, really, siuce our generatious prefer to shrink to the towns and seek elbow to elbow sidewalk living and their precious three freedoms of radio, television, aud hotdog stands.

As the ages sce it, it is well for the land that the four corncrs return to the wilderness. What is lost is the heritage of character, of courage and hardiness. that belonged especially to those who loved the soil and made it their own.

1952］FEBRUARY，Segond Month．

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS．

|  | Days． | 0 | 1 | 1）ays． | 0 ， | Days． | 0 ！ | Days． | 0 ， | Days． | 0 | ， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| － | 1 | 17s． | 15 | 7 | 1.529 | 13 | 1333 | 19 | 1129 | 25 | 9 | 18 |
| 先 | 2 | 16 | 58 | 8 | 1510 | 14 | 1312 | 20 | 1107 | 26 |  |  |
| 항 | 3 | 16 | 41 | 9 | 1451 | 15 | 1252 | 21 | 1046 | 27 |  | 33 |
| 』 | 4 | 16 | 23 | 10 | 1432 | 16 | 1231 | 22 | 1024 | 28 |  |  |
|  | 5 | 16 | 05 | 11 | 1412 | 17 | 1211 | 23 | 1002 | 29 | 7 | 48 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 6 | 15 | 47 | 12 | 1353 | 18 | 1150 | 24 | 940 |  |  |  |

D First Quarter，2nd day， 3 h． 01 m．，evening，E．
O Full Moon， 10 th day， 7 h． 28 m ．，evening，E．
© Last Quarter，18th day， 1 h .01 m ．，evening，W．
－New Moon，25th day， 4 h． 16 m．，morning，E．
KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE．PAGES 103 THROUGH 107



 35 4 M． 655 м 502 е 1006 365 Tu． 654 м 503 е 1009 37 6W． 653 M 504 E 1011
387 Th． 652 m 506 E 1015
39 8Fr． 651 M 507 E 1016
40 9 Sa． 649 L 508 F 1019 4110S＿648 L 5 10 F 1021 4211 M． 647 L 511 F 1024 4312 Tu． 646 L／ 512 F 1026 4413 W． 644 L 513 F 1029 4514 Th． 643 L 515 F 1032 4615 Fr． 642 L 516 F 1034 4716 Sa． 640 L 517 F 1037. 4817 S＿6 69 L 519 F 1040 4918 M． 637 L 520 F 1042 5019 Tu． 636 L 521 F 1045 5120 W .635 L 522 F 1048 5221 Th． 633 k 524 G 1050 5322 Tr． 632 к 525 G 1053 5423 Sa .630 к 526 G 1056 5524 S－629 K 527 G 1059 5625 M． 627 к 529 G 1102 5726 Tu .625 к 530 G 1104 $5^{8} 27$ W． 624 K 531 G 1107 5928 Th． 622 K 532 G 1110 60,29 Er． 621 上． 534 G 1113


Restless, he laid his book aside, And made a pilgrimage to snow. He stepped into a worid so wide, So trackless of a way to go,

For such a small, anonymous wight, He turned and looked the way he came, And saw the house, the window light And all that knew him by his name.-.

And stepped in his own tracks, again,
To his own door . . . and rested, then.

$\dot{8}$

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

Farmer's Calendar.
This is the month of good excuses. It's too cold, too wet, too snowy, too blowy to get outside or into your barnsexcept for chores. But your farm business doesn't have to be outside or in your barns or woodlot. There is a world of work, if you would at it, inside the house and barns. And so we say February is as good a month for farm business as any other.

How shall we advise you other than we have advised before? Look to what repairs you have to do and improvements within the house. Put up new pantry shelves, scrape and refinish the floors, and if you lhave had the time and the foresight to rig up a workshop in the basement, repair the screens and paint them, mend the rakes, sharpen the scythes and saws. Or go to your desk and work out in dollars and cents what your next farm year is coming to.

Your cows will relish the cold nip of winter if there is enough sunshine with it. Rain or shine, blizzard or cold, your horses should be out a bit each day. And if it is really warm for this time of year, let them have all the hay they want on the snow and stay out as long as they will-or as long as they eat the hay.

If you have orchards, you should now be at the pruning of them. But do not touch your Baldwin trees till the first of March. Their fruit is sturdy and tough but the trees themselves are as tender as a baby's skin.
1952] March, Third Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | 0 - | Drays. | 0 , | Days. | 0 , | Days. | 0, | Days. | 01 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | $7{ }^{7}$ s. 25 | 7 | 06 | 13 | 45 | 19 | 0-23 | 25 | 59 |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 02 \\ 6 & 39\end{array}$ | 8 9 |  | 14 |  | ${ }_{21}^{20}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 4 | $6 \begin{array}{ll}6 & 16\end{array}$ | 10 |  | 16 | 134 | 22 | 0 | 28 | 309 |
|  | 5 | $5 \begin{array}{ll}5 & 53\end{array}$ | 11 | 332 | 17 | 110 | 23 |  | 29 | 333 |
|  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

D First Quarter, 3rd day, 8 h. 43 m., morning, E.
O Full Moon, 11th day, 1 h. 14 m., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 18th day, 9 h. 40 m., evening, E.

- New Moon, 25 th day, 3 h. 12 m., evening, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 103 THROUGH 107










 $7^{1} 11$ Tu. 603 J 547 H 1144 $7212 \mathrm{~W} .602 \mathrm{~J} / 548$ н $\mathrm{H} / 1147 \left\lvert\, 611 \frac{1}{2}\right.$ 7313 Th. 559 J 549 H 1150 7414 Fr. 557 J $/ 550$ H 1153 7515 Sa. 556 J 551 I 11156 7616 S_ 554 I 552 I 11159 77 17 M. 552 I 554 I 1201 7818 Tu. 551 r 555 I 1204 7919 W. 549 ז 556 I 1207 8020 Th. 547 I 557 i 1210 81 21 Fr. 545 1 558 1:12 13 8222 Sa. 543 it 559

 $8525 \mathrm{Tu} .5 \cdot 38$ I 603 - $12241010_{4}^{3} 11$ 8626 W .537 I 604 I $12271011 \frac{1}{2} 11 \frac{3}{4}$ 8727 Th. 535 G 605 J 123010 8828 Fr. 533 G 606 89 29 Sa. 531 G 607 J $12361111 \frac{1}{4}$ 9030 S. 530 G 608 J $123911 / 2$


> Whether as lion or lamb.
> Whether you roar or bleat, O stormy begetter.
> You merit a dithyramb
> For ushering in your sweet And shining better.

## $\dot{\square}$

$\stackrel{8}{8}$
Aspects, Holidays, Heights of
High Water, Weather, etc.

 3 M. 4 '11. 5 W. $6 \mathrm{~T} /$.
7 Fr. 8 Sa. 9 re
10 M .
11 Tı.
1211.

13 Th
14 Fr .
15 Sa
16 FE
17 M.
18 'Tu.
19 IV.
20 Th.
21 Fr .
22 Si.
23 FE
24 M.
25 Tu .
26 W.
27 'Th.
28 Fr .
29 Sa.
30 FE
31 M .
B
Berlit cold


Farmer's Calendar.
To quote the old Farner's Almanac of March 189. "As the sun monnts higher toward the zenith, the farmer is reminded that tue growing season is approaching, and that the earth will soon change its winter coat for its leautiful sumnier garb of ever-changing hues: and that the grovind will soon be in condition to receive the seed for the reproduction of those crops which furnish food to both man and beast." Amen, say we-an! so shall it all he ... we hope.

In ortunately we cannot today approach the bursting world of spring with the same smug sensc of wellbeing and satisfaction. We know that what we plant may grow as well as the seed planted in the spring of $18: 18$, and probably a lot better. And there will be for us the same satisfaction in our growing crops. Lut beyond that we don't know. If we gow potatucs, apples, cotton, just for example, what is our assurance: We may have subsidy on these-from a paternal government-or we may not lave subsidy. Whatever we grow, sulsidy or not, will 1.e grown with a sense of insecurity. We farmers, subsidized or not, have the feeling that we are part of a jurgling act, and we wonder when the act is going to end-or just scattcr.

Our alvice for March, as ever: spread your manure, prune your fruit trees, pay your taxes, slaughter your pigs, and get ready to prepare your ground "to receive the sced."

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | ys. | 0 , | y8. |  | Days. |  | Days. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 4N. 43 | 7 | 700 | 13 | 912 | 19 | 1119 | 25 | 1320 |
|  | 2 | 506 | 8 | 722 | 14. | 934 | 20 | 1140 | 26 | 1339 |
|  | 3 | $5 \quad 29$ | 9 | 744 | 15 | 955 | 21 | 1200 | 27 | 1358 |
|  | 4 | 532 | 10 | 806 | 16 | 1017 | 22 | 1221 | 28 | 1417 |
|  | 5 | $6 \quad 14$ | 11 | $8 \quad 29$ | 17 | 1038 | 23 | 1241 | 29 | 1436 |
|  |  | 638 | 12 | 850 | 18 | 1059 | 24 | 1301 | 30 | $1 \pm 54$ |

D First Quarter, 2nd day, 3 h .48 m ., morning, W.
O Full Moon, 10th day, 3 h. 53 m ., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 17th day, 4 h. 07 m ., morning, E.

- New Moon, 24th day, 2 h. 27 m., morning, E.
,



94 3 Th. 523 H 613 J $1250125^{\frac{1}{2}} 6^{\frac{1}{4}} 2_{2}^{2} 20$ o 715 Leo 9




998 Tu. $514 \mathrm{~g} 619 \mathrm{k} 1304149 \frac{3}{4} 10 \times 15$ i 1048 Lib 14
 roi 10 Th .511 g 621 ri $13101411 \frac{1}{4} 11_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}}$ rises - -

 10413 S. 506 G624 r $\left.1318150 \frac{3}{4} \right\rvert\, \frac{1}{4} 1046$ P 205 sco 18


 10817 Th. 500 G 629 F $1329164_{\frac{1}{4}}^{4} 5$ 10918 Fr. 458 G 630 ri $1332165_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}} 6$ $11019 \mathrm{Sa} .456 \mathrm{~g} 631 \mathrm{~L} 13351766_{2}^{1} 7 \frac{1}{4}-235 \mathrm{~L} .754$ AqR 25
 11221 M. 453 F 633 L $1340178 \frac{1}{2} 96322$ I 931 PSC 27
 11423 W .450 F 635 L $13451710 \frac{1}{4} 10 \frac{1}{2}$ 4, 407 F 1106 ari 29 ${ }_{115} 24$ Th. 449 F 637 L $13481811 \quad 11_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}}$ ${ }_{11625} 12 \mathrm{Fr}$. 447 F 638 L $133511811 \frac{3}{4}$ -






 2 W. Jesus Cbrist crucitled-33 A.D. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.7 \\ 7.5\end{array}\right.$ winds Harvard LLD degree $\mathbb{C}_{\text {apo }}^{\text {in }}$. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.4 \text { from } \\ 7.5\end{array}\right.$ Great
Grass Seven
Sorrows Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.3 \\ 7.7\end{array}\right.$ the Frre ner now. $\delta \not \subset \bigodot^{\text {lnf. }}\left\{_{8.1}^{8.4}\right.$ East,
 Cain born,
Abei slain. $\quad$ Tiàes $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.9 \\ 9.0\end{array}\right.$ $\left[10^{\text {th LaLune }}\right.$ Rousse $] \mathbb{C}_{\text {Eq. }}^{\text {on }} \quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.2 \\ 94\end{array}\right.$
for man
 First day $8 \Psi \odot \delta \Psi \mathbb{C}\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.4 \\ \text { Passover } \\ 10.1\end{array}\right.$ beast.

玉aster Đav Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.5 \\ 9.1\end{array}\right.$
rain $\mathrm{Pan}_{\text {Day }}$ Am. $\mathbb{C}_{\text {low }}^{\text {rides }}$ Hol. Nol. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.4 \\ 8.9\end{array}\right.$ raises Titanic cain.
 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ave date last } \\ & \text { killing frost }\end{aligned} \delta \Varangle \neq 9$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.0 \\ 8.5\end{array}\right.$
 Vandenberg
died 1951 Patriots' D. Hol. Me., Mass. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.7 \\ 9.3\end{array}\right.$
 Fast Hol. $\mathbb{C l}_{\text {Day }}^{\text {On }}$ N. Tides $\{10.1$ warm

showers St, George o $2 / \mathbb{C}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}11.0 \\ 11.0 \\ \text { which }\end{array}\right.$ $\left[22^{\text {ni } 1}\right.$ The Quail saved the Israelites $]\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.1 \\ 11.0 \\ \text { bring }\end{array}\right.$ St. Mark $豸$ Anh. Tides $\left\{\frac{9.8}{=}\right.$ out Confèd. Mem. Hol. Fla. $\{10.9$ Day
 Mars was $\mathbb{C}^{\text {rumb }}$ Fast Hol. $\{10.1$ Conceived $\mathbb{C}_{\text {higli }}^{\text {In }}$ Day N.H. "My Soul


May is God's $88 \odot$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.1 \\ 97\end{array}\right.$

rds blest"
Churcbill

The chains of winter are shaken off at last and Nature goes to its business of breeding, borning, growing. That the swallows shall return at the same time to the same place year after year to begin their mesting, that the dens of the foxes and rabbits and woodchucks have been widened. cleaned, and made snug for the litters already therethese are wonderful and orderly procedures that the farnier has little time or patience to consider.
But the farmer's way and the way of lirds and all wildlife about him follow each the pattern of spring. With this difference. It is the farmer's knowledge to plan and plant his fields, to grow and fatten his flocks, to sell and make subsistence and caslu for the future for more breeding and growing. While it is the instinct of the birds and the heasts to multinly their own according to their natural calendar-as demanding and as exact as the calendar on the farmer's kitchen wall.

When the farmer takes his feet out of the oven along the latter part of March, he comes by what cnergy he may from a sense of urgency. His fields are hungry for his plowhungry for the sowing. There is for him a duty and a clarion call of crons he must make.

Yet, in truth, he is but a proprietor of spring-fulfilling at best the dutjes of a rich uncle or a wet nurse. Let him look from the broken blue shells of eggs beneath his apple tree to the nest of living birds above. Where is his pride then?


D First Quarter, 1st day, 10 h .58 m ., evening, W.
O Full Moon, 9th day, 3 h. 16 m., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 16 th day, 9 h. 39.m., morning, W.

- New Moon, 23rd day, 2 h. 28 m., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 3 1st day, 4 h. 46 m., evening, E.

 123 2 Fr. 438 f 646 m 140819
124 3 Sa. 436 E 647 m 141019
125 4 S. 435 E 648 m 141319

1276 Tu. 432 E 650 м $1418198 \frac{1}{2}$
I28 7 W. 431 E $651 ल 1120199 \frac{1}{4}$
1298 Th. 430 E 652 M! $1422191010 \frac{1}{4}$
1309 Fr. 429 E $653 \mathrm{M} 142+1010_{4}^{3} 10^{\frac{3}{4}}$

I3211S-426 E 655 M (1429:19-
I 3312 M .425 E $656 \mathrm{M} 1431190 \frac{1}{4}$
 r 3514 W. 423 E 659 M 1435192 I3615 Th. 422 E 700 M 1437193 13716 Fr. 421 D 701 N 1440194 138 17 Sa. 420 D 702 N 1441195 I $3918 \mathrm{~S}_{-} 419 \mathrm{D} 703 \mathrm{~N} 1443196 \frac{1}{4}$ 140 $19 \mid \mathrm{M} .418$ D $70+\mathrm{N} 1445197^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 141 20 Tu. $417 \mid$ D $70.05{ }^{-1} 1447|19| 8 \frac{1}{4}$ 14221 W .417 D $706 \mathrm{~N}^{2} 144919$ 91 14322 Th. 416 ㄷ $707|N| 1451 \left\lvert\, 1910^{\circ} 10 \frac{1}{4}\right.$ 14423 Fr. 415 D 707 N $14521910 \frac{3}{4} 11$
14524 Sa. 415 D 708 N $14541911 \frac{1}{2} 11 \frac{3}{4}$
14625 S_ 414 D 709 N $145519-$
 14827 Tu. 413 D 711 N 1458191 r 49 28 W. 412 D $712 \times 15001912 \frac{3}{4}$ I50 29 T'h. $412 \mid$ D 713 N $1501182_{2}^{1}$ r 5 1 $30 \mid$ Fr. 411 D $714 \times 1502183^{\frac{1}{4}}$
I 52 31|Sa. 411 D $\left.714|n| 1504184 \frac{1}{4} \right\rvert\,$

| 4 | 941 p | $12 \times 4$ | SGR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1041 P | 157 S | SGR 18 |
| 13 |  | 300 c | CAP 19 |
| $2 \frac{3}{4}$ | - | -401 c | Cap 20 |
| $3 \frac{3}{4}$ | 12 A 0 S N | - 458 A | AQR 21 |
| $4{ }_{4}^{3}$ | 1238 m | r 551 A | AQR 22 |
| 5 | 104 K | k 641 P | PSC 23 |
|  | 126 J | J 728 | PSC 24 |
| $7 \frac{3}{4}$ | 148 | I 814 | ARI 25 |
| $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 210 G | a 900 A | ari 26 |
| $9{ }^{1}$ | 235 E | - 948 | 7 |
| $10 \frac{1}{4}$ | $3_{\text {and }}^{\text {A }} 03 \mathrm{D}$ | 1038 T | TA |
| 11 | sets - | $-11{ }_{\text {N }}^{\text {A }} 30$ | 9 |
| 113 | $8_{\text {m }}^{\text {p }} 358$ | P $12^{\text {P }} 23$ | M |
| $0 \frac{1}{4}$ | 928 P | P 118 | G'M 2 |
| 1 | 1012 P | P 210 C | CNC |
| $1 \frac{3}{4}$ | 1048 o | - 300 c | CNC |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1117 N | - 347 | Leo |
| $3{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | $11_{\mathbf{1}}{ }^{\text {P }} 11 \mathrm{~L}$ | L 432 L | LEO |
| $4$ |  | - 514 L | LEO 7 |
|  | $12^{\wedge}{ }^{\wedge} 02 \mathrm{~K}$ | k/ $5_{4}^{\text {P }} 54$ /v |  |



The flower's fortune is her sudden brightness, Coined in the dark, and squandired in the sun With such a prodigal, unthinking lightness As gives no hint how' hardly it was won.
Come fall, the stalk will stand most lndiscreetly
Stripped and denuded, not worth thlnking of,-
But knowng she had won our hearts, completely,
The day our eyes tirst looked on her with love.

| $\begin{array}{l\|l} \dot{y} & \dot{B} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 1'L'h. $^{\text {a }}$ | Sl. philip\& James $\mathbb{C}_{\text {Apo }}^{\text {in }}$. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { \% } \\ 7.8 \\ \hline .8\end{array}\right.$ |
| 2 Fl . |  |
| 3 Sa . |  |
| 4 FE |  |
| 5 M . | Sherkshire Gale $\begin{aligned} & \text { Son } \\ & \text { loverdue. }\end{aligned}$ |
| 6 '1' |  |
| W. |  |
| 8 'h |  |
| 9 Hr | Concress thanks ${ }^{\text {Dewey }} 18989.2{ }^{9.2}$ your kite. |
| Sa. |  |
| FE | $4(t)$ S.a. 色. The Three $\{\overline{9.8}$ Moist |
| IL. |  |
| 'T |  |
| W | are lighted Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.6 \\ 9.0 \\ \text { by the }\end{array}\right.$ the |
| T' |  |
| Fr. |  |
| Sa. |  |
| F | Liog. \%. Amerlean ${ }_{\text {Day }}$ Tides $\{9.5$ |
| M. | $\left[18^{\text {th }} \delta\right.$ in $\left.\left.98 \mathbb{C}_{\text {Eq4. }}^{\text {on }}\right].\right]$ Mlnor $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.5 \\ 10.0 \\ \text { So- }\end{array}\right.$ |
| $20{ }^{\prime}$ Tu |  |
| 17. |  |
| 22 Wh. |  |
| 23 Fr . |  |
| 24 Sa |  |
| 25 FE | S. af. Asc. © ${ }_{\text {chlg }}^{\text {rus }}$ R Mingation $\{\overline{8.9}$ |
| M. |  |
| 27 'lu. | Dunkerque, Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}100 \\ 85 \\ 8040\end{array}\right.$ now |
| 28 W | "Fmpress of Tldes $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.3 \\ \text { Treland" }\end{array}\right.$ the |
| 29 Th |  |
| 0 Fr . | Memorial Day ${ }_{\text {Shev }}^{\text {Shers }}$ vot $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.9 \\ 8.2\end{array}\right.$ really $\}$ |
| Sis. |  |

Farmer's Calendar.

Each year we farmers welcome newer and more deadly means of destroying the pests that assail us. The companies that provide us with the materials for doing so are quick to tell us (and we have the considered recommendations from our Extension Service. County Agents, and other Agricnitural Agencies) what we should use.

While it is true that any literate person knows what the word poison means-and. presumably, all illiterate persons riglitly interpret the skinl and crossbones on poi-sons-and true that no recommenrlations from any of our agricultural serviecs have come. so far as we linow, without exnlicit warnings abont the liandings of snch noisons-still the fact remains that these moisnus are frortuently misused, and will nohably continue to be misuserl.

IIaste. confusion sometimes, the frenment nect for annlicaifons of these moisons at nicht time or after terribly lous wontrs of handling them till the handler is "done in"-or the last-minute need to eall on inernerienecd lieln-under sheh cirmmstauces human enAnrance and cantion may not curelv and safely guard arainet these noisons.
Masks, goggles. rubber mloves. off.-prerantions. road, mercury, organic plonsnhorns ptr.-moisons.

Onr $\$ 64.00$ guestion. Can't we find poisons (if we have to have them) that will fon the ioh on masts and not poison humans?

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.


O Full Moon, 8th day, 12 h. 07 m ., morning, W Last Quarter, 14th day, 3 h .28 m. , evening, W. New Moon, 22nd day, 3 h. 45 m., morning, E.
D First Quarter, 30th day, 8 h .11 m ., morning, E.
KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 103 THROUGH 107







 160 8, S. 407 of 20015131711
 16210 Tu .406 of 21 o 151516 0 $\left.00_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 1006 \mathrm{~N} \right\rvert\, 149 \mathrm{CAP} 17$

 16513 Fr. $406 \mathrm{c} / 723$ o $1516162_{4}^{3} 3 \frac{1}{2} 1131$ J 437 psc 21
 $16715 \mathrm{~S}-406$ c $72301517154_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 5 \frac{1}{2}-\quad-\quad 612$ Arı 23

















This blue bell that is morning has a tonque For silence, that is high and round and blue. Heard before sound, and after, and beyond.
To hear the tolling when the bell is rung, Here is the two-fold thing you have to do: Lock up the ear and put it under bond

Not to encroach upon the eye grown fond Of more than seeing, seeing such as grew Another sense for takine what is sung
By a round sea, and by a sky as round, where a blue bell is belling without sound.

| $\dot{5}$ | $\dot{x}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\dot{\theta}$ | $\dot{\theta}$ |

1 FE
2 M.
3 Tu.
4 W .
5 Th .
6 Fr.
7 Sa .
8 FE
9 M.
10 Tu.
11 W .
12 Th.
13 Fr . 14 Sa .
15 FE 16 M. 17 Tu 18 W. 19 Th. 20 Fr . 21 Sa.

26 Th.
27 Fr .
28 Sa.
29 FE 30 M .




 fair

 1944 Tides $\frac{10.0 .6}{}$ $\left[8^{\text {th }}\right.$ Underground and Invasion Moon $\}$ good
 $\left[8^{\text {th }}\right.$





 sacred Heart Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.88 \\ \hline 9\end{array}\right.$ Winds are Tides $\{9.0$ high,






 $\underbrace{\text { Gen }}_{\text {Gen Custer }} \mathbb{C}$ Sian hy Indians 1876.

Tide $\{9.7$
rain
 Marra. This. Day ( 29 ht ) Tidee \{9.17 the
 ah〇 ohd Tides $\{8.95$ rule.

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

Farmer's Calendar.

Mother's kitchen business really got into swing this monta. And that business was, of course (besides the three square mears a day wnen the mea fork got called in), the matter of preserving anu canming. June was the month for wha strawberrles, and if us kids were up and coming in our picking and hullng, there would be wild strawnerry jam for the next twelve months. And if there was ever anytning better than mother's wild strawnerry jam mounded up and oozing over on a slice of home-maue bread, we have never known it--unless it were her raspberry jam and "plum-rum" (to come later in the season) or the sweet cherries in their Mason jars, or the small fruits jam (strawberries, raspberries, cherries, currants), and rnubarb and strawbery for pics.
The basement seemed to take on a special and promising coolness when we walked in from the hot June fieldsjust to look at mother's growing battery of preserves.

Of course, all these were but the first perceptible swelfing of the pregnant shelves. Later there would be such solid stuff as beans, yeas, corn, chicken, chicken soup, plums swimming in their scarlet liquid, blueberries, golden jar's of pears, a phalanx of mincemeat (made from venison), grape juice, and tawny "Christmas" squash waiting ing only hot crust and spices.
No one ever thought to tot up the hours mother spent on all these good things. Certainly not mother. They were her pride and loves.

|  | Days. | 0 , | Days. | 0 ) | Days. |  | Days. | 01 | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | 1 | 23N. 05 | 7 | 2233 | 13 | 2146 | 19 | 2047 | 25 | 1934 |
| g | 2 | 2301 | 8 | 2226 | 14 | 2137 | 20 |  | 26 | 1921 |
| \% | 3 | $22 \quad 56$ | 9 | $22 \quad 19$ | 15 | 2128 | 21 |  | 27 | 1908 |
| ${ }^{\circ}$ | 4 | $22 \quad 51$ | 10 | 2211 | 16 | 2118 | 22 | 2012 | 28 | 1854 |
| $\stackrel{\infty}{8}$ | 5 | $22 \quad 45$ | 11 |  | 17 | 2108 | 23 | 2000 | 29 | 1839 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 6 | $22 \quad 39$ | 12 |  | 18 |  | 24 | 1947 | 30 | 1825 |

O Full Moon, 7 th day, 7 h. 33 m. , morning, E.
© Last Quarter, 13 th day, 10 h .42 m ., evening, W. New Moon, 21st day, 6 h. 30 m ., evening, E.
D First Quarter, 29th day, 8 h .51 m ., evening, W.

## 

 184 2 W. 411 of 725 ol 151412 6 6




 190 8 Tu. 415 c|724 o $15091111 \frac{1}{2}$ 191 9 W. $415 \mathrm{C} / 723$ o 15081100

 193 11 Fr . $417 |$| 1 |
| :--- |




 I98 16 I99 $17 \mathrm{Th} .422 \mathrm{D} 719 \mathrm{~N}|1457| 10$

 20220 S-4 4 D $716 \mathrm{~N} 14521010 \frac{1}{4} 10 \frac{1}{4}$ $2{ }^{4} 45 \mathrm{~B} \quad 1050$ CNC 28 20321 M. 425 D 715 N 1450 9 $10 \frac{3}{4} 11$
 20523 W. 427 D 714 N 1446 9- 0











O Full Moon, $\overline{5}$ th day, 2 h. 40 m., evening, E.
c Last Quarter, 12 th day, 8 h. 27 m., morning, W.

- Neiv Moon, 20th day, 10 h. 20 m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 28th day, 7 h. 03 m., morning, E.
KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE. PAGES 103 THROUGH 107




 $2 \mathrm{I} 8 \mathrm{5} \mathrm{Tu} .440 \mathrm{E} 659 \mathrm{~m} / 14191010 \frac{1}{2} 10 \frac{3}{4}$ rises
 2207 Th. 442 е 657 m 141510 — $0 \frac{1}{4} 802 \mathrm{~J} 107 \mathrm{PSC} 16$ 22 I 8 Fr. 443 е 656 m $1412100 \frac{1}{2} 11826 \mathrm{H} 158 \mathrm{PSC} 17$

 22411 M. 446 F $652 \mathrm{~L} 14051133_{2}^{1} 944 \mathrm{D} 426 \mathrm{TAU} 20$
 22613 W .448 F6 649 L 140011.5 22714 Th. 450 F 647 L 145811 . 6 6 $\frac{1}{2} 11_{4}^{\text {P }} 47$ A $22815 \mathrm{Fr} .451 \mathrm{~F} 645 \mathrm{~L} \left\lvert\, 455117 \frac{1}{4}\right.$ 22916 Sa .452 F 644 L $1353128 \frac{1}{4}$ ${ }^{2} 3017$ S_ 453 F 643 L $135012909 \frac{1}{4} \quad 144$ B 936 CNC 27 23 I 18 M. 454 F 641 L $1348129 \frac{3}{4} 10 \quad 247$ D 1023 LEO 28 23219 Tu. 455 F 640 L $13451210 \frac{1}{2} 10 \frac{1}{2} 3$ 3 50 E 1107 LEO 29 23320 W. 456 F 638 L $13421211^{1} 11 \frac{1}{4}$ 23421 Th. 457 F 637 L $13401311 \frac{3}{4} 11 \frac{3}{4}$ 23522 Fr. 458 н 635 ц 133713 - $0 \frac{1}{4}$ 23623 Sa. 459 F 634 к $1334130 \frac{1}{2} 0$ 23724 S. 500 к 632 к 133214 23825 M. 501 G 630 к 132914 23926 Tu. 502 G 629 к 132614 $24027 \mathrm{~W} .503 \mathrm{G} 627 \mathrm{~K} 1324153 \frac{1}{4}$ 24 I 28 Th. 504 G 625 K 1321154 24229 Fr .505 G 624 K 1318155 24330 Sa. 507 G 622 K 1316166 24431 S-5 08 G $620 \mathrm{~K} 1313167 \frac{1}{4} \quad 7 \frac{1}{2} 12_{\mathrm{M}}^{\text {A }} 19$ B $8_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 55$ CAP 11


Here is a flower that asks
A slow season ．．．a slow sun．
An acre away from tasks To do and never done． By the field where it basks
The road runs，the men run．

For once，lean on the rail，
Idle，and lost，and sunning
Yourself in the high and hale
slow sun－till your sloth and cunning Shall win，as cannot fail， A guerdon lost in running．

\section*{| $\dot{5}$ |
| :--- |}

8

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

## Farmer＇s Calendar．

1 Fr ． 2 Sa． Lammas Day． Pilgrims left
Holland 1620 Hol ．
Col ．

Tides $\mathbb{C}^{\text {rides }} 10$ des $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.1 \\ 9.9\end{array}\right.$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}8 \\ 8.8 \\ 10.8\end{array} \quad h\right.$ Transilg，Year＇s hish tide $\{10.4$ thought． Name Jesus Tides $\{10.7$ Thermopylae OGr．Hel． Q Gr．Hel．（C on $\{11.6$ 480 B． Nagaski atom bomb 1945

13 W.
14 Th. 15 Fr.

9tち ふa．さ Hay fever $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gr．Hel．of St } \\ & \text { St }\end{aligned}$ begins 7 Lat．S． Watch $\{11.2$ for the $\{10.8$ and fiery $\{10.6$ shine Tears $\{10.6$ shine， ロ21 © Law－ 10.2 $\left[12^{\text {th }}\right.$ б冬 $\odot$ Int．

16 Sa. 17 FE
18 M． 19 Tu 20 W ． 21 Th ． 22 Fr. 23 Sa． 24 FE 25 M． 26 27 W. 28 Th 29 30 Sa ． 31．FE

Japan surrendered
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Japan surrendered } & \text { Hol．} & \text { Tides }\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.0 \\ 1945 \\ 9.2\end{array}, ~\right.\end{array}$ Assumption $\mathbb{C}_{\text {liligh }}^{\text {runs }}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}7.8 \\ 9.2 \\ \text { Cools }\end{array}\right.$
 11th $5 . a .73$. Tides $\{9.4$
virginia Dare
born 1567
б审 $\mathbb{C} \mathbb{C}_{\text {Apo．}}^{\text {in }}$
Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.3 \\ 9.5\end{array}\right.$
$\bigodot_{\text {Eclipse }}^{\text {Annular }}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.9 \\ 9.7\end{array}\right.$
King＇s Chapel $\not \boldsymbol{y}^{\text {stat．in }}$ rides $\{9.1$ for Reop＇d 1754 Y li．A．
 Dog Days end

$\left[24^{\text {th }} \delta h \mathbb{C} \delta \Psi \mathbb{C}\right]$ Slavery abolished Tides ${ }_{9.7}^{8,9}$
 colonies Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.6 \\ 9.6 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$
ashore ${ }^{1833}$ John the Baptst Y Cir $^{2}$ Jom tiv $\mathbb{C}^{\text {rides }\{8.1}$
 This day borrow from February．

How did the early settlers in tue whderness keep track of time？They nsed a litter catendar！simpliciry itserf！
Settlers would naturally have some ammals，domestic or captured wild life．O．K． They segregated the males from the temales until a pre－ determined day in the spring， April 1st if they could find out when it was，or the fnll moon，say，when they mated them and sent them all off to a flying start．Now they were set！On the 11th day there－ after the possums would pop， the white mice the $22 n d$ ，the rabloits the 30th，the ferret the foth，the hog the 63rd，the hog the 120th，the sheep the 150 th ，the horse the 346 th ，and the walrus the $36 \overline{t h}$ ，and there they were：And Ma and the cow at 280 ，and the ele－ phant at 600 gave them addi－
a tional checks．It was really a cinch．Sunpose they wanted to give a neighbor a note， they merely saill：＂1 Rabhit from date I promise to pay－＂． But，you may ask，how many， possums ago did they plant the spinach？Elementary ：they went to the possum pen and counted the animals，divided by 18 ，and there was the an－ swer．They could invite their friends for a Walrus Eve Party．Once they could find out when January 1st came they could start fresh and be in step with a regular cal－ entar．
If you have been in the same＂uluandary．this will get yon out．－By E．F．Hinkle．
P．S．Also see page 93 of this edition．

## 1952] SEPTEMBER, Ninth Month. <br> ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

| $\dot{\circ}$ | Days. | 0 , | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. | 0 , | Days. | 0 | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 8N. 08 | 7 | 5 | 55 | 13 |  | 38 | 19 |  | 25 | 1 | 01 |
|  | 2 | 746 | 8 | 5 | 32 | 14 |  | 15 | 20 | $0 \quad 56$ | 26 | 1 | 25 |
|  | 3 | 724 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 15 |  | 52 | 21 | $0 \quad 32$ | 27 | 1 | 48 |
|  | 4 | 712 | 10 | 4 | 47 | 16 |  | 29 | 22 | 0n. 09 | 28 | 2 | 11 |
|  | 5 | 640 | 11 | 4 | 24 | 17 | 2 | 06 | 23 | 0s. 14 | 29 | 2 | 35 |
|  | 6 | $6 \quad 17$ | 12 | 4 | 01 | 18 | 1 | 42 | 24 | $0 \quad 38$ | 30 | 2 | 58 |

O Full Moon, 3rd day, 10 h .19 m ., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 10th day, 9 h. 36 m ., evening, E.

- New Moon, 19th day, 2 h. 22 m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 26th day, 3 h .31 m ., evening, E.



247 3 W. 511 G 615 K $1304171010 \frac{1}{2}$ rises $-11_{\text {P }}^{\text {P }} 43$ PSC 15
2484 Th. 512 G|614 K $130217 \mid 11$





 25511 Th. 519 н 602 J $12421944 \frac{1}{2} 4 \frac{3}{4} 1032$ B 549 G'M 22



 26016 T'u. 525 H. 553 J $122821 \left\lvert\, 9 \frac{1}{4} 9 \frac{1}{2}\right.$






 26824 W. 533 I 539 I $1205 \mid 24$ 2 $2 \frac{1}{4} 806$ B 346 SGR 6
 27 I 27 Sa. 27228 S-5 57 J 531 H $1154255_{\frac{3}{4}}^{5 \frac{1}{4}}$ — -741 AQR 10 27329 M. 539 J $530 \mathrm{H} 1151256 \frac{3}{4} 7 \frac{1}{4} 12$ A 36 D 836 AQR 11 $27430 \mid$ 'u. 540 J 528 H 114826 S

Over the valiey，now，the sincle bell， Distant and $s$ weet，is putting time away．
Man without time is different．．．In the spell Of this ambiguous hour，not nieht，not day， He leans in doorways，easy and remote，

Listening and not listening to the sound， The hard hand lax and limp in the loose coat， The unseeing eye roving the seeded ground． And there is nothing time can say or do：

| E | Aspects，Holldays，Heights of High Water，Weather，etc． |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1／M． | Lábor lay Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}9.0 \\ 10.7\end{array}\right.$ Win ！$y$ |
| $2{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{Tu}$ | New style adopted 1752 Tiden $\left\{\begin{array}{r}9.7 \\ 11.2\end{array} \quad\right.$ mastly |
| 3 W |  |
| 4 Th ． |  |
| 5 Fr ． | Acadians exiled 1755 Tides $\{1.2$ bright， |
| 6 S | Mich，Fires $1881 \quad$ Tides $\{114$ |
| 7 FE | 12 th S．a．73．Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.9 \\ 11.1\end{array}\right.$ all |
| 81 | $\underset{\text { Virgin Mary }}{\text { born }}$ ¢ $\mathbb{C}$ E Maine Ele $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.3 \\ 10.7\end{array}\right.$ day |
| 9 ＇「u． |  |
| W． | ＂Don＇t Give Up Jides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.8 \\ 9.8\end{array}\right.$ |
| Th． | Motorcycle record |
| Fr． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{llll} \text { record } \\ 150.885 \mathrm{mph} & \text { Defender's } & \text { Hol. } & \{7.8 \\ \text { set by } & \text { Day } & \text { Md. } & \{8.8 \end{array}\right.$ |
| S |  |
| － |  |
| M |  |
| Tu |  |
| 17 W. | Consintution Day Tiden $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.8 \\ 9.4\end{array}\right.$ the |
| Th |  |
| 19 F | $21^{\text {st }}$ ¢世 \＆ 6 ¢ © $] \quad \operatorname{Tiner}\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.5 \\ 95\end{array}\right.$ |
| 20 Sa． | Rosh Hashanah oqu oha $9 \frac{9.7}{-1}$ |
| $21 F 5$ | 16ths．a．7撸．St．Mathew Trues $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.5 \\ 9.9\end{array}\right.$ |
| 22 M ． |  |
| 23 Tu | $\left[22{ }^{\text {nd }}\right.$ Arnold Treason laid bare 1780 ］${ }^{\text {a }}$（10．0 rain |
| 24 W | John the Baptist ${ }_{\text {was conceived }}$ ¢ $¢ \bigcirc \bigcirc$ Sup．$\left\{\begin{array}{c}8.8 \\ 16.0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 25 Th |  |
| 26 Fr |  |
| 27 Sa ． | Charge of the light Brigade 1854 （26th） lides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.2 \\ 9.7\end{array}\right.$ bu＇ |
| 28 FE |  |
| 29 M ． | Atonement St．Michael $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.8 \\ 10.1\end{array}\right.$ off |
| 30 Tı． | $\text { 1. Euripides } \text { horn } 480 \text { B.C. lifies }\left\{\begin{array}{l} 9.4 \\ 10.0 \end{array}\right. \text { a lot. }$ |

[^0]
## Farmer＇s Calendar．

The time to think of mar－ keting your crop is when you are growing it．The besi farm－ er in the word may grow tat est cropis in the wor，d－and then throw them over the wall to rot－for want of a market． No one is wolng to beat a batil to your door unaess he linows wiat sou have to sell and how grood it is．

It pays to adrertise．wheth－ er you think your hest market is dour to dow bedalime．From store to store．to hotels and institutions，througli a micl－ deinall．fromi four own road－ side stand．by mail o der．or in cooperative selling with your neighbor growers．

No question that he Lest autuluishng in late worlu is （and after that your consist－ ent ability 10 duliver ebell
 hvered a．ways）．Lilt no nan or his representatives can reach all customers by bre sonal contact．A g゙ood induling list to whicla for at゚lurl an attractively vorderl letter， suecific as to price and kind and grades of your produce is inst loric．If you have a ruad－ side stand．what you hare，of －ourse．atrortises itself．with a display as attractive as you can make it．Iet why not try ads $\ln$ all the pajers of all the＇onal towns and why not ＂snots＂two or＇re＂times a week on the nearest radio station？Then von will really get the nublic to leat a natis to ronr door－and not iust demend on hooking vour cus－ tomers off the road．

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | s. | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  | 21 | 7 | 540 | 13 | 756 | 19 | 1008 | 25 | 12 |
|  | 2 | 3 | 44 | 8 | 603 | 14 | 818 | 20 | 1030 | 26 | 1236 |
|  | 3 | 4 | 08 | 9 | 626 | 15 | 831 | 21 | 1051 | 27 | 1256 |
|  | 4 | 4 | 31 | 10 | 648 | 16 | 903 | 22 | 1113 | 28 | 1316 |
|  | 5 | 4 | 55 | 11 | 711 | 17 | 925 | 23 | 1134 | 29 | 1336 |
|  | 6 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 734 | 18 | 947 | 24 | 1155 | 30 | 1356 |

O Full Moon, 3rd day, 7 h. 15 m., morning, E.
© Last Quarter, 10th day, $2 \mathrm{~h} .33 \mathrm{~m} .$, evening, W.

- New Moon, 18th day, 5 h. 42 m., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 25 th day, 11 h. 04 m ., evening, W.
KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 103 THROUGH 107


 277 3 Fr. 543 Ј 523 н 114027
 279 5S_545 J519 н 113427 - $0 \quad 608$ D 1253 TAU 16



 28410 Fr. 551 K 511 g 112029 $28511 \mathrm{Sa} .552 \times 1509$ G 111729 28612 S_5 53 K 508 G 111529 28713 M. 554 K 506 G 111230 28814 Tu. 555 к 504 g 110930 28915 W .557 K 503 G 110630 29016 Th. 558 k. 501 G 110430 29 r $17 \mathrm{Fr} .559 \mathrm{~K}|500 \mathrm{G}| 11013010$ 29218 Sa. 600 k 458 G $10583110 \frac{1}{2} 11$ $29319 \mathrm{~S}-601 \mathrm{~K} 457 \mathrm{G} 10553111$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29420 M. 602 K 455 G $10533111_{4}^{3}-$ 29521 Tu. 604 k 454 F 105031 0 $\frac{1}{4} \quad 0 \frac{1}{4}$ 29622 W .605 L 452 F 104731 29723 Th. 606 L 451 F 104431 29824 Fr. 607 L 449 F 104232 29925 Sa. 609 L 448 F 103932 30026 S_ 610 L 446 F 103632 3о1 27 M. 611 L 445 F 103432 302 28 Tu. 612 L 443 F 103132 30329 W .613 L 442 F 102932 30430 Th. 615 L 441 F 102632 $30531 \mathrm{Fr} .616, \mathrm{~L}|439 \mathrm{~F}| 102432$

> That was the ninth wave＇s going，as we know．
> It made no sound，but what is surely gone
> Is summer＇s self，and what is staying on
> Is mostly，now，these single and bereft
> and seattered flowers，separate and few，
> Alone，apart，not knowing what to do ．
> Let us go in，we two，and there，together，
> In the beart＇s summer we have made our own，
> Weil pity all the separate and aioue．

## シ

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

Farmer＇s Calendar．

1 W． Girls
beware
of the Red Ear （1） （1）$\because \mathrm{G}$ ．

Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.7 \\ 11.0\end{array}\right.$ mugge 3 Fr． 1 Sa．

31 Fr ．
 First Day Al．Smith $\left\{\begin{array}{l}11.4 \\ 108\end{array}\right.$ buggy． 181ち5．a．骎．Tides $\{11.4$ Stormy
 British Cannonade Bristol．R．I． 1777.

Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.8 \\ 10.6\end{array}\right.$
full
 St．Denys $\frac{\text { Storm }}{1804}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.5 \\ 0.5 \\ \text { haze．}\end{array}\right.$

 18th ミ．a．T．Simehath $\left\{\begin{array}{l}7.7 \\ \text { Torah } \\ 8.5 \\ \text { Days }\end{array}\right.$ ZR3－U．S．－Germany $C_{\text {in }}$ in 7.9 flight 1924 $\mathbb{C}_{\text {ap }}$
Decl．of Rughts
$6 \Psi$ 1774 Gibbon＇s＂Decline＂ conceived 1764 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.0 \\ 8.8\end{array}\right.$ Kosciusko $\mathbb{C}$ on thes $\{9$, died 1817 © Ea． 9.0 stepp？ Dell \＆Chesapeake Tides $\{9.4$
Canal OP． 1829
 20th $5 . a .7$ ．Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.0 \\ 9.2\end{array}\right.$
 Constitution 69C \｛9： launcleed 1797


 H．${ }^{\text {Hatit }}$ Hurricane Tides $\left\{_{9.8}^{8.5}\right.$


Hol．Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.8 \\ 10.8 \\ \text { Nev．}\end{array}\right.$ all．
＂Once in a while，＂Clara J．
Hallett of Hyannis，Massa－ chusett．s tells us，＂I like to roan around in sonie of the o．d cemeteries．They are about the only quiet，peaceful spots left to us now．When we real－ ze that all these meople lived day to day and from year to rear，we get a different． hroader view of what eternal life means．
＂How strange，and amusing， and pathetic the old stones seem．Some express such faith in celestial bliss，others fore－ shadow eternal doom．IIere are a few of the enitaplis I have saved from these visits： ＇Hannall Green．Spinster－ Died at the age of 92：God takes the good．too good，On earth to stay，And leaves the bad．too bad，To take away．＇ Alded by a wag：＇And that＇s the cause of Hannah＇s long delay．
－Mary Ann lies here to rest．With her head on Abra－ ham＇s hreast；It＇s very nice for Mary Ann．But it＇s rather hard on Abraham．＇
＇Thder this stone a lump of clay，Lies Annahe！le Young． Who on the 2tth of May，Be－ gan to hold her tousue．：
＂In one church yard，a Mr． Church buried four wives．In lurying the fonth．he had to move the other three with the result their bones berame hopelessly mixed．Conserfuent－ ly，the following was given as an inscription to the last one， Emily
＂＇Stranger pause and drop a tear．For Emity Chureh lies huried here，Mixed in some perplexing manner，With Mary，Matilda，and probably

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATKONS.

|  | Days. | 0 , | Days. | 0 , | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. |  | Days. | 0 , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 을 | 1 | 14s. 34 | 7 | 1625 | 13 | 1805 | 19 | 1934 | 2.5 |  |
| a | 2 | $14 \quad 53$ | 8 | 1642 | 14 | 1821 | 20 | 1943 | 26 | 2102 |
| 앙 | 3 | $15 \quad 12$ | 9 | 1659 | 15 | 1836 | 21 | 2) 02 | 27 | 2113 |
| $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | 4 | 15 31 | 10 | 1716 | 16 | 1851 | 22 | 2014 | 28 | 2123 |
| $\infty$ |  | $15 \quad 49$ | 11 | 1733 | 17 |  | 23 | 2026 | 29 | 2133 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 6 | 1607 | 12 | 1749 | 18 | 1920 | 24 | 2039 | 30 | 2143 |

C Full Moon, 1st day, 6 h. 10 m., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 9 th day, $10 \mathrm{~h} .43 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning, W.

- New Moon, 17 th day, 7 h. 56 m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 24th day, 6 h. 34 m., morning, E.

|  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Luses. } \\ \text { nim }}}{\substack{\|c\|}}$ | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 Sa. $617 \mathrm{~L} / 438 \mathrm{~F}$ | F\| $102113210 \frac{1}{4}$ |  | $-111_{\text {mi }}^{\text {p }} 3$ Tau 14 |
|  | $2 \mathrm{~S}-618 \mathrm{~L}$ L 47 F | F $1019321111 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |
|  | 3 M. 620 m 436 E | E 10163211 |  |  |
|  | $4 \mathrm{Tu} .621 \mathrm{~m}+34 \mathrm{E}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 5 W .622 m 433 E | E101132 | 70 |  |
|  | $6 \mathrm{Th} .623 \mathrm{~m}+32$ е | E $1003321 \frac{3}{4}$ | 810 | 315 |
|  | $7 \mathrm{Fr} .625 \mathrm{~m}+31 \mathrm{E}$ | E $100532^{2} 2^{\frac{3}{4}} 2^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 914 | 405 |
|  | $8 \mathrm{Sa} .62 \mathrm{j} \mathrm{m}+30 \mathrm{E}$ | E $1003323^{\frac{1}{2}} 3^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 17 |  |
|  | 9 $\mathrm{S}_{-627 \mathrm{~m}}+29$ E | E $1001324+\frac{1}{2}$ | $11_{4}^{\text {P }} 30$ | 539 |
|  | $10 \mathrm{M} .628 \mathrm{~m}+28 \mathrm{E}$ | E $959325^{\frac{1}{4}}$ |  | 621 Leo |
|  | 11 Tu. 630 m 427 E | E $95732{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ |  | 701 vir |
|  | $12 \mathrm{~W} .631 \mathrm{M}+26 \mathrm{E}$ | E 955327 |  |  |
|  | 13 Th. 632 m 425 E | E $95331{ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 225 | 822 Lib |
|  | 14 Fr. 633 m 424 E | E $9503 \mathrm{i} 8^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 329 | 901 Lib |
|  | 8a. $635 \mathrm{Ma}+23 \mathrm{E}$ | E $94733199_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} 9^{\frac{3}{4}}$ |  | 950 Lib |
|  | $16 \mathrm{~S}-636 \mathrm{M}+22 \mathrm{E}$ | E $946311010{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  |  |
|  | 17 M .637 N 121 D | D $9+43110^{\prime} 11$ |  | $11 \times 142$;co 0 |
|  | 18 Tu. $638 \mathrm{~N}+20 \mathrm{D}$ | D $9+233111_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} 11^{\frac{3}{4}}$ |  | 12 ld 30 SGR 1 |
|  | 19.W. $640 \mathrm{~N}+20 \mathrm{D}$ |  |  | 130 |
|  | 20 Th. $6+1 \mathrm{~N}+19 \mathrm{D}$ | D $9383000 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |
|  | 21 Fr. $642 \mathrm{~N}+18 \mathrm{D}$ | D $9363011^{\frac{1}{2}} 11^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 817 | 330 |
|  | $22 \mathrm{Sa} .643 \mathrm{~N}+18 \mathrm{D}$ | D 935302 | 931 | + 2 j AQR |
|  | 23 S- $644 \times 417 \mathrm{D}$ |  |  | 518 AQR |
|  | 24 M .645 N 416 D | D $931294^{\frac{1}{1}}$ |  |  |
|  | 25 Tu. 647 N 416 D | D $929295^{1}$ | $12_{4}^{\wedge} 01{ }_{1}$ | 656 Psc |
|  | $26 \mathrm{~W} .648 \mathrm{~N}+15 \mathrm{D}$ | D $928286^{\frac{1}{4}} 6_{4}^{3}$ | 115 | 743 ari |
|  | 27 Th. $649 \mathrm{~N}+15 \mathrm{~L}$ | D $9262877^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 228 | 832 ari |
|  | 28 Fr. $650 \times 414 \mathrm{D}$ | D 924288 | 341 | 923 |
|  | 29 Sa. 651 N 414 d | D 923279 | 455 | $\cdots 1016 \mathrm{tav} 13$ |
|  | S-652 NH1 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ d | D) $9212794 \frac{3}{4} 10$ |  |  |

## NOVEMBER hath 30 days.



The road stays here;
It only seems to go,
Over the hill, away.
This year . . . next year ...
For longer than you know,
The road will stay.

Your tread, heavy and light,
And quick, and slow:
Your going forth by day,
Your climbing home by night,-
For these it came to know
Long since, the road will stay

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

| All Saints Day. Hol. $\quad$ Lall 110.2 Cold <br>  <br>  Election Will Royers Hol. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Oila } \\ \text { Dat } \\ \text { Day }\end{array}\right.$ <br>  Day Farst Republican President Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\{80.8 \\ 9.9\end{array}\right.$ this <br>  $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bewick } \\ & \text { died } 1828 \\ & 8\end{aligned} / \odot$ Tides $\{8.1$ bureau. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



## Farmer's Calendar.

10 M.
11 Tu .
12 V.
13 Th .
14 Fr.
15 Sa.
16 FE
17 M.
18 Tu.
19 W.
20 Th .
21 Fr .
22 Sa.
23 FE
24 M.
25 Tu.
26 W. ${ }_{1872}^{\text {Boston Fire }} \mathbb{C}_{\text {Apo }}^{\text {in }}{ }^{\text {indes }}{ }_{88.8}^{8.0}$ Signs Armistice Day Tides $\{8.8$ Phila Jack O'Brien d 1942 $\mathbb{C}_{\text {Eq. }}^{\text {on }} \underset{8.8}{8.8}$
snow, Indian Summer Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.4 \\ 8.4 \\ \hline .0\end{array}\right.$
don't
America reached Pacific 1805

$$
\text { Tides }\{9.2
$$

you бh® $\delta \Psi \mathbb{C}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.6 \\ 9.6 \\ \text { know. }\end{array}\right.$ 24thฐ.a.łコ. ठ ${ }^{\ln } \mathrm{Pri}$. Tides $\{9,8$ U.S. Aurora Borealis $\quad 6 \mathfrak{2} \Psi \quad\{10.2$ Gen. Phil. Schuyler . \& ̧̛ $\mathbb{C}\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.5 \\ 8,9\end{array}\right.$ died 1804 rides \{ 8.9 As
 born and die

The good New England farmer has always looked on his woodlot as a farm crop, the same as the sugar-bushi, or corn, or potatoes. He "clean cuts" only if he needs to make another field-otherwise his cutting is always selective. taking down the mature trees or the weaker trees. Today his woodlot probably looks just about as it did in his grandfather's day.
But such farni woodlots. murtured for cordwood or the cutting of an oceasional "jar" of logs, make up only a tiny nart of our woodlandsthough a stannch one.
The story of the cutting of our great forests was. at its beginning. one of planless brigandage total cutting of all trees, and a resultant wasteland open to fire and erosion. And this story includes millinns of acres of the great Red Woods of the west coast. Douglas firs, the once seemingly inexhaustible forests of Michigan, the white pines of our Northeast and the pines of our South.
Today, however, the story of lumbering in America is an increasingly good one. For example, the far-flung western timber empire of the Weverhaeser Co. practices methods of cutting and reforesting undreamed of a few decades ago. And this is largely true for the operations of all great lumber. paper and pulp companies elsewhere in the Thited States. The handwriting las been on the wall too lone-and it is only sensc to conserve what maikes the dollar sign still shine.

| 1952] |  | DECEMBER, Twelfith Month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASTKONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days. | 01 | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 0 | Days. | 0 |
| \% | 1 | 21s. 53 | 7 | 2240 | 13 | 2311 | 19 | 2326 | 25 | 2323 |
| \% | 2 | 2202 | 8 | 2246 | 14 | 2315 | 20 | 2326 | 26 | 2321 |
| ${ }^{-}$ | 3 | $22 \quad 10$ | 9 | 2252 | 15 | 2318 | 21 | 2327 | 27 | 2319 |
| $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | 4 | 2218 | 10 | 2257 | 16 | 2320 | 22 | 2327 | 28 | 2316 |
| $\infty$ | 5 | $22 \quad 26$ | 11 | 2302 | 17 | 2323 | 23 | 2326 | 29 | 2312 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 6 | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 33\end{array}$ | 12 | 2307 | 18 | 2324 | 24 | 2325 | 30 | 2309 |

O Full Moon, 1st day, 7 h. 41 m., morning, E.
© Last Quarter, 9th day, 8 h .22 m ., morning, W. - New Moon, 16th day, 9 h. 02 m., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 23rd day, 2 h. 51 m ., evening, E.
O Full Moon, 31st day, 12 h .05 m ., morning, W.



If I stay, listening,
Very still.
Emptied of purpose. Cleansed of will.
Where this snow-silence Gathers round And islands me
From the sea of sound,

If I am patient
As a stone,
I may hear something
Never known
To priest or prophet
Or lover or hater:
The work of silence . . .
I'll tell you, later.

| 8 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 8 |
| 0 | 0 |

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

## Farmer's Calendar.

1 M.
Conn. Surr.
Long Island 1664
$Y_{\text {Peri }}^{\text {in }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.8 \\ 9.2\end{array}\right.$ Atomic Age began 1942 (1 runs Tides $\{10.7$ Marie Carnot was French Pres. 1887 Teheran Conf. 1943 of Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}9.0 \\ 10.5\end{array}\right.$

Rain,
2 Tu . 3 W . 4 Th. 5 Fr . 6 Sa .
7 FE
8 M.
9 Tu. 10 W. 11 Th. 12 Fr. 13 Sa. 14 FE 15 M. 16 Tu. 17 W. 18 Th. 19 Fr .
20 Sa.
21 FE
22 M.
23 Tu
24 W .
25 Th .
26 Fr.
27 Sa .
28 FE
29 M.
30 Tu. 31 W .

18th Amendment repealed 1933 St. Nicholas $[7$ th $\pi$ in $]\{8.5$
 Immac. Conception Tides $\left\{_{8.6}^{8.4}\right.$
${ }_{8}^{\mathrm{M}}$ B. 1608 $\underset{\substack{\text { in } \\ \text { Stat. }}}{\text { RA }}$ Cannibalism existed in Naine 1710 m Tides $\left\{_{8.2}^{8.5}\right.$ Is Boand Y Y Lat. N. Tides $\left\{_{8.0}^{8.7}\right.$ you'll
 St. Lucy. Chanukah rides $\{8.1$ meet. 305.in A. $\underset{\substack{\text { Ember } \\ \text { Week }}}{\text { Tides }\{9.8}$
 National Emergency 1950 $\mathbb{C l}_{\text {low. }}^{\text {rides }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.4 \\ 8.7\end{array}\right.$ Colder Wreck of the Hesperus. 1839 Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.7 \\ 9.0\end{array}\right.$

and ${ }^{\text {and ing iongest }(17-25)} \dot{\mathbb{C}}_{\text {Peri. }}^{\text {in }}$. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}90.2 \text { but } \\ \text { nit }\end{array}\right.$

nowy,

 Blebeard
sltangled 1440 Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.6 \\ \text { 90. }\end{array}\right.$ Nippy
$\qquad$ nanged 1948 Robin Hood died 1247 (O.S.)
Cbristmas
St. Stephen b $1 /$ Trides 9.9 Milder St. John Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.0 \\ 8.6\end{array}\right.$ now and Innocents Marry today bad 10.2 Day luck all the way 18.6 snow, ${ }_{\text {Jorn }}^{\text {Judas }} \mathbb{C}_{\text {high }}^{\text {runs }}$ Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.6 \\ 8.6\end{array}\right.$ wouldn't Dartmouth College Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.3 \\ 8.6 \\ \text { Chart } \\ 1767\end{array}\right.$ you Chart. 1767
6 $\mathfrak{C}$ Underground
Moon

For all the bitter world of winter about us we take more kindly now to icy gales and frost than we could in any other month, partly that this month is so close to our liar-vest-in it carries a sense of thanksyiving and well-being -but, in greater part, that December is the Cliristmas month and Christmas is in our hearts long betore The Day and long after.
so we may welcome now the battering of great storms at our door. We may welcome the cold, who are prepared for it, or hlizzards, who have shelter from them. For we are the fortunate ones.

Our bare earth hugs the stubbled corn -just as in the desolate, unhappy places of this world the terribly bare earth alone hugs our fellow men, and is their bleak comfort.

We would pray at this season that there may le a truce to all mankind-the forerunner of everlasting peace-an assurance of warmth and shelter, a brimming ration of love and kindness to men everywhers, even our enemies; and we pray that lomefires may again be lighted for those who are homeless and forsaken.
May this be a prayer truly from our hearts, or it is no prayer at all. And may our irace on Christmas day be humble. for we are the fortunate ones. We want no fat graces now-fork in hand and an eye to the feast. May we in humbleness of spirit, in earnestness of prayer reach out beyond our pleasant, tidy world, to the world of agony.

## "ABSORBINE

# kept my horse at work" 

SAYS MARTIN PAUL<br>of Pewee Valley, Kentucky

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


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


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

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

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

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

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



The Man of the Signs first began appearing in almanacs in the 15 th century. He is regarded highly only by astrologers and the foolish. However, these two categories include millions of otherwise sensible people. We give him to you at their request for the first time in our long history that you may laugh at, rather than believe in, his antics. As the earth spins its way around the sun, we have noted the sun (since about 3000 B.C.) "passes through" 12 divisions of the sky, marked off roughly by 30 day periods, and distinguished respectively by 12 different constellations said to resemble for any mundane star gazer, by the formation or pattern of the stars, the animals whose names appear above. At certain times of the year, for example, we say; "It is Spring, the Sun enters Aries." (See bottom page 11.) By studying the next to last column of pages 12 to 34 , you will note the moon's place in the zodiac for everyday in the year. Abbreviations (ARI for Aries, etc.) correspond with those in parentheses above. The moon's place in the zodiac forms the basis of the superstitions (along with its phase) about planting - the favorable signs being Cancer, Libra, and Scorpio (Cnc, Lib, Sco.). Furthermore, astrologers and others will point to these signs as affecting or ruling your personal life. For instance, if your birthdate falls in Aries (Mar. 20-April 20), your "head will rule your heart," etc. Your disposition, character, and abilities will be thus and so because of that birthdate. Some days, weeks and months will be lucky or favorable, some will not, ad.inf. It is even prophesied from the zodiac, the rise and fall of political partics and nations. You will find many books, services, etc., on which to waste your money which take up these things. Far better, we say, if you must observe this zodiacal superstition, to donate your funds to the poor box in memory of the various saints who are said to rule these 12 periods: St. Otilia for Aries; St. Blasius for Taurus; St. Làwrence for Gemini, Cancer, Leo; St. Erasmus for Libra and Scorpio; and St. Burgarde, St. Rochas, itt. Quininus, St. John fot, Tapectively, the chers.

## OUTDOOR PLANTING TABLE

Find the latitude of your town or eity. Interpolate between columns below to find your planting date. For example, if you live in Grove City, Pa. (Lat. $41^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$ ) this would mean the latitude was about halfway between Boston-Phila. So your planting times would also be half way 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 the crop indicated during 1952.

| CROP | $\begin{gathered} 42^{\circ} 21^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { Boston Latitude } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 39^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { Phila. Latitude } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 33^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { Atlanta Latitude } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon <br> Most <br> Favorable <br> Between | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon <br> Most <br> Favorable Between | Plant Anytime Between Dates Below | Moon <br> Most <br> Favorable Between |
| Barley | May 15-Jun 21 | May 23-30 | Mar 15-Apr 7 | Mar 25-31 | Feb 15-Mar 7 | eb 25-29 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Beans (Early) } \\ \text { (Late) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 7-Jun } 21 \\ & \text { Jun 15-Jul } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 23-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 22-30 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 15-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 1-21 } \end{aligned}$ | Apr 24-30 | Mar 15-Apr 7 <br> Aug 7-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 25-31 } \\ & \text { Aug 20-28 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Beets (Early) (Late) | May 1-15 <br> Jul 15-Aug 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 9-15 } \\ & \text { Jul 15-20 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 15-Apr 30 Jul 15-30 | Mar 15-18 Jul 15-20 | Feb 7-29 <br> Aug 7-30 |  |
| Broceoli (E) (Late) | May 15-30 Jun 15-Jul 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 23-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 22-30 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar } 7-30 \\ \text { Sug 1-20 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 7-11 } \\ & \text { Aug 1-4 } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 15-Mar 15 Sept 7-30 | Feb 25-29 <br> Sept 19-26 |
| Brussels Sp | M | May 23-30 | Ma | Mar 7-11 | F | 9 |
| Cabbage (E) <br> (L) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 15-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 7-Aug } 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 23-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 22-30 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 7-Apr 15 Jun 1-Jul 7 | Mar 7-11 Jun 1-8 | Feb 7-Mar 20 <br> Jul 15-30 | Feb 2.5-29 <br> Jul 15-20 |
| Carrots (E) (Late) | May 15-? 0 <br> Jun 15-Jul 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 23-30 \\ & \text { Jul } 7-15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 7-31 } \\ & \text { Apr 7-May } 30 \end{aligned}$ | Mar 12-18 <br> Apr $10-17$ | Feb 15-1ar 7 Aug 1-Sept 7 | Feb 25-29 <br> Aug 5-12 |
| Cauliflower (E) <br> (Late) | May 15-30 <br> June 15-Jul 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 23-30 } \\ & \text { Jun } 22 \text { L } 30 \end{aligned}$ | Mar 15-Apr 7 Jun 1-Jul 7 | $\text { Mar } 25-31$ <br> Jun 1-8 | Feb 15-Mar 7 <br> Aug 7-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb 25-29 } \\ & \text { Aug 20-28 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Celery (Early) (Late) | May 15-Jun 30 Jul 15-Aug 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jun 1-8 } \\ & \text { Jul 15-20 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 7-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 15-Jul } \end{aligned}$ | May 9-16 Jun 15-21 | Apr 15-30 | Apr 24-30 <br> None |
| Corn,Sweet( $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{t}}$ ) (Late) | May 15-Jun 15 Jun 15-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 23-30 } \\ & \text { Jun 22-30 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 15-30 May 7-Jun 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } 25-31 \\ & \text { May } 23-31 \end{aligned}$ | Feb 15-29 Aug 7-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb 25-29 } \\ & \text { Aug 20-28 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Cucumber | May 7-Jun 20 | May 23-30 | Apr 7-May 15 | Apr 24-30 | Mar 7-Apr 15 | Mar 25-31 |
| Egg Plant | Jun 1-30 | Jun 23-30 | Apr 7-May 15 | Apr 24-30 | Mar 7 -Apr 15 | Mar 25-31 |
| Endive (Early) (Late) | May 15-30 <br> Jun 7-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 23-30 \\ & \text { Jun } 22-30 \end{aligned}$ | Apr 7-May 15 <br> Jul $15-A u g 15$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr 24-30 } \\ \text { Jul } 21-29 \end{gathered}$ | Feb 15-Mar 20 Aug 15-~்ept 7 |  |
| Kale (Early) (Late) | May 15-30 <br> Jul 1-Aug 7 | May 23-30 | Mar 15-Apr 7 Jul 15-31 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 25-31 } \\ & \text { Jul } 21-29 \end{aligned}$ | Feb 15-Mar 7 Sept 7-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } 25-29 \\ & \text { Sept } 19-26 \end{aligned}$ |
| Leek | May 15-30 | May 16-23 | Mar 7-Apr | Mar 11-18 | Feb 15-Apr 15 | Feb 15-18 |
| Lettuc | May 15-Jun 30 | May 23-30 | Mar 1-31 | Mar 7-11 | Feb 15-Mar 7 | Feb 25-29 |
| Mclon (Musk) | May 15-Jun 30 | May 23-30 | Apr 15-May 7 | Apr 24-30 | Mar 15-Apr 7 | Mar 25-31 |
| Onio | May 15-Jun 7 | May 16-23 | Mar 1-31 | Mar 11-18 | Feb 1-28 | Feb 10-18 |
| Parsley | May 15-30 | May 23-30 | Mar 1-31 | Mar 25-31 | Feb 20-Mīar 15 | Feb 25-29 |
| Parsnip | Apr 1-30 | Apr 24-30 | Mar 7-31 | Mar 7-11 | Jan 15-Feb 7 | Jan 15-20 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Peas (Early) } \\ \text { (Late) } \end{gathered}$ | Apr 15-May 7 Aug 15-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 24-30 } \\ & \text { Aug 20-28 } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { Mar } 7-31$ <br> Jul 7-31 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 7-11 } \\ & \text { Jul 21-29 } \end{aligned}$ | Jan 15-Feb 7 Aug 15-30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 26-31 } \\ & \text { Aug 20-28 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Pepp | May 15-Jun 30 | May 23-30 | May 1-31 | May 1-8 | Apr 1.20 | Apr 2-10 |
| Pumpkin | May 15-30 | May 23-30 | Apr 23-May 15 | Apr 24-30 | Apr 7-20 | Apr 7-10 |
| Potatoes | May 15-30 | May 16 | Apr 7-May 30 | Apr 10-17 | Jan 1-Mar 7 | Jan 11-20 |
| Radish (Early) (Late) | Apr $15-30$ <br> Aug $15-30$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 10-17 } \\ & \text { Aug 12-20 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 7-31 <br> Aug 7-31 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 7-11 } \\ & \text { Aug. 7-12 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 21-Mar } 1 \\ & \text { Sept 1-21 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan 21-26 } \\ & \text { Sept 3-10 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Spinach (E) (Late) | May 15-30 Jul 15-Sept 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May 23-30 } \\ & \text { Jul 22-30 } \end{aligned}$ | Mar 15-Apr 20 Aug 1-Sept 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar 25-31 } \\ & \text { Aug 20-28 } \end{aligned}$ | Feb 7-Mar 15 Sept 1-21 | Feb 25-29 <br> Sept 19-21 |
| Swiss Chard | May 1-30 | May 23-30 | Mar 15-Apr 15 | Mar 25-31 | Feh 7-Mar 15 | Feb 25-29 |
| Summer Squ | May 15-Jun 15 | May 23-30 | Apr 15-May 15 | Apr 24-30 | Mar 15-Apr 15 | Mar 25-31 |
| Tomato | May 15-30 | May 23-30 | Apr 7-30 | Apr 24-30 | Mar 7-20 | None |
| Turnip (Early) (Late) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 7-30 } \\ & \text { Jul 1-Aug } 15 \end{aligned}$ | Apr 10-17 <br> Jul 15-20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 7-30 \\ & \text { Aug } 1-20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr 10-17 } \\ & \text { Aug 5-12 } \end{aligned}$ | Jan 20-Feb 15 <br> Sept 1-Oct 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Jan} 20-26 \\ & \operatorname{Sept} 3-10 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wheat (Fall) (Spring) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } 7-30 \\ & \text { Apr } 7-30 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct 18-25 } \\ & \text { Apr 24-30 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Sept 15-Oct 20 | Sept 19-26 | Oet 15-Dee 7 | Oct 15-18 |

## PLANTING DATES FOR FLOWERS . . . MORE ABOUT THE MOON

On the preceding page you will find approximate planting dates for vegetables and tor crops, with a "moon column" adjoining each geographical division which tells you what some people consider the best moon planting time. In considering this "moon planting time" one should remember it is superstition only and has never been proven of value by scientific methods. The way these moon times are arrived at are : that crops or flowers which win their way by results above ground (like beans or pansies) do better when planted in the "light" of the moon-which is the same thing as saying during the new or first quarter of the moon. Those with root crops do better when planted during the full or last quarter of the moon. For flowers then use the opposite page taking the "Beans" head for everything except those largely dependent on bulbs-like lilies, tulips, iris, etc. for which the moon and other planting dates would correspond with those given for beets or potatoes. Complete and exact times and dates of the moon's phases (new, first quarter, etc.) are given on the lett hand calendar pages- 12 through 34 . If you contemplate attention to these moon superstitions, a good general suide is to remember the "best time" for growing things above ground is during the new and first quarter of the moon, for growing things below ground during the full, and for killing weeds, brush, etc., during the last quarter.

The best fishing is supposedly to be had during the last quarter and during the new moon. Set hens to hatch their eggs at beginning of new moon, wean calf, etc. at beginning of new moon.

The moon planting dates as given on the opposite page have not been adjusted to coincide with the astrological best "sign" times. For these you may cousult page 37 .

## HARRIS SEIDS

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## MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS - 1951

Courtesy: American Automobile Association

| State | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Op. Rd. } \\ & \text { Speed } \\ & \text { Max. } \\ & \text { (R-rea- } \\ & \text { sonable) } \end{aligned}$ | Date new license plates can be used | Driving license* Minimum age** | Gasoline tax | Percent sales tax | Period of stay ${ }^{1}$ | Safety !esponsibility ${ }^{*}$ law | Certificate of title required |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama. | R | ()et. 1 | 16 | 8.06 | $1 / 2^{2}$ | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Arizona. | 60 | On sale | 18 | . 05 |  |  | yes | yes |
| Arkansas | 55 | Jan. 1 | 18 | . 065 | 2 | 90 days | no | yes |
| California. | 55 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 045 | 3 | 3 | yes | yes |
| Colorado. | 60 | Onissue | 16 | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Connecticut | 45 | Feb. 15 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Delaware.. | 55 | Feb. 1 | 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| D. C. | 25 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Florida | 60 | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 07 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Georgia | 55 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 07 |  | 30 days | yes | no |
| Idalio. | R | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 06 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Illinois. | R | Dec. 1 | 15 | . 03 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Indiana. | R | Jan. 2 | 16 | . 04 |  | 60 days | yes | yes |
| Iowa. | R | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Kansas. | R | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Kentucky | 60 | Dec. 29 | 16 | . 07 |  | Reciprocal | yes |  |
| Louisiana. | 60 | Dec. 15 | 15 | . 09 | 2 | Reciprocal | no | no |
| Maine. | 45 | Dec. 25 | 15 | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Maryland. | 50 | Mar. 15 | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Mussuchusctts | 40 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 03 |  | Reciprocal | , | no |
| Michigan.. | R | On sale | 16 | . 03 | 3 | 90 days | yes | yes |
| Minnesota. | 60 | Nov. 1 | 15 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Mississippi | 60 | Oct. 1 | 17 | . 07 | 2 | ${ }^{3}$ | no | no |
| Missouri. . | R | On issue | 16 | . 02 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Montala. | 50 | Jan. 1 | 15 | . 06 |  | 30 days | yes | yes |
| Nebraska. | 60 | Jan. 1 | 151/2 | . 06 |  | 3 | yes | yes |
| Nevada. | R | Dec. 15 | 16 | . 055 |  | No limit | yes | yes |
| New Itampslire | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| New Jersey... | 40 | Mar. 1 | 17 | . 03 |  | Reciyrocal | yes | yes |
| New Mexico. . . | No limit | Dce. 1 | 14 | . 07 | 1 | 90 days | yes | yes |
| New York. | 50 | Jıin. 1 | 18 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| North Carolina | 55 | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 07 | $3^{11}$ | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| North Dakota. | 50 | On issue | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciproca! | yes | yes |
| Olio. . | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 3 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Oklahoma | 65 | Dcc. 11 | 16 | . 065 | 2 | 60 days | yes | yes |
| Oregon. | 55 | On issue | 16 | . 06 |  | Reciprocil | yes | yes |
| Peunsylvania. | 50 | Mar. 15 | 18 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Rhode Island. | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 04 | 1 | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| South Carolina. | 55 | Sept. 1 | 14 | . 06 |  | 90 days | no | 110 |
| South Dukota | 60 | Jan, 1 | 15 | . 04 | $2^{18}$ | 90 days | yes | yes |
| Teuncssee. | R | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 07 | 2 | 30 days | yes | 6 |
| Texas. | 60 | Feb. 1 | 10 | . 04 | 1.1 | Reciprocal | no | yes |
| Utah. | 60 | Dec. 15 | 16 | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Vermont. | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | yes | no |
| Virgirua. | 55 | Mar. 15 | 15 | . 06 |  | 6 mos . | yes | yes |
| Washington.. | 50 | On issue | 16 | . 065 | 3 | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| West Virginia | 50 | June 20 | 16 | . 05 |  | 90 days | yes | yes |
| Wisconsin. . | 65 | On issue | 16 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | yes | yes |
| Wyoming. . . | 60 | Dec. 1 | 15 | . 04 | 2 | 90 days | yes | yes |

1Applies to nonresidents. The term "reciprocal" means that the state will extend to a nonresident the identical privileges granted by his home state to nonresident motorists. In some states visitors inust register within a specifiel time. In most states persous who intend to reside permanently must buy new plates and secure new driving license at once, or within a linited period. Acquisition of employment or placing children in public school is often considered intention to reside permanently.
${ }^{2}$ None on used cars.
"Until expiration of home registration.
${ }^{4}$ Three months before current registration expires.
SUse tax on now cars, first registration of used cars.
"Bulu of sale latust be filed.
${ }^{9}$ Permit showing compliance with state compulsory liability insurance law must be obtained after 30 days.
"State has compulsory insurance.
$11 \$ 15$ maximum.
${ }^{12}$ Registry tax on first registration in state.
*South Dakota does not require. All other states do.
**Only states not requiring examinations for drivers licenses are Idaho, Missouri, and N. Dakato.

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## DIGEST OF LATEST AVAILABLE FISH AND GAME LAWS

Couttesy: State Commissloners and Hunting \& Fishing Magazine
Open seasons include both dates, "Rabblt" includes "hare"; "quall" lncludes "partridge" $\ln$ South; "grouse ${ }^{* *}$ Includes Canada grouse, sharptalled, ruffed (known as partridge in North and pheasant in South) and other members of family except pralrie chickens ptarmlgan and sage hen, As many states do not complete laws for 1951 until after our press date, VER1FY in every case for changes even though the changes from year to year are not as a rule sensatlonal. Limlts are dally except those ln ltalce whlch are seasonal.

JUNE 15, 1951
o' males only. + local eyceptlons. $\ddagger$ non-resident exceptlons, \#Pounds.

| Statc and Specles | Seasons |  | State and Specles | Seasons |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama |  |  | Colorado |  |  |
| Deer | Nov 25-Jan $1+{ }^{3}$ | 9 | Deer |  | 1 |
| Rabblt | Oct. 16-Feh. 20 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | Elk | \}Opens Oct. 15 | 1 |
| Squirrel | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { N-Oct. 16-Jan. } 1 \\ \text { S-Oct. 30-Jan. } 15\end{array}\right.$ |  | Quall | Not set | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Muskrat (fur), |  |  | Pheasant | Not set | 3 |
| Otter | Nov. 20-Jan. 31 |  | Rabblt | Oct. 15-Dec. 31 | 5 |
| Quall <br> Turkey | Nov. 25-Feb. 20 <br> Nov 25-Jan $10^{\text {rt }}$ | 8 | (Lates under 7000 |  | to |
| Bass | No closed season | 10 | (Lakes under 7000 | ft. open all year) | to <br> 20 |
| White bass | No closed season | 15 | Connecticut |  |  |
| Crapple, wh. pch. | No closed season | - 20 | Deer | Dec. 31-Jan. $31 \dagger$ | 1 |
| Jack Salmon | No closed season | 10 | Rabblt | Nov. 1-Dec. 31 | 90 |
| W.-eye plke | No closed season | 15 | Squirzel | Oct. $21-$ Nov. 25 Oct. $21-\mathrm{Nov}$.4 | 18 |
| Alaska |  |  | Pheasant $0^{7}$ | Oct. 21-Nov. 25 | 15 |
| Bison | Oct. 1-15 | 1 | Grouse | Oct. 21 -Nov. 25 | 15 |
| Deer |  | 2t | Trant | Apr. 16-July 15 | 10 |
| Deer | 1W. Sep. 15-Oct. $15{ }^{\circ}$ | \% | Licherel | Apr. 16-Aug. 31 | 3 6 |
| Moose | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { W. Sep. }{ }^{\text {W }} \text {-20, Dec. }\end{array}\right.$ | 1 | Wall-eye | Apr. 16-Feb. 9 | 6 |
| Hocse | 1-20 |  | Bass, hlack | Apr. 16-Oct 31 | 10 |
| Bear, br. \& grz. | Sept. 1-June $20 \dagger$ | 2 | Bass, striped | Apr. 16-Feb. 9 | 10 |
| Bear, black | \{E. Sept. 1-Jan. 20 | 3 | Perch ${ }^{\text {Salmon, sockeye }}$ | A pr. 16-Feb. 9 | 15 |
| Carlbou | W. No closed season | 3 | Shad | Apr. 16-July 15 | 5 |
|  | \{E. Aug. 20-Nov 15 | 17 | Alewives | Mar. 1-May 31 |  |
|  | W. Sep. |  | Delaware |  |  |
| Rahbit | No closed season $\dagger$ | ¢ $\ddagger$ | Rquirl | Nov. $16-$ Dec. 31 | 6 |
| Grouse \& | Sept. 1-Feb. 28 |  | Quail |  | 12 |
| Trout \& grayling | agg. | 10 | Pheasant | Nov. 15-Dec. $31 \sigma^{7}$ | 5 |
|  |  |  | Bass <br> Pike, |  | 6 |
| Arizona |  |  |  | June 25-Mar. 1 | 6 |
| Elk | Nov. 17-30 |  | Trout | Apr. 16-Aug. 15 | 6 |
| Rabhit | Dec. 15-Jan. 31 | 6. | Florida |  |  |
| Javerlina | Mar. 1-31 |  | Deer, male | Nov. 22-Jan. $5 \dagger$ - | 2 |
| Antelope | By Permit |  | Squirrel | Nov. $22-\mathrm{Feb}$. $1 \dagger$ | 12 |
| Buffalo | By Permit |  | Quall | Nov. 22-Feb. $1+$ | 10 |
| Tuikcy | Oct. 9-13 | 10 | Bass, black | Nov. ${ }^{\text {Nosed }}$ - ${ }^{\text {deason }}$ | 4 |
| Trout | May 5-sept. 30 | 10 | Bream, perch | No closed season | 20 |
| Bluegtl | No closed season | 20 | Tarpon | No closed season |  |
| Chan. Catfish | No closed season | 10 | Georgla |  |  |
|  |  |  | Deer | Nov. 10-25 $0^{7}$ | 1 |
| Arkansas |  |  | Bear | Nov. 20-Feb $15 \dagger$ |  |
| Deer | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Nov. } 10-13 \dagger \\ \text { Dec. } \\ \text { O }\end{array}\right.$ |  | Squarrel | Nov. 1-Jan. 5 | 10 |
| Squirr | Oct. 1-Dec. 31 |  | Grouse | Nov. 20-Jan. 15 |  |
| Quall | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 8 | Turkey | Nov. 15-Feb. $15 \dagger$ | 2 |
| Turkey | Apr. 2-6 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 8 | Rabblt | Nov. 1-Feb. 25 | 8 |
| Bass | May 6 -Mar. 16 | 1 | Opossum | Oct. 1-Feh. 15 |  |
| Trout | No closed season | 8 | Bass, strlped | No closed seasont | 10 |
| Plke, Jacksalmon <br> Bream. perch | No closed season | 6 | Bass, rock | No closed seasont | 10 |
| Lake Bass | No closed season | 20 | Bass, Ky, or r-- |  | 10 |
|  |  |  |  | No closed seasont | 10 |
| California |  | 2 | Crapple | No closed seasont | 15 |
| Elk | Closed 1951 | 2 | Plckerel | No closed season $\dagger$ | 15 |
| Antelope | Sept. 1-10 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 1 | Wall-eyed plke | No closed season $\dagger$ | 3 |
| Bear | Oct. 13-Dec. 31 | 2 | Muskellunge | No closed seasont $\dagger$ | 2 |
| Rabblt | Nov. 18-Dec. 31 | 4 | Trout | Apr. 1-Nov. 15! | 10 |
| Quall | Nov. 17-Dec.31 | 8 | Idaho |  |  |
| Pheasant | Nov. 17-26 of | 2 | Moose | By permit |  |
| Trout (exc. gldn) <br> (Sp. wntr seas.) | Apr. 28-Oct. 31 |  | Deer, elk Antelope | Oct. 5-3 1 <br> By permit | 1 |
| Salmon | Apr. 28-Oct. 31 | 15 | Quail | Oct. 29-Nov. 27 |  |
| Bass, black | Apr. $28-\mathrm{Feb} .28$ | 5 | Pheasant | Oct. 29 Nov. 27 | 2 |
| Sunfish, Perch | Apr. 28-Feb. 28 | 25 | Rabblt (Ctnt) | Oct. 1-Jan. 31 | 4 |


| Idaho (cont.) <br> t Hun. partrldge | Oct. 29-Nov, 27 | 5 | Ken, (cont.) Striped bass | No closed season | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sage hen | Sept. 17-18 | 2 | Crappie | No closed season | 15 |
| Grouse, other | Not set |  | Rock bass | - No closed season | 15 |
| Pheasant | Not set | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | Muskellunge | No closed season |  |
| Rabbit | Oct. 1-Jan 31 | 20 | Loulslana |  |  |
| Trout | June 4-Oct. 31 | 10 | Deer | Nov. 15-Jan. $10 \dagger$ | 2 |
| Black Bass Sturgeon | No closed season | 10 | Bear | Closed | 5 |
| ${ }_{\text {Sturgeon }}$ 13ass (1-mouth) | No closed season | 10 | Rabblt | Oct. $15-\mathrm{Feb} .15$ | 5 |
| Crappie, Perch, |  |  | Squirrel | Oct. 15-Jan. 1 | 0 |
| Sunfish | No closed season | 25 | Quail | Dec. 1-Feb. 10 | 5 |
|  |  |  | 13ass, black, | No closed season | 15 |
| Bass (s-mouth) Salmon (steelhd.) | Not set June 4-Oct. 31 | 2 | yel., white | No closed scason | 25 |
| Salmon (steelhd.) | June 4-Oct. 31 | 2 | Crappie | No closed season | 25 |
| Ithnols . |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | Sunfish | No closed season | 50 |
| Rabblt | Nov. 11-Jan. 8 <br> Spectal zones |  | Malne |  |  |
| Quail | Nov. 11-Dec. 11 | 10 | Deer | Oct. 21-Nov. $30 \dagger$ | 1 |
| Pheasant | Nov. 11-Nov. $25 \dagger$ | 2 | Bear | No closed season |  |
| Bass, black | No closed season | 10 | Rabblt | Oct. 1-Feb. $28 \dagger$ | 4 |
| Bass (rk., wrmeth. |  | 50 | Squirrel | Oct. 1-Oct. 31 | 4 |
| wh., yel.) |  | (75) | Pheasant | Oct. 1-Nov, 15 | 2 |
| crapples, | No closed season |  | Grouse Salmon, togue(a) | Oct. 1-NOV. 150 | 25 |
| sunl., blue <br> gills |  |  | Salmon, togue (b) | Ice out-Sept. 15 | 25 |
| Buffalo, bullhd., |  |  | Salmon, togue(c) | lce out-Aug. 15 | 25 |
| cati., carp. |  |  | Trout (a) | 1ce out-Sept. 30 | 25 |
| sbphd. | No closed season |  | Trout (b) | 1ce out-Sept. 15 | 25 |
| Trout | Apr. 1-Sept. 30 | 8 | Trout (c) | Ice out-Aug. 15 | $\stackrel{25}{25}$ |
| Perch | No closed season | 8 | Wh. perch(a) | lce out-Sept. 30 | $\stackrel{25}{25}$ |
| Pickerel | May 1-Nov. 30 | 8 | Wh. perch(c) | Ice out-Aug. 15 | 25 |
| Wall-eyed pike Bass, S.M. | May l-Feb. 15 Speclal zones | 8 | Black bass(a) | June 21-Sept. 30 | 10 |
| Bass, S.M. | spectal zones | 10 | 131ack bass(b) | June 21-Sept. 15 | 25 |
| Lake tr., white |  |  | Black bass(c) | $J$ June 21-Aug. 15 | 25 |
| fish. | No closed season |  | l3lack bass (fly) | June 1-20 | 3 |
| Indlana |  |  |  | No closed season | + |
| Rabblt | Nov. $10-J a n, 10$Not set | 5 | $5$ |  |  |
| Squirrel |  | 5 | tidewtr. |  |  |
| Quail | Nov. 10-Dec. 20 | 10 | c-ibrooks, streams |  |  |
| Pheasant | Nates 10 -Dec. 20 | 25 | Maryland Deer |  |  |
| Bluesill, rd.- | Nov. 10 -Dec. 20 |  |  | Dec. 5-10 $0^{2} \dagger$ | 1 |
|  |  | in | Squirrel | Oct. 10-31 | 6 |
| crapple | No closed season | ag- | Quail | Nov. 15-Dec. $31 \dagger$ | 6 |
| Rock bass | June 16-Apr. 30 | $\mathrm{g}_{6}$ | Grouse | Nov. 15-Dec. 31t | 2 |
| Bass, silv. or |  | 6 | Pieasant | Nov. 15-Dec. $31+0^{7}$ | , |
| yel., bl., Ky., | June 16-Apr. 30 | In | Turkey | Nov. 15-Dec. $30 \dagger$ | 1 |
| wh. or str. |  | ag- | Trout 13. | Apry 1-Nov. $30^{\circ}$ | 10 |
| Pike-perch | June 16-Apr. 30 | 6 | Str. (rck.) bass, |  |  |
| Pike or pickerel | June 16-A pr. 30 | 6 | non-tdl. wtrs. | Mar. $15-\mathrm{Nov}$ 30 | 10 |
| Yellow perch | June 16-Apr. 30 |  | Wall-eyed pike | Apr. 1-Nov. 15 | 10 |
| Trout | May 1-Aug. 31 | 15 | Pike, pickerel | July 1-Nov. 30 | 10 |
| Chan. catfish | No closed season |  |  | No closed scason | 15 |
| Iowa |  | 10 | Catnsh |  |  |
| Rabblt | Not set |  | Massachusetts |  |  |
| Squirrel | Not set | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | Deer | Dec. 3-8 | 1 |
| Pheasant | Not set | 8 | Rabblt, hare | Oct. 20 -Feb. 5 | 5 |
| Quail | Not set |  | Squirrel | Oct. 20-Nov. 20 | 15 |
| Hungarjan |  |  | Quail | Oct. 20 -Nov. 20 | 20 |
| partrldge | Date not set |  | Grouse | Oct. 20-Nov. 20. | 2 |
| Trout | May 1-Nov. 30 |  | Pheasant | Oct. 20-Nov, $200^{\text {a }}$ | 2 |
| Northern plke | May 15 -Feb. 15 |  | Pass | July 1-Feb. 15 | 5 |
| Bass | May 30-Feb. 15 | 5 | Plke | Apr. 15-Feb. 15 | 5 |
| Pike, sand or |  |  | Muskellunge | Apr. 15-Feb. 15 | 5 |
| sulug., w.-eyed | May 15-Feb. 15 No closed season | 25 | Pickerel Whlte pe | Apr. $15-\mathrm{Feb}$. 15 | 10 |
| Yell, pch. and |  |  | Salmon | A pr. 15-Feb. 15 | 5 |
| bass, yellow |  |  |  | Apr. 15-July $31 \dagger$ | 12 |
| str., sllver | May 15-Feb. 15 | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 15 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Bluegls., cal. bass, crapple, |  |  |
| Crap., cal. bass | No closed season |  |  |  |  |
| Catfish | Apr. $15-$ Nov. $30 \dagger$ |  | hrnd. pout, |  |  |
| Kansas |  | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sunfi } \\ & \text { peh. } \end{aligned}$ | Apr. 15-Feb. 15 | 20 |
| Quall | Not set | 8 | Michlgan |  |  |
| Pheasan | Not set | 3 | Bear <br> Rabblt <br> Decr | Nov. 15-30 | 1 |
| Rabblt | Dec. 7-Oct. 15 | 10 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { U. Oct. } 1-\mathrm{Mar} .1 \\ \text { L. Oct. 15-Dec. } 31\end{array}\right.$ |  |
| Bass | May 26-Apr. 24 |  |  |  | 5 |
| Kentucky | Nov. 20-Jan. 10 | 8 |  |  | 3 |
| Rabblt |  |  | Decr <br> Grouse, pralrle chlcken | \{U. Oct. 1-Oct. $20 t$ <br> L. Oct. 15 -Nov. 15 | S |
| Squirrel | Aug. 20-Nov. 5 | 10 | Pheasant | L. Oct. $15-\mathrm{Nov} .15$ | 8 |
| Quall Ruffed Grouse | Nov. Nov. 20-Jec. 15 |  | 2 Squirrel | 1. Oct. 15-Nov. 15 | 5 |
| Russ, black | No closed season |  |  | Apr. 28-sept. $9 \dagger$ | $5 \dagger$ |
| Trout | easo | 10 | 0 13lack Bass | May 15-Sept. 9 | 5 |
| W.-eyed pike, sand plke or |  | 10 | No. plke, pk. pch. Muskellunte Crapple, whtp |  |  |
| sand plke or sauger | No closed season |  |  | 1 Apr. 28-Sept. $9 \dagger$ | 25 |



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l} 
N, Carolina (con \\
Raboit \\
Squirrei \\
Quaut \\
Grouse \\
Turkey \\
Rusisian boar \\
Trout \\
Bras, black \\
Pike, walleyed \\
Bass, striped \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \& \multirow[t]{9}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\hline 7 \\
8 \\
8 \\
2 \\
1 \\
1 \\
10 \\
8 \\
5 \\
8 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{Penn, (cont.) Yell. pch., rock bass, str, or cal. bass, wh.; crapple, sunf., catf., suckers, carp} \& \multirow[b]{6}{*}{No closed season} \& \multirow[b]{6}{*}{15} \\
\hline \& Nov. 5-Jan. 10 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& Oct. 1-Jan. 2 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& Nov. 24Jan. 31 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& Oct. 15-Jan. 2 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Khode Island 12abbit Hare} \& \& \\
\hline \& No ciosed season \& \& \& Nov. 1-Dec. \(31 \dagger\) \& 5 \\
\hline \& No closed season \& \& \& Nov. 1-Dec. 31 \& 2 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{North Dakota} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Quail \\
Grouse
\end{tabular}} \& Nov. 1-Dec. 31 \& 5 \\
\hline Deer \& Not \& \& \& Nov. 1-Dec. 31 \& \({ }^{6}\) \\
\hline Sharptail \& \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{3

4

5} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{| Plieasunt Bass |
| :--- |
| Plckerel Trout Striped bass Perch, white Perch, yellow |} \& Nov. 1-Dec. $31{ }^{\text {or }}$ \& 3 <br>

\hline Pin d grouse \& \& \& \& June 20-Feb. $20{ }^{+}$ \& <br>
\hline Sage \& ruffed \& Dates not set \& 1 \& \& June 20-Feb. $20 \dagger$ \& 0 <br>
\hline phearse; part'ge \& \& \& \& Apr. 16-July $15 \dagger$ \& 10 <br>
\hline Pheasalit \& Jot set 16 -Oct 31 \& \& \& No closed season \& <br>
\hline Wall-eyed pike, \& June 16-Oct. 31 \& \& \& Apr. $15-\mathrm{Feb}$. 20
Apr. $15-\mathrm{Feb} .20$ \& 20 <br>
\hline northern pike \& May 16 \& \& \& Apr. $15-\mathrm{Feb}$. \& 30 <br>
\hline Crapple, Sunfish \& May 16 -Mar. 15 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& South Caroli \& \& <br>

\hline Trout, Salmon \& May 2 -Sept. 30 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Rabblt |
| :--- |
| Squirrel |} \& Nov. 15-22 $\dagger \sigma^{\circ}$ \& 1 <br>

\hline Perch \& May 16-11ar. 15 \& \& \& Nov. 24-Feb. 1 \& <br>

\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Ohbo} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{| Quail |
| :--- |
| Turkey |
| Trout, speckled Trout, ralnbow Bass |} \& | Oct. 15-Jan. 31 |
| :--- |
| Nov. 24-Feb 15 | \& <br>


\hline Deer \& Dec. 13-18 \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{| 1 |
| :--- |
| 4 |
| 4 |} \& \& Nov. 23-Mar. 1 \& <br>

\hline Rabblt \& Nov. 15-Dec. 30 \& \& \& Jan. 1-Oct. 1 \& 20 <br>
\hline Squirrel \& Sept. 15-30 \& \& \& Jan. 1-Oct. 1 \& 20 <br>

\hline | Pheasant |
| :--- |
| Hun. partrldge | \& Nov. 15-25 ${ }^{\text {Closed }}$ \& \& \& No closed season $\dagger$ \& $8+$ <br>

\hline Grouse \& Nov. 15-Dec. 30 \& \multirow{7}{*}{6} \& South Dal \& \& <br>

\hline INLAND DIST. \& \& \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{| Deer |
| :--- |
| Grouse, prairle chlcken |
| Pheusant |
| Hun. partridge Trout |} \& Not set \& 1 <br>

\hline Muskeilunge \& No closed season \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Wali-eyed \& No closed season \& \& \& \& 3 <br>
\hline Sauger \& No closed season \& \& \& Not set \& 4 <br>
\hline Trout \& Apr. 15-Sept. 15 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Bass LAKE ERIE D \& June 16-Apr. 30 \& \& \& May 1-sept. 30 \& 10 <br>
\hline Muskellunge \& \& \& pike, pl \& May 1-Feb 28 \& <br>
\hline Wail-eyed pike \& No closed season \& \& Bluesilis \& May 1-Fel). 28 \& 15 <br>
\hline Sauger \& No closed season \& \& Bullheads, pch. \& Apr. 15-14eb. 28 \& 50 <br>
\hline Trout \& Apr. 15-Sept. 15 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6} \& Crapples, sunf. \& May 1-Apr. 1 \& 15 <br>
\hline Bass \& Ju \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{| Oklahoma |
| :--- |
| Deer |
| Squirrel |
| Quall |
| Pheasant |
| Bass |
| Chan. catfish Crapple |
| Trout |} \& \& \& Deer \& Nov. 20-Dec. 6 ort \& $1 \dagger$ <br>

\hline \& Nov. 21-25 $\dagger$ \& 1 \& Bear \& Oct. 16-Nov. 1 \& <br>
\hline \& May 15-Jan. 1 \& 10 \& Rabblt \& Nov. 25-Jan. 25 \& 5 <br>
\hline \& Inter. (Nov.-Jan.) \& 10 \& Squirrel \& Sept. 30-Jan. 5 \& 6 <br>
\hline \& Dec. 14-16 \& 2 \& Quail \& Nov. 25-Jan. 25 \& 8 <br>
\hline \& No ciosed season \& 10 \& Grouse \& Nov. 25-Jan. 25 \& 3 <br>
\hline \& No closed seasont \& 15 \& Trout \& Oct. $16-\mathrm{Nov}$ A \& 10 <br>
\hline \& No ciosed seasont
No closed season \& 15 \& Trout \& Apr. 1-Oct. 1 \& 10
8 <br>
\hline \& No closed season \& \& Wali-eyed pike \& No closed season \& 8 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Oregon} \& Sauger plke \& No closed season \& 10 <br>
\hline Deer \& Not set \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Muskellunge Crappie} \& No ciosed season \& 5 <br>
\hline Eik \& Not set \& \& \& No closed season \& 15 <br>
\hline Anteiope \& Not set \& 1 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Wock bass} \& May 30-Mar. 31 \& 10 <br>
\hline Squirrel \& Not set \& \& \& No closed season \& 5 <br>
\hline Quail \& Not set \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Yeilow bass or jacks} \& \& <br>
\hline Blue sage Hen \& Not set \& \& \& No closed season \& 15 <br>
\hline Grouse, other \& Not set \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{5} \& Warmouth bass \& No ciosed season \& 20 <br>

\hline Pheasant \& Not set \& \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{| Catnisi |
| :--- |
| Buffalo |} \& No closed season \& 20 <br>

\hline Hun. partridge \& Ot \& \& \& No cloced season \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{| Trout, saimon, steelhead, less than' $20^{\prime \prime}$ Bass, black; |
| :--- |
| Perch, crappie, cati:, sunf., bream, pike |
| Str. bass, Shad |} \& \& \& \& No closed season \& <br>

\hline \& \& 10 \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Texas} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \multirow{3}{*}{Deer Bear} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Nov. 16-Dec. $31 \dagger$} \& 1 <br>
\hline \& No closed season \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{30} \& \& \& 1 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& Nov. 16-Dec. 31
Nov. $16-$ Dec. $31+$ \& $\frac{1}{2}$ <br>
\hline \& No closed season \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Squirrel} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Oct. 1-Dec. } 31 \dagger \\ \text { May 1-July } 31 \dagger\end{array}\right.$} \& <br>
\hline \& No closed season \& 15 \& \& \& 10 <br>

\hline Pennsylvania \& \& \& Quail \& | Dec. $1-$ Jan. $16 \dagger$ |
| :--- |
| Nov. 16 -Dec. $31+\sigma^{7}$ | \& 12 <br>

\hline Deer, female \& No open season \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{1 - Wass, bl., sp'ted}} \& No closed season \& 15 <br>
\hline Deer, 2 pt . ant. \& Nov. 29-1)ec. 11 \& \& \& No ciosed season \& 25 <br>
\hline Deer, no ant. \& Not set \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Trout Crapple Catnish} \& No closed season \& 5 <br>
\hline Bear \& Nov. 15-20 \& \& \& No ciosed ceason \& 25 <br>
\hline Rabbit, Cttl. \& Nov 1-27 \& 4 \& \& No closed season \& 25 <br>
\hline Raccoon \& Nov. 1-Feb. 1 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6} \& Catfish \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Not set}} <br>
\hline Squirrel ${ }^{\text {Quwbt. }}$ \& Nov. $1-27$
Nov. $1-13$ \& \& Utah \& \& <br>

\hline Grouse, Rfd. \& Nov. 1-6 \& $\stackrel{4}{2}$ \& | Anteiope |
| :--- |
| Deer | \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Oct. 20-29 ${ }^{\text {oft }}$} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1} <br>

\hline Pheas'nt,rgnk,m. \& Nov. 1-27 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Fik (By permit) Bison} \& \& <br>
\hline Turkey \& Nov. 1-27 $\dagger$ \& \& \& By permit \& <br>
\hline Partridge, Hun. \& Nov. 1-13 \& 2 \& Grouse, sage hen, \& \& <br>
\hline Trare, snshoe \& Dec. 20-Jan. ${ }^{\text {Apr. }} 15-\mathrm{July} 31 \dagger$ \& 10 \& \& By permit \& + <br>
\hline Trout, lk, or sal. \& July 1-Sopt. 29 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Bass} \& JNov. 3-5 \& 10 <br>
\hline Bass \& July 1-Nov. 30 \& \& \& Apr. 21-Oct. 7 \& 15 <br>

\hline Pike-perch \& July 1-Nov. 30 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Trout |
| :--- |
| Saimon |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Jun. $16-$ Oct. 7

Jun. $16-$ Oct. 7} \& 15 <br>
\hline Pickerel \& July 1-Nov. 30 \& \& \& \& 15 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Vermont |  |  | W, Virglnia (con | t. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deer | Nov. 14-27 $0^{\text {at }}$ | 1 | Bear | Nov. 1-24 ${ }^{\text {Oct }} 15$ Nov. 17 | 4 |
| Squirrel | Oct. 1-Oct. 31 | 4 | Squlrrel | Oct. $15-\mathrm{Nov}$. | 4 |
| Rabbit | Oct. 1-1'eb. 28 | 3 | Quali | Nov. 10-Dec. 5 | 5 |
| Quali | No open season |  | Grouse | Oct. $13-\mathrm{Dec} .31$ Oct. $13-\mathrm{Nov}$.3 | 4 |
| Grouse | Oct. 1-Oct. 31 No open Season | 4 | Turkey Trout, rnbw. | Oct. 13-Nov. 3 | 4 |
| Bear | June 1-1)ec. 31 |  | brown | Apr. 28-Sept. 3 | 10 |
| Trout | May 1-Aug. 14 | 20 | Trout, brook | Apr. 28-Sept. 3 | 15 |
| Lake trout, |  |  | Hass | June 16-Mar. 14 | 8 |
| salmon | May 1-Aug. 31 | 2 | Pickerel | June 30-A pr. 30 |  |
| Bass | July 1-Nov. 30 | 5 | Muskellunge, |  |  |
| Muskcliunge | Junc 15-Apr. 14 | 25 年 | w. eyed pike | A pr. 28-Mar. 14 |  |
| Pike-perch | May 1-Mar. 14 | $25 \%$ | Rk.bass, crapple, |  |  |
| Pickerel | May 1-Mar. 14 | 25 \% | sunf., biuegll | Apr. 28-Mar. 14 | 15 |
| Smelt | June 1-Mar. 31 |  | Catnsh Perch | Apr. 28-Mar. 14 Apr. 28-Mar. 14 | 10 10 |
| Virginia | Nov. 20-Jan. $5+0^{2}$ | 1 | Wiscon |  |  |
| Bear | Nov. 20-Jan. $5 \dagger$ | 1 | Deer | Not set | 1 |
| Elk | Closed season |  | Deer (bow \& |  |  |
| Rabblt | Nov. 20-Jan. $20 \dagger$ | 75 | arrow) | Not set | 1 |
| Squirrel | Nov. 20-Jan. 5 |  | Bear | Not set |  |
| Quall | Nov. 20 to? $\dagger$ | 125 | Raccoon | Not set |  |
| Grouse | Nov. 20-Jan. 20 | 15 | Rabblt | Not set | 3 |
| Pheasant | Nov. 20-Jan. 20 | 20 | Squirrel | Not set | 3 |
| Turkey | Nov. 20-Jan. 20 | 4 |  | Not set | 3 |
| Bass | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { E. Jun. 1-Mar. } 15\end{array}\right.$ | 8 | Grouse | Not set | 3 |
| Trout | (W. Jun. ${ }^{\text {Apr. } 20 \text {-sept. } 15} 3$ | 8 | Pheasant | Not set | 2 |
|  | (W. Same as bass | 20 | Hun. partridge | Not set | 4 |
| Pike | \{E. June 1-Mar. 15 | 20 | Quall partridge | Not set | 4 |
| Crapple | No closed season |  | Bass, black | Apr. 28-Sept. $7 \dagger$ | 5 |
| Bream | No closed season | 25 | Trout | Apr. 1-Sept. 30t | 10 |
| Washington |  |  | Lake trout | Apr. 15-Sept. $30 \dagger$ | 5 |
| Deer | Local seasons | 1 | Wall eyed plke, |  |  |
| Bear | E. Oct. 9-30 | 1 | sanger | May 12-Jan. 15 | $5 \dagger$ |
| Elk | Speclal seasons | 1 | No. pike, pick'1 | May 12-Jan. 15 | $5 \dagger$ |
| Mt. Goat | Sept. 18-30 |  | Muskeliunge Bass, other | May $25-\mathrm{NOV} .1$ | 25 |
| Rabblt | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { W: Oct. 9-Mar. } 31 \dagger \\ \text { E: Oct. 9-Dec. 31† }\end{array}\right.$ | 5 | Bass, other <br> Catfish | No closed season | - 5 |
| Grouse | Sept. 4-5, Oct. 9-10 $\dagger$ | 2 | Sturgeon | Sept. 5-Oct. 15 | 25 |
| Quall | Oct. 9 -Nov. 6 | 10 | Other panflsh | No closed season | $25 \dagger$ |
| Pheasant | Oct. 9-Nov. 6 | 3 | Wyoming |  |  |
| Hungarlan | Oct. 9-Nov. 6 | 4 | Deer |  | 1 |
| partrldge Steelhead |  |  | Moose | Local seasons ${ }^{7}$ | 1 |
| Steelhead <br> Other game fish | Dec. 1-Feb. $28 \dagger$ | 3 | Elk | Local seasonto ${ }^{7}$ | 1 |
| Lowl'd lakes | E: May 21-Sept. 15 | 20 | Bear | Local seasons | 1 |
| Gen'l season | W: May 21-Oct. 31 | 20 | Sheep | Local seasonst ${ }^{\circ}$ | 1 |
| West Virginia |  |  | Antelope | Not set | 2 |
| Deer | Dec. 3-5 $\dagger$ | 1 | Trout | May 1-Oct. 31才 | 20 |
| Rabblt | Nov. 10-Jan. 5 | 4 | Grayling | May 1-Oct. $31+$ | 20 |
| Pheasant | Nov, $10 \& 12$ | 2 | Bass | May 1-Oct. $31 \dagger$ | 20 |

## MIGRATORY BIRD LAWS

DO NOT HUNT ducks, geese, brant, coot, rails, gallinules, woodcock, or mourning dove until you have studied the laws on these birds issued in September, 1952, by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Dept. of Interior, Chicago 50, Illinois. The 1950 laws forbade the taking of any jacksnipe, Ross geese, or swan, and in some places, wood ducks, brant, snow geese, mourning dove, woodcock, and Canada geese. Daily bag limits have been running: Geese - East 2, Middle 4, Pacific 6; Ducks - East and near East 4, West 6; Wood duck 1; Rails 15 ; Coot 10 interior, 15 coast, east and west; Woodcock 4; Mergansers 25; Doves and pigeons 10 and Sora, 25. The East has been enjoying special seasons on Scoters and Eider ducks - the West on bandtailed pigeon. Arizona has had a special season on white winged dove. There is no point in trying to list here the very complicated seasons on ducks, geese, etc. They are changed radically every year and as a rule shortened. Opening days in 1950, were:

Ducks, Geese, Coot: Sept. 1. Alaska; Oct. 6. Me., N. H., Minn.; Oct. 13. Pa., Mich.; Oct. 14. Wisc.; Oct. 20. Mass., N. Y., Vt., W. Va., Ia.; Ohio; Nov. 3. Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Mo.; Nov. 17. N. J., R. I.; Nov. 27. Fla., Ga., Md., N. C., S. C.; Deo. 1. Ky.; Dec. 2. Ala., Ark., La., Miss., Tenn.

Rails, Gallinules: Sept. 1. Md., N. J., R. I., Va., Ark., Ind., La., Mich., Mo., and West; Sept. 15. Ct., Del., Fla., N. H., Pa., Vt., W. Va. Other dates, same as Sora.

Sora: Sept. I. Most states; Sept. 15. Fla.; Sept. 16, Minn.; Oct. 1, Ga.; Oct. 2; N. C., S. C; Oct. 6, Me.; Oct. 13, Mich.; Oct. 14, Wisc.; Oct. 15, Mliss.; Oct. 20, Mass., N. V.; Dcc. 2, Ala.

Mourning Dove: Oct. 1, Del.; Oct. 2, W. Va.; Oct. 10, Pa.; Oct. 16, Tenn.; Dec. I, La.; Dec. 17, Ala., Fla., Ga.

Woodcock: Oct. I, Vt., Me., Mich., Minn., Wisc.; Oct. 8, Ohio; Oct. 9, N. Y.; Oct. 10, Pa.; Oct. 14, W. Va.; Oct. L5, Ind.; Oct. 20, Mass., N. H., N. J.; Oct. 21, Conn.; Nov. I, R. I.; Nov, 10, Mo.; Nov. 15. Del., Md.; Nov. 20, Va.; Dec. I, Ala., Ark., Miss.; Dec. 12, N. C., S. C.; Dec. 23, Ga., La.


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New England as the
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time-honored New England traditions of thrift and fine food.

## ANECDOTES \& PLEASANTRIES

Mrs. H. C. Taylor of North Andover, Massaehusetts, who submittee the following verse states that "according to an old Boston Transcript a gentleman of special antiquarian taste had learned it froin his grandmother . . . and added he had found it also in a manaseript diary of Revolutionary times in which the diarist told he lhad heard it reeited onc evening while serving as coast guard at New London, in 1780.'"

THE ABOMINABLE BEE
A-There's your a:
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{O}$, bo-there's your bo, there's your abo:
M-I, mi, there's your mi, there's your bomi, there's your abomi:
N -A, na, there's jour na, there's your mina, there's your bomina, there's your abomina;
B-L.E, ble-there's your ble, there's your nable, there's your bominable, there's your abomiuable:
B-U-M-there's your bum, therc's your hle-bum: there's your nable bum, therc's your minable bum, there's your bominable bun, theres your abominalle bum.
B-L-E, there's your ble, there's your bumble, there's your nable bumble, there's jour minable bumble, there's your bominable bumble, there's your abominable bumble:
B-E-E, hee, there's your bee, therc's your he bee, there's your bumble bec, there's your ble bumble bee, there's your bominable bumble bee, there's your abominable humble beewitll his tail eut off!
The verse was signed by one "Shawshin" and that last line was always recited by some with a peculiar shriek.

## WHO WROTE <br> "CASEY AT THE BAT?"

Ernest L. Thayer, a comfortable woolen merchant of Worecster, Mass., Ivy Orator of Harvard's elass of 188.5, wrote "Casey of the Mudville Nine" (its original title) for The San Franciseo Examiner and it was printed June 3, 1888 . The well known aetor DeWolf Hopper recited it for ten years up and down the land. Thaycr received the great sum of $\$ 5.00$ for his masterpiece, frankly admitted he found his inspiration for it in W. S. Gilbert's "Bab Ballads" and in Winslow's great Harvard team of 18s. William Randolph Hearst, who served as Treasurer of the

Harvard Lampoon while Thayer was President of it, afterwards lired Thaycr as a member of the Examiner staff. Thus did this verse, dcar to the hearts of millions, become conceived from the iine of Gilbert, Harvard, Woreester, "Lampy," Woreester, the West Coast, and Hearst. No wonder it took.

Baseball Magazine, 1908

## FOR MATHEMATICIANS

Here is a method of multiplication that is slow, but different. Suppose you want to multiply $23 \times 57$. Sct down 23 at the top of a left-hand column and divide it by 2 , throwing out any remainders. Contlnue dividing until the last number is 1. Then set down 57 at the top of another column, double it, and keep doubling suceeeding numbers until there is an equal number of tems in left and right columns. Cross out all numbers in right eolumn which are opposite an even number in left column (the 456 in following example). Then add the remaining numbers in riglit column to get result. Working it out, it looks like this:

| ${ }_{23}$ Left | Right |
| :---: | :---: |
| 23 | 57 |
| 11 | 114 |
| 5 | $\stackrel{208}{2}$ |
| 2 | 456 (cross ont any |
|  | remainder of |
| 1 | $912^{\text {eolumn) }}$ |
| The Sum: | 1,311 |
|  | The Proof |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 171 \\ 114 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1,311 |

We are told that to understand this mathematieal oddity, you must be familiar with the binary number system instead of the ordinary denary system. Something you can look inte on the next rainy day.

## BELIEVE IN SIGNS?

There's the sign that read: "Ladies Ready to Wear Clothes." Below it someone had written: "It's about time." And the sign orer the little Japanese dressmaking store in Honolulu-"Ladies Have Fits Upstairs."
A large New England hennery



MISS JUANITA GROVES, Framingham Centre, Mass, purchased her hause, buill in 1805, because af its gay kitchen. The Swedish matif appealed to Miss Graves who is well knawn as a cammercial designer and artist.

Miss Groves' Favorits Banana Recipe is

## Banana Trifle

4 teaspoons flour<br>1/4 cup sugar<br>$1 / 4$ leaspoon salt<br>2 eng yolks<br>2 cups milk<br>1 teaspoon vanilla<br>2 ripe bananas*<br>$11 / 2$ cups fincly broken vanilla wafers<br>*Use fully ripe bananas . . Yellow peel fleched uith broun

Mix together flour, sugar and salt in top of double boiler. Add egg yolks and blend. Aidd milk gradually. Cook over rapidly boiling water about 10 minutes, or until thickened, stirring constantly. Add vanilla. Chill. Just before serving, peel bananas and slice crosswise. Mix lightly with broken wafers. Arrange in serving dishes. Pour chilled custard over each serving

Carnish with additional ripe banana slices and top with a berry or a small cube of bright-colored jelly or gelatin, if desired. Four to six servings.


PROFESSOR JASPER J. STAHL lives in the colonial tradition in the oldest occupied house in the ancient town of Waldoboro, Maine, now well along in the third century of its settlement. Despite his monastic seclusion, his fame as scholar, lecturer and good cook is widespread.

Mr. Stahl's Favorite Banana Recipe is

## Baked Bananas with Cranberry Sauce

4 firm bananas*
$11 / 2$ tablespoons butter or margarine, melted

Sali
$3 / 4$ cup cranberry saucs
*Use all-ycllow or slightly green-tipped bananas
Peel bananas. Place into a well-greased baking dish. Brush well with butter or margarine and sprinkle lightly with salt. Spread cranberry sauce over bananas. Bake in a moderate oven $\left(375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) 15 to 18 minutes, or until bananas are tender . . . easily pierced with a fork. Serve hot with ham, chicken or turkey. Four servings.


MR. AND MRS. H. THORN KING, Honcock, New Hompshire, have mode a hobby out of restoring their old house, built in 1782. The kitchen, pictured cbove, is considered one of the loveliest in the orea.

Mr. and Mrs. King's Favorite Banana Recipe is

## Ham Banana Rolls

## With Cheese Sance

4 thin slicce boiled ham Prepared mustard 4 firm ban:anas*

$11 / 2$ tablespoons Imiter or margarinc, melted
Cherer bance

Spread each slicc of ham lighly with mustard. Peel banamas. Wrap a slicc of the preparel ham around each banana. Brnsh tips of bananas with butter or margarine. l'lace Ham Banana Rolls into a greased shallow baking dish, and pour Cheese: Sauce over them. Bake in a molerate oven ( $350^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) 30 minntes, or until hananas are tomder ... easily pierced with a fork. Serve hot with the Cheese Sanco from the baking dish. Four servings.

## Chorest Nande

$11 / 2$ tablefoons bullor or margarine $11 / 2$ tablespoons flour 3 3 cup milk
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ cups grated Sharp American cherse
Melt butter or margarine in saucepan; add flour and stir until smooth. Stir in milk slowly. Add cheese and rook, stirring constantly until sauce
 is smooth aml thickened. Makes about 1 cup sauce.


MR. AND MRS. HENRY BESTON are photographed in their charming old home, Chimney Farm, at Nobleboro, Maine. Mrs. Beston (Elizabeth Coatsworth) wrote the 1930 Newberry Award book, "The Cat Who Went to Heaven." Mr. Beston wrote "The Outermost House" and "Northern Farm."

Mr. and Mrs. Beston's Favorite Banana Recipe is

## Banana Angel Pie

Dash of salt
3 egg whites
$1 / 2$ teaspoon cream of tartar

5 tablespoons sugar 1 baked 9 -inch pie shcll
2 to 3 ripe bananas*
Nutmeg Whipped Cream
*Use fully ripe bananas . . . Yellow peel flecked with brown
Add salt to egg whites. Beat with rotary egg beater or electric mixer until foamy throughout. Add cream of tartar and beat until mixture forms soft peaks. Add sugar gradually and continue beating until peaks are stiff enough to hold their shape.
Spread mixture evenly over bottom and sides of
 pie shell. Bake in a moderate oven ( $350^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) about 15 minutes... until entire surface is golden brown. Cool. Filling will shrink slightly as it cools. Peel and slice bananas. Arrange on filling. Cover banana slices immediately with Nutmeg Whipped Cream. Makes 1 pie.
Nutmeg Whipped Cream: To 1 cup heavy cream add $1 / 4$ cup confectioners' sugar, 1 teaspoon ground nutmeg, dash of salt and 2 teaspoons vanilla. Whip cream until thick enough to hold its shape.


MRS. CARLETON HOWE, pictured in the kitchen of her home of Pawlet, Vermont, is known os the chompion hay baler of the state. Her senotor husband is the lorgest producer of apples in New England.

Mrs. Howe's Favorite Banana Recipe is

## Apple Banana Scallop

3 firm apples
3 firm bananas*
1/4 cup granulated sugar
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cimamon
l/4 teaspoon mutheg

1 teaspon lemon rind
2/3 cup coarse graham cracher crmmbs
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup fímls pached brown -ngar
2 tablespoons butter or margarine $1 / 4$ cup chopped unts
*Use all-vellon bananas

Wash, core, pare and slice apples. Peel bananas and cut itto slices about If inch thich. Hix together granulated sugar, cimnamon, nutmeg and lemon rind. Place alternate layers of apples and bananas into a well-greased shatlow bahing dish, sprinkling each layer with the sugar and spice mixture. Blend graham cracker crumbs, brown sugar and butter or margarine. Fold in nuts. Sprinkle on top of fruit mixture. Bake in a moderate oven ( $375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) 30 to 40 mimutes or until apples and bananas are tender . . . easily pierced with a fork. Serve hot with hard sauce, cream or sweetened whipped cream. Four to six servings.



MR. AND MRS. PERRY V. GREENE, Waldoboro, Maine, are shown in the kitchen of their home, which Mr. Greene designed and built. Mr. Greene is the retired champion woodchopper of the world. He is the only man in the world to raise Chinook dogs. Thirteen of these dogs went to the South Pole with Admiral Byrd's first expedition.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene's Favorite Banana Recipe is

## Banana Doughnuts

5 cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon baking soda
2 teaspoous salt
1 teaspoon nutmeg 1/4 cup shortening 1 cup sugar

3 ergs, well-beaten
$3 / 4$ cup mashed ripe bananas*
(about 2 bananas)
$1 / 2$ cup sour milk or buttermilk
$11 / 2$ teaspoons vanilla
$1 / 2$ cup flour for rolling
Melted fat or salad oil
*Use fully ripe or all-yellow bananas
Sift together flour, baking powder, soda, salt and nutmeg. Beat shortening until creamy in large mixing bowl. Add sugar gradually and continue beating until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Combine bananas, milk and vanilla. Add to creamed mixture and
 blend. Add flour mixture and mix until smooth. Turn dough onto a floured board, a small amount at a time. Knead very lightly. Roll with a floured rolling pin about $3 / 8$ inch thick. Cut with floured $2 \sqrt[1]{2}$-inch doughnut cutter.

Heat fat to $375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$., or until a l-inch cube of bread will brown in about 40 seconds. Slip doughnuts into fat with spatula. Fry about 3 minutes or until golden brown, turning them frequently to brown evenly. Drain on absorbent paper. Makes about $31 / 2$ dozen doughnuts.

MRS. FLORA E. REILLY of Londonderry, Vermont, has lived for fifty-five years in her two-hundred-yearold hillside farmhouse. She is shown making butter in the old-fashioned type of wooden churn.

Mrs. Reilly's Favorite Banana Recipe is


## Banana Pancakes

$11 / 2$ eups sifted flour
$31 / 2$ teaspoons baking powder
$3 / 4$ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
$11 / 2$ cups milk
3 tablespoons melted shortening or salad oil
1 eup finely diced ripe bananas*
(1 to 2 bananas)
*Use fully ripe bananas . . . yellow peel flecked with brown
Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar into mixing bowl. Beat egg, stir in milk and shortening or salad oil. Add egg mixture to flour mixture. Stir only enough to dampen all flour. Fold in bananas lightly. Bake on hot griddle, allowing $1 / 4$ cup batter for each pancake. When bubbles form on surface and edges are firm, turn and brown on other side. Serve hot with butter and maple syrup, honey or preserves. Makes 12 medium-sized pancakes.

A. HAROLD KENDALL, Surrey, New Hampshire, first saw his lovely old house while touring New Hampshire. He wos so delighted with the house, the first home built in Surrey in 1764, he purchased it and, since retiring from business, hos spent his time restoring it. The wide pine panels ond unusual fireplace make the kitchen distinctive.

Mr. Kendall's Favorite Banana Recipe is

## Banana Waldorf Salad

1 large red apple, unpeelcd $1 / 2$ cup diced celery
$1 / 2$ cup mayonnaise or salad dressing

2 ripe bananas*
Lettuce
$1 / 4$ to $1 / 2$ cup walnut or pecan halves
Salad greens for garnish
*Use fully ripe bananas . . . yellow peel flecked with brown
Wash apple and remove core. Dice into
 medium-sized pieces. Combine apple, celery and mayonnaise or salad dressing. Peel bananas and slice crosswise into pieces about $1 / 4$ inch thick. Add lightly to apple mixture. Combine 2 or 3 crisp lettuce leaves to form a cup and arrange on each salad plate. Fill lettuce cup with salad mixture. Garnish salad with nuts and crisp salad greens. Four to six servings.
Important: This salad, to be at its best, should be made not longer than 1 hour before serving.


MR. AND MRS. THEODORE STURTEVANT, Middletown, Rhade Island, live in a house with a sweeping view of the Atlantic Ocean. Family life centers in the kitchen, with its wide paneling, early American hardware and stainless steel range.

Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant's
Favorite Banana Recipe is

## Banana Fritters

| Melted fat or salad oil | $1 / 4$ cup flour |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 to 3 firm bananas* | Fritter Batter |

*Use all-yellow banunas


To deep-fry, have deep kettle ½ to 2 ² full of melted fat or oil. To shallow-fry, have $11 / 2$ to 2 inches of melted fat or oil in frying pan. Heat fat to $375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$., or until a l-inch cube of bread will brown in about 40 seconds. Peel bananas and cut each crosswise into 3 or 4 diagonal pieces. Koll in flour. Dip into fritter batter, completely coating the banana pieces with the batter. Deep-fry or shallow-fry in the hot fat about 6 minutes, or until well-browned. Turn fritters frequently to brown evenly. Drain on a rack. Serve hot with the main course. . . or serve as a dessert with a hot fruit sauce, syrup or swcetened whipped cream. Makes 6 to 12 fritters.

Fritler 1 cup sifted llour Batter

1/4 cup sugar
1 egg, well-beaten $1 / 3$ cup milk

$$
2 \text { twaspoons melted shortening }
$$

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar into mixing bowl. Combinc egg, milk and shortening. Add to dry ingredients and mix until batter is smooth.
Important: llave fat at correct temperature $\left(375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) before frying. This is a stiff batter and it makes a crisp fritter which will stay crisp for 15 to 20 minutes. 'This batter should not be "thinned down."


ROY S. HAGGARD, Mystic, Conn., designed this kitchen with on eye to making it an efficient, proctical working areo as well os o picturesque spot. The house is built overlooking the bay ond there is a, view of the cauntryside ar the water from every window.

Mr. Haggard's Farorite Banana Recipe is

## Banana Butterscotch Pie

$3 / \frac{1}{4}$ cup firmly packed brown sugar
5 tablespoons flour
$1 / 2$ teaspoon salt
2 cups milk

2 egg yolks, slightly beaten 2 tablespoons butter or margarine $1 / 2$ teaspoon vanilla 1 baked 9-inch pie shell

$$
3 \text { ripe bananas* }
$$

*Use fully ripe bananas . . . jellow peel flecked uith brown
Combine sugar, flour and salt in top of double boiler. Add milk slowly, mixing thoroughly. Cook over rapidly boiling water until well-thickened, stirring cunstantly. Cook 10 minutes longer, stirring occasionally. Stir $\therefore$ small amount of hot mixture into egg yolks; then pour back into remaining hot mixture while beating vigorously. Cook 1 minute longer. Remove from heat and add butter or margarine and vanilla. Cool. Cover bottom of pie shell with small amount of cooled filling. Peel bananas and slice into pie shell. Cover inmediately with remaining filling. Top with meringue or sweetened whipped cream. Makes 1 pie.


MR5. LAWRENCE J. REARDON is very proud of her old wheelwright's house, the first home built in Millis, Mass., in 1681. When the house wos built, Millis wos colled Eost Medway. Surrounding the fireplace, photogrophed obove, ore many family heirlooms.

Mrs. Reardon's Favorite Banana Recipe is

## Banana Shortcake

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

Split homemade or baker's gingerbread, cake, cupcakes or biscuits into 2 layers. Place whipped cream and sliced ripe bananas between layers and on top. Garnish with a cherry, if desired. Just before serving, peel and slice additional bananas and arrange them around the base of the Banana Shortcake, if desired.


MR. AND MRS. PAUL W. Bittinger, Plymouth, Moss., live in a house built in 1750. The ariginal owners are soid to hove been the inspiration for Alfred Tennyson's paem "Enoch Arden." The cupboard doors and paneling are made of church-pew doors and the past in the foreground is a most from o ship.

Mr. and Mrs. Bittinger's Farorite Banana Recipe is

## Holiday Banana Tea Bread

13 ${ }^{3}$ cups sifted flour
2 leaspoons baking powder
$1+$ leaspoon baking soda
送tcaspoon salt
1/ chp shortening
2.6 cup \&ugar

2 eggs, well-heatcn

1 cup mashed ripe bananas* (2 to 3 bananas)
12́cup walunts or pecans, broken
$\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{cup}$ (2 o九.) finely cul, candied pineapple
$\frac{1}{1}$ cup ( 2 oz.) finely cut, candied cherries
3/ cup (2 oz.) thinly sliced citron
$I_{1}$ cup ( 2 oz. ) finely cut, candied orange peel $1 / 4$ cup raisins

* Use either fully ripe or all-yellow bananas

Sift together flour, baking powder, soda and salt. Beat shortening until creamy in mising bowl. Add sugar gradually to shortening and continue beating until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat
 well. Add flour mixture alternately with bananas, a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Add nuts, pineapple, cherries, citron, orange peel and raisins, stirring only enough to mix evenly. Turn into a wellgreased bread pan ( $81 / 2 \times 41 / 2 \times 3$ inches) and bake in a moderate oven $\left(350^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) about 1 hour 10 minutes or until bread is done. Makes 1 leaf.


MRS. BENJAMIN H. SLADE, Kingston, Rhode Island, lives in "Indian Acres," one of the oldest houses in South County, built in 1705. When the house was reconstructed, all of the original features including the fireplaces, exposed beams and wide floorboards were retained.

Mrs. Slade's Favorite Banana Recipe is

## Banana Oatmeal Cookies

$11 / 2$ cups sifted dour 1 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon baking soda
1 traspoon salt
$1 / 4$ teaspoon minmeg
3/4 teaspoon cinnamon
$3 / 4$ cup shortening 1 cgg. well-beaten 1 cap mashed ripe bananas* (2 to 3 bananas) 13/4 cups rolled quick oats $1 / 2$ cup chopped unts
*Use fully ripe bananas . . yellow peel flecked with brown
Sift together flour, sugar, soda, salt, nutmeg and cinnamon into mixing bowl. Cut in shortening. Add egg, bananas, rolled oats and nuts. Beat until thoroughly blended. Drop by teasper. fuls, about $11 / 2$ inches apart, onto ungreased cookie pans. Bake in a moderately hot oven ( $100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) abou: - 5 minutes, or until cookies are done. Remove from pan immediately. Makes about $31 / 2$ dozen cookies.


MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN BAGNALL live in a sixty-year-old home af Noank, Connecticut. Mr. Bagnall is a retired fishermon. When Dr. Roger N. Ryley, wellknown doctor of Mystic, Conn., was asked what kitchen he thought most interesting land he has been in thousands), he chose this one.

Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall's Favorite Banana Recipe is

## Banana Bran Muffins

1 cup sifted flour
$\sqrt[3]{1}$ teaspoon baking soda
$1 / 2$ teaspoon salt
1/4 cup sugar
1 cup bran
1 egg, well-beaten

2 tablespoons sour milk or buttermilk
2 tablespoons melted shortening or salad oil
2 cups thinly sliced ripe bananas* ( 3 to 4 bananas)

* Use fully ripe or all-yellow bananas

Sift together flour, soda, salt and sugar into mixing bowl. Add bran and mix well: C nbine egg, milk, shortening or salad oil and bananas. Add to dry ingredients, mixing only enough to dampen all flour. Turn into weir óreased muffin pans. Bake in a moderate oven $\left(375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$.) 30 to 35 minutes, or until muffins are done. Makes 8 large or 16 small muffins.

CHIQUITA BANANA hopes you have enjoyed sceing pictures of these historical hitchens and that you will enjoy her famous recipes.
The kitchens on the preceding pages were selected and photographed by Kosti Rudhomas, who traveled all over Nevs England to find them.

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For a copy of Chiquita Banana's beautifully illustrated recipe book (one of the few in which all pictures are in full color) try any one of the recipes on the prcceding pages. Tell us on a postcard or in a letter how you liked the recipe, and we will send you your free copy of this cook book with its many tempting recipes.

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## Continued from page 48

prondly proclaims-"All our Hens Lay L'resh Eggs." And on a real estate development this arresting sign-"If You Lived Here, You'd Be Home Now." Outside a riding academy-"The Best Thiug for the inside of a Man Is the Outside of a Horse."

## UNEARTH A KINDNESS

Unearth a kindness and you find Something more than a cultured mind.
Learning is good, but less than kin
To the homely soil kind hearts grow in.
S. Omar Barker

## BIG DIAMOND

The so-called Jonker Dianond discovered in South Africa, and said to be the largest diamond in the world (almost as big as a hen's egr and worth about threequarters of a million dollars) was on exhibition in Boston a few years hack. Believe it or not, it was shipped to this country in an ordinary registered mail wrapping box, stasmed with 64 ceuts worth of postage.

## AS USUAL

"How did you get along with your wife in that argument?"
"Oh, she came cravling to me on her knees."
"Yeah? What did she say?"
"She called me a coward and dared me to come out from under the bed."

## WORDS OF WISDOM

A widowed mother had raised five very successful sons and was given a recognition banquet by her home town folks. In introducing ler for the presentation, the toastmaster suggested she explain her secret of raising five fine. industrious sons.

The proud woman stood up and said: "Mr. Toastmaster, the secret lies in an occasional pat on the back. It gets positive results if administered young enough, often enough, and low enough."

## NAMES AND PLACES

Up in Kennebec County in Maine there is a wonderfully -peaceful sound to the names of many of the towns-Harmony, Freedom, Liberty, Unity, Hope. Behind each, of course, there is a story. Of course Maine lias no monopoly on such names-in Rhode Island we have Harmony and Liberty and Hope and in the Narragansett Bay Islands there are Prudence, Patience and Hope, not to mention the cheerless name of Despair.

But a glance through a gazetteer is proof of the inultiplicity of cheerful names. A study in optimism might be devised to show how the undying spirit of courage overspreads the American map. We pause at the thought that there are no less than fourteen Hopes in the United States.

## SPEED OF SOUND

Josh Billings was once asked, "How fast does sound travel?" His idea was that it depends a good deal upon the noisc you are talking about. "The sound of a dinner horn, for instance, travels half a mile in a second, while an invitation tew get up in the inorning I have known to be three quarters of an hour going tew pairs of stairs, and then not hev strength enuff tew he heard."

## 'CON GAME

When the farmer asked for a $\$ 1,000$ loan, the banker told him, "It's all right, George, you can have the money but on unsecured loans we have a rule that requires the note to be endorsed. Suppose you get your neighbor, Henry, to endorse your note."

That sounded okay to George, so he propositioned his neighbor, " respuctable and solid farmer. "Aw, shucks, George," the ueighbor replied with a twinkle in lis eye. "Let's keep this business among us farmers. You go tell that banker that if he'll endorse your note, I'll lend you the money myself."

The Furrow

## LANGUAGE OF THE VINE YARDER

The native of Martha's Vineyard, the "forty-ninth state" or "the other republic" off the New England coast, known as a Vineyarder. has a language all his own. He "turns out" in the dawn, "gets under way," "makes sail" or "lays a course" through morning haze.

Although his buslness be confined to things of the land, you always find his talk is of the sea, "a southerly begins to blow," it "heaves down" corn, and "springs" his apple trees.

The Vineyarder plants "on a lay," he works to "looward" when pitching hay, and always, as with craft, in any job that is being done he works and travels "with the sun" and plows fields "fore and aft."

When he drives his car out, he leaves the slip like a harbor tug or salling ship; he "puts his hellum down" to "clear the bulkheads." The Vineyard Gazette

## LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

## (Courtesy, United States Department of Agriculture)

 SPRAYSWith copper now on the limited use list, the agricultural world is on the lookont for ways and means of getting alons without it. One successful cxamile of this is the use of the Kennebec variety of potato which has, in addition to characters of high vield, cooking IUalitý, and wide geosraphic adaptability, that rare factor of high resistance to late blight. As about 20 million pounds of copper are used in spraying other potato varieties against late blight, it will be seen that if farmers adopted this kennebec rariety the copper saving would be considerable.

Cheese makers are having troulde making cheese nowadays because the "starters" formerly used successfully are being chemically upset by the presence of a certain amount of the penicillin which finds its way into modern mills from cows which have leen treated with that drug for mastitis. The scientists are hard at work on the problem.

Clear Lake, two hours drive north of San Francisco has been entirely cleared of gnats through the use of applications of TDE. No harmful effects to lish were noted. Hundreds of tons of these gnats were produced on this lake cach year. This TIls shonld be looked into by the Naine and Canadian fishing resorts where we are told the black flies really do hold back business.

Serenty-five pounds of csamamid, 1 pound wetting agent, and 150 gallons water, put on in the forchoon of a bright warm day will kill out, within 48 hours, all of the weeds and annual grasses in your asparagns hed. The spray tank should be well agitated during application, and the openings in the nozzle kept large enough by removing the screen from the nozzle and putting it on the intake end of the hose. Start of the regetative top growth may be hlackened a bit by the spray deposit but this is said not to be injurious.

DDT is rated as the outstanding scientific contribution of our time. Malaria at one time caused the death of over 3 million people a year. Now, DDT has it in full retreat. The same may be said of the typhus bearing moscinito.

Regardless of these outstanding developments in sprays, the USDA concludes that the hackyard gardener should still stick to the hoe rather than the spray min for his and ler weeding. Seems that a really safe garden weed killer is probably on the way but as yet is not liere. These spraying innovations are being used for the most part on large acreages where labor expense is high and the sprays are adapted to control over single crops. Seems that in the small garden a weed killing chemical will at the present time be harmful to certain vegetables whereas to others it would not be

## TREES

Cut firewood when tree limbs are bare and do this under "lowgrading" or good forest management. Higli value timber woods such as walnut, white oak, maple, and choice softwoods should be left standing while the crooked, injured, deformed, decaycd and heavy fnel woods like long leaf pine, oak, beech, rock elm, hard maple, black locust, and swect birch are removed. A cord of these heavy woods is equal to abont a ton of coal.

The idea of a living Christmas trce ls meeting with favor in many families. Thesc can be purchased in tubs at dealers' supply houses. kept watered whlle used at Christmas time-and then transplanted later outdoors as an ornanent to the home grounds. One good idea is to dig. your hole for this tree before the ground freezes-then in January dump the tree inl, earth and all, for its long winter snooze. The gradation each year brought about by the size of the trees when planned in the right place have a pleasing effect.

Vegetable tanning, used for the curing of leather, is being imported now from abroad. Domestic supply is only about a third large enough
to supply the demand. This tanning comes from chestnut trce barkand also from limlock bark. Chestnut extract is now becoming very scarce so that liemlock remains about the last source. A ton of bark is obtained from 1500 to 2000 board feet of hemlock. It has to be properly cured of course and is better made when peeled directly from the tree atter cutting. The peeled logs can be sold foz railroad ties, mine props, and paper pulp.

Woodwastes, such as sawdust, are the subject of real inquiry these days. some uses are found for these in the mamufacture of wall board, etc. For farm use, as mulch, etce, it has been found that sawdust does no actual harm but is of no practical use unless commercial fertilizer is added to make up for the nitrogen deficiency in the sawdust. However, the nitrogen balance is difficult to maintain thereatter. After proper composting or weathering, this nitrogen deticiency is not as great. The addition of phosphorous is also advisable. Chief agricultural use of sawdust now secms to be for the improvement of soil textures rather than soil quality.

Tree planting by machiuery has progressed remarkably fast since the few dozen introductory machines appeared in 1944. They are being used most successfully where the land is not mountainous or rocky. These maclines will plant not only trees but multiflora roses, sweet potatoes, mint roots, kudzu crowns, tomato, and pimento plants. They will plant 8000 to 10,000 seedlings a day and show a saving of $\$ 10$ to $\$ 20$ per thousand secdlings over liand planting. Communities, groups, and organizations are finding the purchase of one of these machines for use of many within the group adrantageous.

There are now, for the first time in history, fewer than five million horses and two million mules in the U.S.A. The number dropped about $7 \%$ last year and the declıne is continuing. The price per head is also declining-and at this writing is at \$43.40 per liead for a horse and $\$ 82$ for a mule. The answer is of course that farmers have turned, from hay burners to tractors.

## BUGS and BLIGHTS

Radioactive phosphorous from the Oak Ridge Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission is now being introduced into the bodies of laboratory reared flies and mosquitoes. The "tagged" insects are then released--then trapped again in all directions and up to 12 miles distant. Doesn't hurt the insects any but serves as a valuable help in the study of same for pest control and health purposes.

Entomologists are worried about the winter lidding places of lady-beetles, or to rou, the lady bug. Seems these little fellows are an extremely valuable adjunct to the rural community as scavengers of aphids and plant lice. Anyone knowing of their winter caches, please advise L. P. Rockwood. retired entomologist of the USDA. For our own part we have always considered the finding of a lady bug on our sleeve a piece of luck and have felt friendly disposed to the little fellows. Haven't a notion where they live but they are not uncommon visitors in our house-even in winter. Rockwood says they live together in huge hordes.

## MISCELLANY

Raw maple sap as gathered from maple sugar trees has no flavor. While the sap boils certain chemical changes take place which cause the maple flavor. All these reactions are not yet fully understood. At least 7 organic acids have been identified, and several other components liave been isolated awaiting identification. These experiments may lead to the discovery of valuable chemical by-products
and have already brought about at least one important improvement in processing.

This is no April Fool story even though it was first released April 1, 1951: a 5 day embryo calf was transplanted successfully from one cow to another by scientists at the University of Wisconsin. Primary mother of the calf was slaughtered as they took from her an embryo of only 8 cells. It was transplanted to a corresponding position in the second cow that had been brought to the same stage of the reproductive cycle. The second mother bore the calf at the usual time and it seems to have the same color patterns and liereditary qualities as the first mother and sire that furnished the insemination
flud. Blood tests give the same answer. There is no immediate practical apmlication of this experiment but it may help solve some of the problems of infertility in cattle.

Trace orchard bee is an invaluable help in the pollenization of the appha. He some vears when the weather is too cold for the bees to work, disustrous efferts are felt in the subsequent crop. But this may never have to happen asrain as a way has now heen found to callect part of the load of bollen the bee brings liack to the hive, pack it in dry ice, and sproad it by hand the following spring.

## ANIMALS AKE USEFLL WEEDERS

Why break your back when yon can use your animals to do the weedfug for fou. For instance, in a strawberry bed's first year just fence in a fow crecse with the plants. They'll eat the grasses, etc., and leave the blants alone and gain weight to boot. The next year when tho beries start to bear, tramfer the geese to your new plants. Sheep will control Johnson grass, thrkeys will kill tobacco worms, goats like slurubby weeds.

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#### Abstract

Original Flying Saucers A curious book published in London in 1704 gives an account of "fiery dragons and drakes appearing in the air." It explains that these happened when "rapours of a dry and fiery nature were crathered in the air, which, ascending to a region of cold, were beat back with violence, and by vehement agitation kindled into flame.

The highest part whiclr was ascending being more subtile and thin was seen as a smoking dragon's neck. In similar fashion the air pressures formed the belly and tail so that a whole Iragon appeared to be flying through the air, turning to and fro. Some people fancied it as the Devil itself.


Later on, in 1793, in a Statistical Account prepared for the Parish ot Machar (Aberdeen), Scotland, is written:
" In the end of November and beginning of December last (1792) many of the country people observed very uncommon plrenomena in the air (which they call Dragons) of a fiery red colour, appearing in the North, and flying rapidly towards the East, from which they concluded, and their conjectures were right, a course of loud winds and boisterous weather would follow.,"

Earlier, in 1664. The Husbandsmen's Practice, another English book, reports "that a kind of fiery meteors in the air were called 'Burning Dragons.'"

Gibbon's Decline and Fall (1788) speaking of the times of Kinct Arthur, mentions "flying dragons" as "simple fictions."

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Salt Water Fishing
Along the coast of Southern New Lingland, natives have learned when to look for certain kinds of fish and which baits are best used. By transposing their dates into jour seasons, these hints whil be uscful in more nortlierly and southerly loeations as well.

Pollock
These appear durlng May and June. Lise feather lures for surface cateh, squid on the bottom.

Mackerel
Look for these in May. Cateh on small lead squid, without bait.

Sea Bass
Arrive in May for the summer. Caught with squid or clams-in Septcmber, especlally, try a troll elose to a rocky shore. Thi large humpbacks are oftshore during June.

Fluke
June and July . . llise squid or the white side of a flounder.

Sea Porgies
June througlı November. Run large in sizc, like clans. Vish close to shore towards Fall.

Swordfish \& Sallfish
July is best for these and whole mackerel or squid makes good bait when sharks are not around. Feather lures arre good at all times. The Broadhll Swordfish comes in August.

Tunafish
These come in Augusttroll with short line ( 40 feet) and feather lure.

Bluefish
Late Septmber and October. Use long linc, feather lure, and blood worms inshore in September-with spinner. Later, change to lead squid and feather lures.

Codfish
Late October and all winter as well as early spring. Take these with rod and reel. So called "jipging" for them is preferred by some. This is to jiggle up and down near the bottom a combination of three or more unbaited hooks. Codtish cheeks make a rare tahle delicacy.
The above information was furnished in part by the Southern New England Fisherman's Assoeiation of New Londor, Conn., some years ago. We take it the fish haven't changed thelr habits of travel and feeding mueh sinee.

Welsh Discovered U.S.
Legend has it that one Madoc, son of Owain Cwynedd, of North Wales discovered America in 1120. He went back to Wales, and afterwards with some followers made a second trip, and was never heard of again.

The legend might be disregrarded were it not for Humphrey Lloyd's retelling of it in 1548 and an addition to it in the next century. One Morgan Jones said that in the summer of 1664 in what is now South Carolina, he and 5 companions were captured by Indians. As he and his friends were about to be slaughtered lie nuttered some words in Welsh. These Iudians understood him and set them all free.

In September, 1792, a young Methodist minister, from Wales, John Erans, set out to find the Welsh Indians. From Baltimore, he went to the Ohio River-thence to St. Louis, where the then Spanish Governor put him in jail.

In 1795 he was allowed to proceed on condition he trace the Missouri to its source-find a gap to the Pacific.

The Sioux Indians forced his return from that project but he travelled in 1795 and 1796 almost the whole length of the Missouri River to the Canadian horder. He found no Welsh Indians and died of fever before the turn of the century.

Mnch as the Welsh would like to heliere they discorered America. they admit all the evidence is to the contrary and continue to allow Columbus his rightful honor in this.

However. they do take the credit for heing the first to explore the upper reaches of the Missouri throngh this minister John Evans.
W. Vaughn, of Cedrwydd, Bont Newydd, Caernarvon, Wales, volunteered the foregoing information.

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## The Last Great War

"There will never bc another great war. By 'great war' I mean a war between civilised nations, lasting more than thirty days." "

This declaratiou was made to Mr. Chauncy M'Govern on May 24, 1899 by Thomas A. Edison during an interview which was subsequently reported in The New Voice. " 'The one sure thing,' Mr. Edison continued, 'that is going to make war a permanent relic of the past is elcetrlcity.'
'the war apparatus which the electricians would turn out would make the war so terribly destructive of lives and property cach of the warring nations would rush to declare peace." "

Some of the laventions which Mr. Edison foresaw which would outlaw war were an electrically propelled torpedo. warships run by electricity instead of steam, telephone. radar (which he called the "electric searchlight"), electric Hying machines, a gun which shoots electriclty in place of dynamite. an electric sword carried by foot soldlers, forts defended by rows of high voltage wires, wireless telegraphy, electric motors in place of cavalry.

The climax in the use and development of elcctrlcity, however, was not to he reached with the end of war. As soon as someone perfected apparatus which would generate electricity so cheans that it drove steam ont of the narket, there would be a "complcte revolution in the commerce of the world."

The concluding paragraph of the interview reads as folinws:
"The day is coming when WC all will use electricity for almost crerything in the home-sweeping the carpets. winding the clocks, rocking the cradlc. And then'with a twinkle in his eye'-electricity will rule the world; for isn't it true that the hand that rocks the cradle is the hond that rules the corld.' "

The editor of The New Voice (a weekly published by Funk \& Wagnalls) took issue with Mr. Edison on the editorial page. His dim view was that "As long as men are torn hy passion. animated by selfishness. swayed hy avarice and lust. embittered hy envy, haunted by ambition. so long will there be strife. decelt, violence and crime.'
'Is the vision of universal peace one that can ever be realized?' he asked.

And answered: 'We do not see in either Christianity or science any clear assurance of lasting neace, excent that inward peace that passeth understanding and which alone the Gospel of Christ scems to promise us this side of the millennium."

## YOUR FEET MAY BE YOUR BEST THERMOMETERS

(Being in part direct quotation, in part paraplrase, and in part induction, reprinted by permission of the publishers from Dr. Rudolf Geiger's "The Climate Near the Ground": Harvard University Iress, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory.)

How many of us have run to the garden come the first real frost of F'all to cover the tomatoes from the harmful danger of the frostwith the thought in mind that we were protecting the garden from Jack Frost's descent from above? What we actually did however, if we saved our garden was to build shelters around our plants which kept in the heat from the soil. A weeded potato pateh, for example, has been known to suffer frost damage on a given night when a neighboring unweeded one came through umharmed.

Why is it we find the Mayflower in blossom down underneath the forest mulch floor long before the trees which shelter this floor have buddel? Because that mulch Hoor is a wondertul insulation against loss of the heat coming up out of the soll and trying to find its way back to space.

Dig a well and a few tens of feet down you will find that soil temperature is actually warmest in January which we, with our heads fire or six feet above gromnd, are finding coldest. Again, in May or June, we find this depth of ground coldest of all the rear at a time when the black flies and we lave abandoned all thoughts of winter.

Cold feet-warm heart-there never was a truer expression; unless it be that of its corollary; warm heart, cold feet. 'Our heads and hearts, for the most part, live in climates different from the habitats of our feet. But give us the warm feet every time for it is down by them we must look for the growing things to come.

In last year's ALMANAC, we set forth that the ancients were not Car off in their moasure of the year in forty day intervals (forty days of rain after st. Swithun's Day forty days of Lent. forty days for Noah's great Hood, forty days of spring with the I'leiades overhead, et al). The seasons, in fact, are far more easily counted as nine subdivisions, than as four. Our reasoning came to roost with the conclusion that there apparently was about forty days lag between the "approach and departure" of the sun. and the seeu effects on the earth's climate of this coming and going.

The main "why" of this lag, after reading Dr. Geiger's excellent book (see sub-title of this article), now becomes apparent to us.

Page 29. "Th. Homen, the Finnish pioneer in microclimatological olservations, carried on a series of measurements at Wakkarias in 18:93 dealing with the temperature march at varions depths within the soil. They are so valuable even today that we have chosen from them the first example of the variation of soil temperature with time. .. The isotherms penetrating downward toward the right indicate the lag of the diurnal temperature cycle. . . Wen at 5 cm. below the surface the day's extreme reading is already lagging by two hours;"

Two hours is about $8 \%$ of the 24 hour day ; 40 days is about 11 per cent of the year. If we choose to adopt Tll. Homen's findings to our purposes of "lag." and we deepen Ir. Geiger's " 5 cm ." to 1 m ., we will undoubtedly find a nearly perfect correlation.

Reading Dr. Geiger's book further (now on page 32), we find a rearly measure of soil temperatures quoted from tindints by schmidt and Leyst at Konigsberg during the years 1873-77 and 1879-86.
"The extraordinary regularity with which the heat movement in the soil proceeds is so great that the curves appear to have been plotted theoretically. At only 7 m . below the surtace, summer is the coldest season and winter the warmest."

How's that again? From the chart which accompanies the Schmidt and Leyst findings, ayain it is not difficult to interpolate (for our
lay purposes) this ten per cent lag between the sum's position and ground temperatures. And the same may be said from other estimates here and there in "llue Climate Near the Ground."

Gradually, the earth, in this nicture mainted for is by l)r. Geiger. heemmes takar, thon bank, then river-hankel of the sun's leat and in these roles is important in weather cireles.

Heat from the sun radiates by waves, long and short, into and out of the wround. 'The benetration of the lieat from these waves into the gromad and the lang th of time it remans therein is fetermined by the nature of the soil, the angle the latter makes with sun and sky, vegetathon, forestation, etc.

The surface and the atmosphere heat and cool so slowly that it is not till a month or more after the sun has passed the solstice that they have changed in temperature enongh to lose heat at the same rate the sun is suplying it. At the whter solstice the summer's surplus is stll maintaining a temperathre hisher than that which the chrrent solar radiation rould make. At the summer solstice the winter's heat defieit is still far from being made ul).

This sun heat penetrates deeply into water, less so into sranite and sand, stll less into moss and show, and hardly at all through leaf litter. The surface of hack paper or enamel will reach a far hlgher temperature in shmmer than will a white or polished or alumlnum one.

Virgin forest areas recoive more rain, have hiorher humblity, and lower temperatures than their surronndings. The most extreme instance cited ly I)r. Geiger. from a short period of olservations on the Iturl, a tributary of the Congo River, showed sore more rain. $15 \%$ higher mmidity, and about $\overline{5}$ degrees lower temperature in the forest than outside of it.
"Snow saves the seeds" has been remarked by farmers for cen turles-lased on sicientific fact perhaps undreamed of by many of them-the fact that five hours after a suowfall a ground thermoneter may be nearly ten desiees warmer than an air thermometer just above the show.

We have said gromnd temperatmres are important in weather cheles: perhaps not of major importance, but important, At the gromnd. lake, or orean surtace, some fifty to sixty per reent of the snm's heat has fonnd its way throngh clouns and dust and other hindrances to pentetration points throngh which these percentages will he stored in shatl or large degree for short or relatively long beriods, from which storate places this alsorlsed heat will again retmrn to suace . in flue soason. This exchange makes for hot and cold lasers of atmospliere frome the ground up-and from these come hot and cold air masses as laree as continents. Then jn some miraculous (to us at least) fashlon. whether we like it or not theve different temperatured air masses, prodncing storms, come into conflict with one mother. Intricanes arrive from the tronics with warm air in exchange for the coollng Fiall atmosphere of the Sorth: great masses of cold dense air swerpfrom the Forth to supplant warm surpluses in the south. The interaction may make blizearts when the cold air masses are leep and poworful or jee storms when shallow and wrak.

The Tohn Dues (Mr. and Mrs.) prohably have not given suffient attention to these many facts of mans climate leing made in important measure hemeath the promd. Thev have not adapted their costumes to 1t. Who has ever comsidered. for example, a skirt (except when it was over a hot air raliator) a heat catcher or as (when the ground is cooling off the coldest costume man or woman could devise? They have hot mathated to face their honses or homindings or gardens in the wamest of slope directions (somenwest muth June Southeast (owing to aftrumon clondiness) thereafter. They have not built their cities, or hospitals, nor done lots of things and thlukhg which Dr. Geiger's book shggests.

But watch ont when you start out olserving some of these interest hag gronnd temperatum eharacteristics for vourself. A household thermometer whll siffice-but don't let it how its top in the $1: 20$ degree temperature on the ground in the sun. RESURRECTION, AND ASCENSION.

$$
\text { By J. W. Barber, New Haven, Conn. } 1832 .
$$

(John W. Barber (1798-1885) was a New Haven business man who drove about the United States making his own wood engravings of what he saw. These cngravings represent his idea of the meanings connoted in the Biblical verses beneath each one.)


DIVES AND LAZARUS.
"There was a certain rich man, which was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day. And there was a certain beggar named Lazarus, which was laid at his gate full of sores.-Luke xvi. 19, 20."


GIVING SIGHT TO THE BLIND.
"But they cried the more, saying, Have mercy on us, O Lord, thou son of David. And Jesus stood still, and called them and said, What will ye that I shall do unto you? They say unto him, Lord, that our eyes may be opened."-Matr. xx . 31 - 33 .


## MARRIAGE SUPPER

"And he sent his servant at suppertime, to say to them that were bidden, Cone, for all things are now ready. And they all with one consent began to make excuse."-Luke xiv. 17, 18.


## THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS.

"Afterward came also the other virgins, saying, Lord, Lord, open to us. But he answered and said, Verily I say unto you, I know you not. " -Matt. xxv. 11, 12.



THE DISCIPLES SENT FORTH.
"After these things the Lord appointed other seventy also, and sent then two and two before, into every city and place whither he himself would come."-Lukex. 1.


## ST. THOMAS' INCREDULITY.

"Then saith he to Thomas, reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side: and be not faithless, but believing. And Thomas answered and said unto him, My Lord and my God." -John xx. 27, 28.


PETER'S WAN'T OF FAITII.
"But when he saw the wind boisterous, he was afraid; and beginning to sink, he cried, saying, Lord, save me." -Matt. xiv. 30.


## THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

"But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed came where he was; and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him.' ${ }^{\prime}$ LUKE X. 33, 34.


PAUL AND BARNABAS
REPPUTED AS GODS.
"And they called IBarnabus Jupiter; and Paul called they Mcreurius, because he was the chief speaker. Then the priest of Jupiter, which was before their city, brought oxen and garlands unto the gates, and would have done sacrifice with the people."-Acts xrv. 12, 13.
 -$-$ PAUL PREACHING AT ATHENS. "Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars-hill, and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too supcrstifious. For as I passed by and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whon therefore ye ignorantly worship, hiin dechare I unto you."-Acts xvil. 22, 23.


DESTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE FORETOLD.
"As for these things which ye behold, the days will come, in the which there shall not be left one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down." -Luke xxi. 6.


## THE LAST SUPPER.

"And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is my body which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me. Likewise also the cup after supper, saying. This cup is the new testament in my blood which is shed for you."-Luke XXII. 19, 20.


THE ASCENSION.
"And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven. And they worshipped him, and returned to Jerusalem with great joy."-Luke xxiv. 51, 52.


OUR LORD SCOURGED BY THE SOLDIERS.
"Then released he Barabbas unto them: and when he had scourged Jesus, he delivered him to be crucified."Matt. xxvif. 26.


## THE CRUCIFIXION.

"But when they came to Jesus, and saw that he was dead already, they brake not his legs: But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came thereout blood and water."-Јонм xix. 33, 34.


JESUS BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN.
"But Jesus said, Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me; for of such is the kingdoin of heaven." Matt. xix. I4.

## WORD CHARADES

(For auswers turn to page 96)

## 1

My first is tall and lean and thin,
My second once was Eve.
My whole smokes on the farmer's board;
'Tis not of sheep or beevc.
Rich brown and lusclous, tender fare
For every worthy soul;
You and your second when you dine
Should never first my whole.
2
If you are able to do my first as well as my second can, you wlll soon be a good player at my whole.

## 3.

In my first my second sate; iny third and fourth I ate.

## 4

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

## 5

My first a uscful lnstrument
To lawyers when on business bent;
My second's lord of all creation,
Sea and land to every nation;
My thlrd, my second made with art,
To trade with many a foreign part.
My whole you'll see, that, when comblned,
A useful art to all you'll find.

## 6

Rlde on, ride on, thou traveler bold,
And cast thy looks on tirst;
See how the tempest clouds do lower,
That soon in storm sluall burst.
Rlde on, ride on; thy second leads
Across the lonely heath,
Where gibbets tell of darksome deeds,
And culprlts swing beneath.
Ride on, ride on; my third thou art-

An honest one and true.
Beware! a third is lurklng near,
Who would his hands imbrue.
Ride on, ride on, ride for thy life,
Spur on thy faithful steed; For now whole thy secend bars, Nerved for his lawless deed.

7
My first is expressive of no disrespect,
But I never call you by it when you are by.
If iny second you still are resolved to reject,
As dead as my whole jou shall presently lie.

## 8

A man of fourscore winters winite
Sat lozing in his chair;
His frosted brow was quite my first,
With glorlous sllver hair.
My whole lay playing at his feet,
And a glance upward stole;
My second, I can wager you,
Was father of my whole.

## 9

My first is half, my second whole, and my whole ls a half.

## 10

My first is a dwelling, my secoud is a dwelling, aud my whole is a dwelling.

## 11

Just two thlids of ten and one third of elcren,
My first and my second contain;
For my third, you must take four parts of the seven
Composing a grammar. Then plain
To your vlew you will find that my whole is displayed
Denotiug a message that's quickly convered.

12
My first is a kind of butter; my second is a kind of hleker; ny whole ls a kind of charger.

Send today for a 5 lb . strip of Harrington's Sugar Cured Cob Smoked Bacon E. of M. $\$ 4.25$

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*Trade Mark
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## OLD-FASHIONED PUZZLES

## (Answers on page 96)

## Enigma

I always murmur, yet I newr weep;
I always lie in bed, yet nevor sleep:
My mouth is wide, and larger than my head,
And much disgorges, though 'tis never fed.
I have no legs nor feet, yet swiftly run,
And the more falls I get move fiaster on.

## Enigma

Enough for one, too muel for two, and nothing at all for three.

## Logograph

Take away one letter, and I murder; take away two, and I amı dying, if the whole does not save me.

## Geometrical Problam

A pavement is to be formed of tiles of the same regular figure. Show what are the only figures that can be nsed.

## Conundrums

1. What makes aII women alike?
2. What word is that to which, if you add a syllable, it, will make it shorter?
3. Why does a miller wear a white hat?
4. What letter of the alphabet is most useful to a deaf old woman?

## Enigmas

1
In spring I am way in my attire; in summer $J$ wear more clothing than in spring: and in winter I go naked.
Formed long ago, yet made today,
And most employed when others sleep,
What few would like to give away
And fewer sitill to keep.

## Ridulle

There was a man who had no eyes,
He went abroad to view the skies;
He saw a tree with apples on it,
He took no apples off, yet left
no apples on it.

## Arithmetisal Problem

A fariner boing asked how many sheep he had, said, "Yon(ler flock contains 4920; ot whieh my meinthor smith own twice as many as I; Mr. Jones owns 3 times as many as simith; and

Mr. Dow owns twice as many as Jones; and all three of them own $1 / 2$ of what I do not own." How many sheep had he:

## Conundrums

1. What tree bears the most fruit to market?
2. Why is the letter si like a finrnace in a battery?
3. Why is a room full of married folks like a room that is empty?
4. What is that which no man wants. but which if any man has, he will not part with for the world?

## Enigma

On the bridal day
People think of me;
Ere men eome to pray,
Well heard I must le ;
My end you shall never see,
Emblens of eternity.

## Logogriph

My whole is a eircle complete; Beheaded I'm part of the feet; Behead me again if you wish,'Twill bring to your notiee a fish.

## Distleh

The following beautiful distich is of great antiquity and is good English:

DOUN TOOTH ERS A SY
OUW OULD BED ONE BY.

## Arithmetical Puzzle

Place four fives in such a manner as to make four times four and forty.

## Word Puzzles

1
Four s's, four I's, two p's, and an In
Please tell me what you can make of thens.

It's found in the house, thourh it be but a hut.
And withont it no razor, howe er sharp, can cut;
It's always in sugar, but never in tea;
It's a palt of sourselt, hut no bart of me.

## Conundrums

1. What interjection is of the feminine gender?
2. When is your head like the letter A ?
3. When is a man thimner than a lath?
4. What is that which every man wishes for, and yet tries to get rid of?

## ORIGINS-FAMOUS SAYINGS

"I would rather be right than be President." -Henry Clay.
"Don't give up the ship!"-Capt. Jas. Lawrence.
"Nothing is certain but death and taxes.'Franklin.
"Blood is thicker than water.': - Commodore Tatnall.
"In peace prepare for war."-Washington.
"The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it," a say̦ing by which James I is said to hare cut short a panegyric of Buckingham on a new kind of pudding, while he plunged his linife into it.
"Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." is another saying credited to James I.
"He will never have true friends who is afraid of making ene-mies."-Mazlitt.
A certain Hepzibah Merton, in Puritan times, was in the liahit of haking two or three dozen apple pies every Saturday, which were to last her family through the week. She placed them in her pantry, labelling one or more for eacli day in the week. The pantrer thus arranged was said to be in "apple pie order."

- "Genius is only great patience."-Buffon.
"Confidence is a plant of slow growth."-Lord Chatham.
"Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."-Lard Chesterfield in letters to his son.
"Good and bad men are each less so than ther seem."-Coleridge.
"The greater the truth, the greater the libel." -Lord Mansfield.
"The first water cure was the flood, and it killed more than it cured."-Charles Lamb. "Tviants never sleep." - Toltaire.
"Bad laws are the worst sort of tyranny." -Burke.


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## MAINE BLUEBERRY GRIDDLE CAKES

2 eggs
2 cups buttermilk
1 teas. soda
$\frac{2}{2}$ cups all purpose flour
2 teas. bakiug powder

1 teas. salt
2 teas. sugar
4 'T. melted butter

Beat the eggs and add the buttermilk which you have mixed with soda. Sift flour and baking powder, salt and sugar into this inixture. Pour in the melted butter. Fold the blueberries into the batter and fry on a hot griddle and serve with maple syrup for breakfast or powdered sugar and more berries when used as a dessert.

## COAST CLAM FRITTERS

1 pint soft clams
2 cups floinr
-̄1\% teas. baling powder 2 egrs
$1 / 2$ cup milk
Clan Juice
$1 / 2$ teas. salt
$1 / 4$ teas. pepper

Drain the clams and chop fine. Combine the flour and the baklng powder. Beat the eqgs and ald milk and clan juice. Add this mixture slowly to the flour and mix well and then arld the clams. Season with salt and pepper. Drop from tablespoon into hot fat and fry until they are golden brown. Serve while very hot.

## GOVERNOR'S CLAM CHOWDER

$11 / 2$ quart soft clams
$1 / 4$ cup diced salt pork
3 small, slicerl onions
$41 / 2$ eups diced potatoes
2 T. Hour

2 teas. salt
$1 /$ teas. pepper
$21 / 2$ cups boiling water
1 quart scalded milk
3 T. butter

Separate the clams from the llquor, discard the stomach contents and mince clans. Fry the pork untij it's a deep golden brown and then add sliced onions and fry these to a light gollen color. Add a layer of potatoes and sprinkle witl flour, salt and pepper, repeat until mixture has been used up. Add looiling water and simmer until the potatoes are done. Combine the milk antl the clam liguor and butter before adding the clam mixture. Simmer and serve with toasted pilot crackers.


## AS TRADITIONAL AS

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## VERMONT CORN PUDDING

$21 / 2$ cups cream style corn
3 eggs beaten slightly
2 cups milk
1 teas. salt
$1 / 2$ teas. pepper

1 'I. minced onions
1 chopped nimiento
1/2 green pepper, chopped
2 T. butter

Mix all the ingrealients together and hake in a $325^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. oven for about one hour. Serve inmediately.

## EANTERN SCALLOPED CODEISH

1 pound salt codfish
2 cups thin cream sauce
Dash of pepper

11/4 T. chopped parsley
1 teas. lemon julce
$1 / 4$ cup buttered crumbs

Freshen the codfish by placing in ketcle of cold water and then heat the water to just below the boiling point. Pour off water and repeat three times. Simmpr to below hoiling point for about five minutes or until the fish is tender. Drain, add white sauce and season to taste. Pour into a greased haking dish, sprinkle with buttered crumbs and bake in a $40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. oven until the crumbs are brown.

## SAVORY PORK CHOPS

4 pork chops, well trimmed of fat Flour
4 medinm sized onions, sliced

3 T. hutter
Water
Salt and pepper to taste

Sift the flour aver the pork chops on both sides. Slice and fry the onions in the butter until a light hrown. Place chops in a skillet with the onions. Brown quickly on both sides; season to taste. Add enongh ryater to cover and cook over a low Hame for about 45 minutes making certain that they are tichtly covered. Chops will be tender and particularly flavorful.

## OLD TIME CIDER BAKED HAM

Marinate ham overnight in sharp cider (enourh to cover). Remove the cider and place in a baking lish. Place uncovered in a roasting pan in a slow oven ( $300^{\circ} \mathrm{F}^{\circ}$ ) and roast for about three and a half hours basting frequently with cidor nsed for marinalle. Remove the rind from the lim and then cover with a mixture of equal parts of brown sugar and bread crumbe and a little powdered mustard if desired. Stick whole clores into surface and brown in oven for about an hour and a quarter longer or until you feel that the ham is tender.

## LIVER LOAF

1/4 pound salt pork
1 pound liver
Two dozen (rixp) sorla crackers
$11 / 2$ cups hot water (or stock if you have it)

1 T. miseed onion
$11 / 4$ teas. ponltry seasoning 1 teas. salt
$1 / 4$ teas. pepper
11/2 T. butter

2 eggs, beaten
Pan fry the salt pork. Remove from the pan. Atd liver to the fat Sear on hoth sides. Grind the liver and the bork together. Pour the hot stock over the crnshed coackers. Combine the meat, the crackers and the egrs and seasoninss. Shape into a loaf and dot with butter. Pake in a $425^{\circ} \mathbf{F}$. oven for about thirty minutes.

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## WATERMELON CAKE

3 cups flour, sifted
3 teas. baking powder
1/4 teas. salt
$1 / 2$ cup shortening
11/2 cups sugar

3 egg whites beaten until stiff
1 cup milk
1 teas. vanilla
$1 / 2$ cup raisius
$1 / 2$ teas. red regetable coluring

Sift together the flour and the baking powder and salt. Cream shortening and add sugar gradually and cream together thoroughly. Add flour alternately with the milk, beating until smooth. Add vanilla and fold in the egr whites. Divide the batter into two parts. To one part add the red coloring and the flour covered raisins. Grease a melon mold. Put a layer of the white batter in the bottom, then red in the center and a layer of the white batter on top. Bake in a moderate or $3 \overline{5} 0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. oven for about thirty minutes. Frest with butter iciug which you have tinted green.

## MAKING BAXBERRY CANDLES

## (Yankee Cookbook)

Remove the berrles from twigs; pick them over to remove any leaves or small pieces of twigs. Put a few berries in the colander and shake back and forth to remove all the dust. Put berries in a kettle filled with water. Use a large kettle so wax will float to the top. Set in middle of the stove (not over direct lieat else sediment will cook into the wax) and leave ofernight. In the morning set in a cold place, preferably out of doors and wax will form in a solid cake. This will take the entire day.

Remove the wax and brush or pick off any sediment and put in a smail kettle filied with water. Set it on the stove again but NOT over direct heat aud theu when entirely melted pour through a strainer and then cheesecloth. Set out of doors again to harden. If the wax is not clean enough melt it again in water and strain. Be sure to have the wax perfectly clean. In straining warm wax Work in a warm place, else was will begin to laarden. Work over the back of the range being careful not to get too close to the fire.

Now your wax is ready for the molds, or to dip by hand. If you use a mold have wicks longer than mold so that you can pull out the canclies. Put wick in the moid and dip the tip. of wick into warm wax and let it harden. Then pour your wax into the mold. If you use a teapot the wax will be easier to handle. Hold the mold in an upright position or tie to a faucet. Let this stand in a cold place for half a day. Then take a snarp pointed knife and loosen candles at the base and pull out. If candles do not come out readily it is because your wax was not clean enough and you will have to pour hoiling water over the molds to loosen then. Then hold until they are firm enough to lay down. You'll find that ten pounds of bayberries make one pound of wax. . . . one pound of wax will make two good sized candles.

## WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

1. Paper
2. Cotton
3. Leather
4. Books or Flowers
5. Wood
6. Iron
7. Conper and Brass
$\stackrel{8}{8}$. Bronze and Electrical gadgets
8. Pottery
9. Tin and Aluminum
10. Steel
11. Silk and linen
12. Lace
13. Ivory
14. Crystal
15. Silver
16. Pearl
17. Coral
18. Ruby
19. Sapphire
20. Gold
21. Emerald
22. Platinum
23. Diamond

# Tables of Measures 

## Apothecaries

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

## Avoirdupois

1 pound=16 ounces
1 hundredweight= 100 pounds
1 toa=20 hundredweight=
2000 poudds
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 $=31$ enbic inches 1 imperlal gal. $=1.20 \mathrm{U}$. S. gals. $=0.16$ cubic feet
1 board foot $=144$ cubic inches

## Dry Measure

2 pints .......... $=1$ quart (qt.)
${ }_{9}^{4}$ quarts......... $=1$ gallon (gal.)
$\frac{2}{8}$ gal.ons or $\quad . \quad=1$ peck
4 pecks .......... $=1$ struck bushel

## Household Measures

120 drops water $=1$ teaspoon
60 drops thick fluid=1 teaspoon
2 teaspoons $=1$ dessertspoon
3 teaspoons=1 tallespoon
16 tablespoons=1 cup
$1 \mathrm{cup}=1 / 2 \mathrm{pt}$.
1 cup water $=1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$.

+ tallespoons flour $=1 \mathrm{oz}$.
$\frac{2}{}$ tablespoons butter $=1 \mathrm{oz}$.
3 teaspoons sodit= $1 / 2$ oz.
4 teasioons baking powder= $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$.
2 cuns qranulated sugar=1 1b.
$21 / 2$ cuns confectioners' sugar= 1 lb .
$21 / 2$ ( 11 ): wheat fonr $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
$31 / 2$ cups whole wheat flour= 1 H.
$21 / 2$ cups mekwheat Hour $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.

51. 

$61 / 2$ ( 11 !)s tea $=11 \mathrm{~b}$.
2 culs lard=1 H .
2 (rnis butter $=1 \mathrm{Ib}$.
2 cuns corn meal=1 lb.
2 cups powdered sugar $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
2 cups broynu sugar $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
2 cit)s raisins $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
$\therefore$ cups currants $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
$9 \mathrm{eggs}=1 \mathrm{Ib}$.

## Linear Measure

1 foot $=1$ 2 inches
1 yard=3 feet
1 roul= $51 / 2$ rarls $=161 / 2$ feet
1 mile $=320$ rods $=1760$ yards $=$
5280 feet
1 nautical mile $=6080$ feet
1 kuot-1 nantical mile per hour
1 furlong $=1 / 8$ mile $=660$ feet $=$ 220 yards
1 learue $=:$ mbles $=24$ furlongs
1 fathom=2 yards=6 feet
1 chain= 100 links $=22$ yards
1 link $=7.92$ inches
1 hand= $t$ inclies
1 span=0 inches

## Liquid Measure

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

## Square Measure

1 square foot $=1+4$ square inches 1 sq. yard=9 sq. feet
1 sq. rod=30 $1 / 4$ sq. $2 \frac{y a r d s=}{7} 21 / 4$
$1 \mathrm{acre}=160 \mathrm{sq}$. rods $=4,3560 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$.
1 sq. mile $=640$ acres=
$102+400$ sq. rouls
1 sq. rod=625 square links
1 sq. chain=16 square rods 1 acre $=10$ square chains

## Troy

(Used in weighing gold, silver. jewels)
1 pennyweight $=4$ gralns
1 ounce $=20$ vennyweight
1 pound $=12$ ounces

## Metric

1 inch $=2.54$ centimeters
1 meter $=39.37$ inches
1 yard $=0.914$ meters
1 mile= 1609 meters $=$
1.61 kilometers

1 sq . inch $=6.45 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{cm}$.
1 sq. yard=0.8t sq. m.
1 sq. mile $=2.59 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{km}$.
1 aere二 0.40 hektars
1 cu. yard=0.í 6 cubic meters
1 ch. meter $=1,31$ cubic yards
1 liter $=1.06$ U. S. licquid quarts
1 helstoliter $=100$ liters $=$
2642 U. S. liquid gallons
1 U. S. liquid quart $=0.34$ liter:
1 U. S. liquid gallon=3.76 liters
1 metric ton $=1000$ kilograms
1 kilogram=? 20 pounds
1 pound avoirdupois=
0.45 kilograms


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Maine: Siaid to have been named after Maine in France (1638) of which Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I, was proprietor. Inhabitants were nicknamed "Foxes" in early days.

Virginia: So called in 1584 D) Sir Walter Raleigh after the "Vircin" queen Elizabeth. Inhabitants were nicknamed "Beadles."

New Jersey : Named after Jersey in the British Channel in compliment to Sir Tohn Carteret who had defencled the latter in 1612. Inhabitants were called "Crows, Clam-catchers, Spaniards, and Jersey mines."
New Hampshire: So called after John Mason of Hampshire, England, who got it in 1629 from the Plymonth Colony. Inhabitants were known as the "Granite Boys."

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## Laurel Decorations

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The fact that the animals of our fields are poisoned by laurel is one of those curious anomalies of life
for one would hardly think that man would choose a bush with such a bad record. Most animals of course instinctively know the laurel for what it is.


## GESTATION AND REPRODUCTION TABLE

|  | Proper age ior first mating | Period of power of reproduction in years | No. of females for one male | Period of gestation and incubation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Shortest days | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { days } \end{gathered}$ | Longest days |
| Mare. . . . . . . | 3 yrs . | 10 to 12 |  | 325 | 336 | 352 |
| Stallion. . . . . . . | $4{ }^{4}$ | 12 to 15 | 20 to 30 |  |  |  |
| Cow . . . . . . . . | 18-24 mos. | 10 to 14 |  | 235 | 282 | 300 |
| Ewill. | 12-18 1.3 | 10 to 12 | 30 to 40 | 145 |  |  |
| Ram. | 12-14 " | 7 | 35 to 45 | 145 | 147 | 152 |
| Sow. | 12." | 6 |  | 110 | 114 | 120 |
| Boar.... | $9 \quad$ " | 6 | 8 to 12 |  |  |  |
| She Goat | 18 " | 6 |  | 147 | 151 | 155 |
| He Goat. Ass... | 18 " | 5 | 20 to 30 |  |  |  |
| Jas. | $3 \mathrm{yrs}$. | 10 12 to 12 | 20 to 30 | 356 | 367 | 378 |
| She Bufalo. | 18-24 mos. | 8 \% 12 | 20 to 30 | 309 | 315 | 325 |
| Bitch | 16-18 " | 8 |  | 58 | 63 | 67 |
| Dog. | 12-16 " | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| She Cat. | 12 mos. | 6 |  | 58 | 60 | 64 |
| He Cat . . . . | 12 "" | 10 | 6 to 8 | 5 |  | 64 |
| Doe Rabbit. | 6 | 5 to 6 | 6 to 8 | 25 | 30 | 35 |
| Buck Rabbit. | 6 " | 5 to 6 | 30 |  |  | 35 |
| Cock | $6{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 5 to 6 | 12 to 18 |  |  |  |
| Hen. . |  | 5 to 6 |  | 19 | 21 | 24 |
| Turkey. |  |  |  | 24 | 26 | 30 |
| Duck. . . |  |  |  | 28 | 30 | 32 |
| Goose. |  |  |  | 27 | 30 | 33 |
| Pigeon. . |  |  |  | 16 | 18 | 20 |
| Pea Hen. . |  |  |  | 25 | 28 | 30 |
| Guinea Men. |  |  |  | 20 | 23 | 25 |
| Swan. . . . . . |  |  |  | 40 | 42 | 45 |
| Hen or Duck's Eggs. . . . . . . . |  |  |  | 22 | 30 | 34 |

Also See Calendar Page 27.

## REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE IN FARM ANIMALS

Courlesy F. A. Andrews - I'urdue University

|  | Estrual CycleReoccurs if incl. Heat Periodnot Bred(Days) |  |  | In Heat for |  | Usual Time of Ovulation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | s) | Ave. | Range | Ave. | Range |  |
| Mare | 16 | 21 | 10-37 | $\begin{array}{r} 5-6 \\ \text { days } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1-37 \\ \text { days } \end{gathered}$ | 24-48 hours before end of estrus |
| Sow | 19 | 21 | 18-24 | $\begin{gathered} 2-3 \\ \text { days } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1-5 \\ \text { days } \end{gathered}$ | Usually second day of estrus |
| Ewe | 15 | 16 | 14-20 | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20-42 \\ & \text { hours } \end{aligned}$ | 1 hour before end of estrus |
| Goat | 19 | 20 | 12-25 | $\begin{aligned} & 36-48 \\ & \text { hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20-80 \\ & \text { hours } \end{aligned}$ | Near end of estrus |
| Cow | 20 | 19-20 | 16-24 | $\begin{aligned} & 16-20 \\ & \text { hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8-30 \\ \text { hours } \end{array}$ | 14 hours after end of estrus |
| Bitch | 180 | 24 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21-28 \\ & \text { days } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Cat | 120 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3-12 \\ & \text { days } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

## VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN 1952.

Below are given the times of the rising or setting of the Planets named, on the first, elcventh and twenty-first of each month. The time of the rising or setting of any one of said Planets between the days named nay be founcl with suffieient accuracy by interpolation. For cxplanation of keys (used in adjusting times given to your town) see page 105.


## MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1952

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

Mercury will be favorably situated for being seen as an Evening Star when near its greatest eastern elongations about March 18, July 15 and November 9. On these dates it, will set $1 \mathrm{~h} .341 \mathrm{~m} ., 1 \mathrm{~h} .11 \mathrm{~m}$. , and 0 h .57 m ., respectively, after sunset. It will be scen as a Morning Star when near its greatest western elongations about January 6, May 3, August 29 and December 18, on which dates it will rise 1 h .42 m. ., $0 \mathrm{~h} .46 \mathrm{~m}, 1 \mathrm{~h} .27 \mathrm{~m}$, and 1 h .48 m ., respectively, before sunrise.

Venus, as a Morning Star, will be seen in the morning sky before sunrisc until it reaches conjunetion with the sun on June 24. For the rest of the year, as an Evening Star, it will grace the western sky after sunset. The Planet's brilliance varies but littlc during the year, but it will be at its brightest near the sear's be ginning and elosc.

Mars is a Morning Star as the year opens and so remains until coming to opposition with the Sun on April 30. For the rest of the sear it will be an Evening Star.

Jupiter will be an Evening Star until it reaches conjunction with the Sun on April 17. From April 17 until it reaches opposition on November 8 it will be a Morming Star, thence becoming an Byening Star for the remainder of the year.

Saturn will be a Morning Star until it comes to opposition on April 1. Thereafter, until it reaches conjunction on October 11, it will be an Evening Star. From October 11 until the year's close it will be a Morning Star again.

## PRINCIPAL HOLIDAYS, ETC. IN 1952

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

Jan. 1 (*) New Year's Day
Jan. 8 (**) Battle of New Orleans lan. 19 (**) $\left.^{*}\right)$ Robert E. Lee's lisirthday
Jan. 26 (**) MacArthur Day (Ark.)
Jan. 30 (*) $^{(*)}$ F. D. R.'s Day
Feb. 1 (**) Arbor Day (Ariz.)
l'el. 12 (**) Abraham Lincoln's Birthday
Fel. 14 (**) Admission Day (Arizona)
Feb. 1t (***) Valentinc's Day
Feb. 15 (***) Susan B. Anthony Day
Feb. 르 (*) George Washington's Birthday
Feb. 26 (**) Mardi Gras
Mar. 1 (**) State l)ay (Nebraska)
Mar. 2 (**) Texas Independence 1)ay

Mar. 7 (**) Burbank Day (Cal.)
Mar. $1^{(5)}{ }^{(* *)}$ Jackson Lay (Tennessse)
Nar. $1^{\prime}$ (**) St. Patrick's or $^{(*)}$ Eraruation Day
Mar. 2.) (**) Maryland Day
Apr. 1 (**) State Election (Michigan)
Apr. 11 (**) Good Friday (Conn., Del.. Fla.. la.. MM., Ainn., N. J.. Penn. \& 'Tenn.)

Apr. 12 (**) Halifax Day (N. Car.)
Apr. $133^{(* *)}$, lefferson Day (Mo., Okla.. Va.)
Apr. 14 (**) Easter Monday (N. C.)

Apr. $14\left(^{* * *}\right)$ l'an American Day
Apr. $19\left(^{(* *)}\right.$ Patriots' Day (Me., Mass.)
Apr. $211^{(* *)}$ San Jacinto Day (Texas)
Apr. 22 (**) Arbor Day (Nebr.)
Apr. 22 (**) Okla. Day
Apr. 24 (**) Arbor \& Bird Day $^{(*)}$ (Mass.)
Apr. $2 f(* *)$ Memorial Day (Fla.. Ga., Miss.)
Apr. 28 (**) Fast Day (N. H.)
May $f\left({ }^{* *}\right)$ R. I. Iudependence Day
May $10\left({ }^{(* *)}\right.$ Memorial Day (N. C. \& S. C.)

May 10 (***) Mother's Day
May 17 (**) Armed Forces Day
May 20 (**) Mecklenburg Day (N. C.)

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

June 1f (**) Flar Day (Mo. \& Pa.)
June 15 (***) Father's Day
June 15 (**) Pioneer Day (ldaho)
June $17{ }^{(* *)}$ Bunker Hill Day (Suffolk Connty. Mass.)
June 20 (**) West Virginia Day July 4 (*) Independence Day
July 13 (**) Forrest's Day (Tenn.)
July 24 (**) Pioneer Day (Utah)
Aug. 1 (**) Colorado Day
Aug. 14 (**) Victory Day (R. I.)
Aug. 16 (**) Bennington, Vt. Bat- $^{*}$ tle Day
Aug. 30 (**) Huey Long Day (La.)
Sept. 1 (*) Labor Day
Sept. 8 (**) Election Day (Me.)
Sept. 9 (**) Admission Day (Cal.)
Sept. $12{ }^{(* *)}$ Defender's Day (Md.)

Sept. 16 (**) Cherokee Day (Okla.)
Sept. 17 (***) Constitution Day Sept. 28 (***) Am. Indian Day
Oct. 6 (**) Missouri Day
Oct. $10\left(^{(* *)}\right.$ Okla. IIist. Day
Oct. 12 (*) Columbus Day
oct. 31 (**) Nerada I May
Nor. 1 (**) All Saints' Day (La.) Nov. $4\left(^{(* *)}\right.$ Will Rogers Day (Okia.)
Nov. 4 (*) Election Day
Nov. 11 (**) Armistice Day
Nov. 23 (**) Repudiation Day (.Md.)

Nov. 27 (*) Thanksgiving Day
Dec. 7 (**) Delaware Day $^{(*)}$
Dec. 21 (***) Forefather's Day
Dec. 25 (*) Christmas Day

## APPLES AT THE FARM

Here at the Farm, a few years back, so many of our friends asked us to send apples to them and their friends that we started shipping spe ial gift packages. Wish we could show you the letters of compliments we've received - from Dads who sent some to sons at school, Aunts who sent them to favorite nephews, Executives who sent them to folks who had helped them in years gone hy, Sales Managers who sent them to good customers - all people who wanted to send a good, wholesome, useful gift.

Whether it's a gift for Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years, Easter, Birthdays, or just a thoughtful gesture on any old day, we will ship whenever you indicate. Nothing but the best of Fancy New England $3^{\prime \prime}$ Apples are used. Pick your variety Cortland, MacIntosh, or Northern Spy. Satisfaction guaranteed, or your money bask. A spe ial gift card bearing your name will be enclosed in each package.

## APPLES

Gift Box of 12 Fancy Apples
Gift Box of 24 Fincy Appies
Gift Box of 48 Fancy Apples (Ane Personal Gift)
(Ideal for the Small Famlly)
4.95 (Good for a Concern or Famlly)

SPECIAL COMBINATIONS

## ANSWERS TO CHARADES ON PAGE 80

1. Sparerih
2. Leap frog
3. Insatiate
4. Latin
5. Penmanship
6. Hinliwayman
7. Herring
8. Grantlson
9. Semi-eircle
10. Mansion-house
11. 'lelegram
12. Ramrod

## ANSWERS TO OLD-FASHIONED PUZZLES ON PAGE 82

Enigmas.-1. a river. 2. a secret.
Locroeraph.-skill, kill, ill
Geometrical Probiem-rriangles, squares and hexagons are the only resu'ar fignres that can le used: for these are the only figures whose angles will exactly divide the angular space around the whole point of junction.

Connndrums.-1. The dark. 2. Short. 3. To eover his head. 4. The letter a hecanse it makes "her" "hear".

Enimmar.-1. A tree. : A bed.
Rdale.-The man had but one eye, the tree but two apples, of whim the man took one.

Arithmetieal Proh'ems.-If the flock is divided into parts, the farmer has 1 nart: Smith, "~ parts: Jones. 6 parts: Dow, 12 parts: and all others as many as all the last three, that is, $12+6+2=20$; then the whole flock is divider into $20+12+6+2+1=41$ parts and one part, or what the farmer ownerl, is, $4020 \div 4=120$.

Conmulrmms.-1. The axde tree, ?. Becauce it makes hot shot. 3. There is not a single person in it. 4. A Bald head.

Enigma.-A ring.
Logogriph.-Wheel, heel, eel.
Distich.-"Do unto others as you would be done by."
Arithmetical Problem. $-555 / 5=56=(4 \times 4)+40$.
Word Puzzies.-1. Mississipni. 2. The letter U.
Conundrums. 1. A lass. 2. When it is in your hat. 3. When he is a-shaving. 4. A splendld appetite.

## CAMEPAINT BRUSHES with a PROTEXEM

Paint Brush Conditioner


It softens hard-asrock brushes. Brushes are always ready for use when you keep them in a PROTEXEM conditioner. No time is wasted cleaning brushes. No messy cleaning jobs to do.
The vapor action of this new revolutionary method dissolves paint, varnish and enamel. A safe place to store brushes. One pint gives 12 months protection. Complete with pint of
vaporizing liquid. Fully
Guaranteed. $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 9 5}$
Guaranteed.
1 Pt. Vapor Solvent P. P. $\$ .90$
2 Pts. Vapor Solvent P. P. $\$ 1.60$
SEND ORDERS NOW TO

## gotun \& Ryan

The "house out back" calling! ActivO can cure it of un-

## HELP MELPA <br> 

 pleasantness. Just sprinkle over waste. Odors reduced or eliminated. Waste converted into ash-like fertilizer-humus. $\$ 2.00$ size good for many months' treatment. . . . Helpful, too in septic tanks and cesspools. . . . Activ0 also amazingly useful for making compost, activating soils and lawns, feeding potted plants, growing mushrooms, etc. . . . for many FARMING and GARDENING uses. Send for complete free details. Liberal-quantity sides. Activ0 $\$ 2.00$ and $\$ 6.99$. Sizes at dealers, $\$ 1.00$ and up. Time to use ActivO now. Get it today! Egg Cozies for You
 Brighten your breakfast table or guest tray with a Victorian egg cozy.

Choice of 9 basic colors: Rose, pink, blue, yellow, fuchsia, green, royal blue, scarlet, purple. Gift packaged. Postpaid in U.S. 3 for $\$ 1$
MARIE FARMER'S WORK-BOX ${ }^{92}$ Graftin St, Dept. OFA Arlington 74, Mass.

## RUPTURE-EASER



A strong, form fitting washable support. Back lacing adjustable. Suaps up in front. Adjustable leg strap. Soft, flat groin pad. No stoel or leather bands. Thnexcelled for comfort. Also used as after operation support. For men, women and children. Mail orders give measure around the lowest part of the abdomen. Spocify right or left sidie or double. We Prepay Postage Except on C.O.D.'s.

PIPER BRACE CO.
81 Wyandotte, Dept. ON-52, Kansas City 6, Mo.

Now You Know.
The Weather Bureau does not always succeed in getting the weather right. A taxi driver told us recently that an Army Colonel had explained why this was; to wit, the W.B. always knows, but sometimes does not reseal, the weather-for reasons of military secrecy.

## Marry.

Marry, in olden times, was originally "Mary." Thus in wedlock, one swore by the Virgin Mary -and thus eventually "married."

## POSTAL RATES June 15, 1951

## AIRMAIL ON UNITED STATES CONTINENT:

Letters : . 06 per oz. Postals: . 04 each.

## Parcel Post-up to 70 lbs.

| ZONES | 1-2-3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weight | Up to | 300 to | 600 to | 1,000 to | 1,400 to | Over |
| in pounds | 300 | 600 | 1,000 | 1,400 | 1,800 | 1.800 |
| over 8 ozs. to | miles | miles | miles | miles | miles | miles |
| 1 | \$0.60 | $\$ 0.65$ | S0.70 | S0.75 | \$0.75 | \$0.80 |
| 10 | 4.92 | 5.15 | 5.74 | 6.51 | 7.23 | 8.00 |
| 25 | 12.12 | 12.65 | 1.14 | 16.11 | 18.03 | 20.00 |
| 50 | 24.12 | 25.15 | 28.14 | 32.11 | 36.03 | 40.00 |
| 70 | 33.72 | 35.15 | 39.34 | 44.91 | 50.43 | 56.00 |

The rate of 80 cents for first pound (over 8 ounces to F pound) and 80 cents for each additional pound or fractlon thereof shall be charged on parceis transported by air as follows:
(a) Between United States or its Territories and possessions and overseas Army and Navy Post Offices, also navai vessels addressed in care of Fieet Post Offces at New York, N. Y., and San Francisco, Calif.

All mailabie matter, except day-old fowl and other articles subject to damage by low temperatures, and except inflammabies other than motion-picture film in I. C. C. metal containers, may be sent via air.

## POSTAL RATES.-FOREIGN

Letters.-For the places in the following list the postal rate is 3 cents each ounce or fraction. For all other foreign destinations, 5 cents dirst ounce and 3 cents each additional ounce or fraction: Agrentina, Bollvla, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haitl, Honduras (Republic), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Salvador, El; Spain and possessions; Uruguay, Venezuela.

Post Cards.- Single post cards for places enumerated above 2 cents. Single post card for ali other foreign destinations 3 cents. Maximum size 6x4 $1 / 4$ inches, minimum size $4 \times 23 / 4$ Inches.
Printed Matter.- $11 / 2$ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Eight-ounce Merchandise Packages.-Packages of merchandise welghing 8 ounces or less. for the countries named in the table above, except the Philippines, 2 cents for each 2 ounces. Do not seal. Mark-"May be Opened for Inspection.'

Small Packets. -Three cents for each 2 ounces, with a minimum charge of 15 cents, per packet. Limit of weight: 2 pounds, 3 ounces. Dimensions: Same as for letters. (Inquire at main offce or classified stations for list of countries which accept small packets and mailing lnstructions.)

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

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

Aa. Postals and Post Cards:-4 cents each.
B. 8 cents: Cuba .08-1/3 oz.
C. 10 cents: Central and South America. West Indies, British and French Guiana, British IIonduras, Surinam and Bermuda . $10-1 / 2$ oz.
D. 15 cents: Great Britain, Europe and other Isiands in waters around it, U.S.S.R., Vatican City, Algeria, Egypt, Iceland, Libya, Moroceo, Tunis, Turkey .15-1/2 oz.
E. 25 cents: All other localities $.25-1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$.

Weight limit is 4 lbs., 6 oz. except: Canada, 60 lbs .
F. Air-letter sheets, 10 cents each to any foreign country, on sale at all postoffces.

## INTERNATIONAL PARCEL POST BY AIR

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

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

| From U. S. to: | First 2 oz. | Ea. Add'l 2 oz. | First 4 oz. | Ea. Add'l 4 oz. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England | $\$ 0.41$ | $\$ 0.20$ | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 0.41$ |
| France | .42 | .21 | 1.22 | .44 |
| Belgium | .42 | .21 | .98 | .43 |
| Italy | .45 | .24 | 1.08 | .50 |
| Sweden | .45 | .31 | 1.35 | .49 |
| Egypt | .52 |  |  | .64 |


| From U. S. to: | First 2 oz. | Ea. Add'l2 oz. | First 4 oz. | Ea. Add'l 4 oz. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England | $\$ 0.41$ | $\$ 0.20$ | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 0.41$ |
| France | .42 | .21 | 1.22 | .44 |
| Belgium | .42 | .21 | .98 | .43 |
| Italy | .45 | .24 | 1.08 | .50 |
| Sweden | .55 | .31 | .85 | .49 |
| Egypt |  |  | 1.35 | .64 |

Ea. Add'l 2 oz.

## 2. Packages

## 'TIDE CORRECTIONS

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

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Time } \\ \text { Differ- } \\ \text { ence h.m. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Heoht } \\ & \text { Differ- } \\ & \text { ence Ft. } \end{aligned}$ | Time Difference h.m. | Height Difference Ft . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAINE |  | PENNSYLVANIA | *0.5 |
| Augusta . . . ${ }_{\text {Bangor }}+350$ | $* 0.4$ +3.6 | Philadelphia . . . +2 29 | *0.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bangor } \\ & \text { Bar Harbor }\end{aligned} \quad . \quad . \quad-005$ | + +1.6 +1.1 | DELAWARE <br> Rehoboth . . -3 37 | *0.4 |
| Boothbay Harbor. -0 20 | -0.8 | MARYLAND |  |
| Eastport - . . -028 | *1.9 | Baltiniore . . . - 425 | *0.1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Old Orehard } \\ & \text { Partland }\end{aligned} . . . \begin{array}{ll}-0 & 10 \\ -0 & 10\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{-1.7}$ | Ocean City $\because . .-357$ | *0.4 |
| Portland . . . . - -030 | +0.2 | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA |  |
| NEV HAMPSHIRE |  | Washington . . - 308 | *0.3 |
| Hampton . +015 | -1.2 | VIRGINIA |  |
| MASSACHUSETTS |  | Norfolk . . . . -1 54 | *0.3 |
| Fall River . . . -3 16 | *0.5 | Vırginia Beach . . -3 14 | *0.3 |
| Falmouth . . . 040 | *1.1 | NORTH CAROLINA |  |
| Hyannisport . . . +045 | *0.3 | Beaufort . . . -2 59 | *0.3 |
| $\mathrm{Lynn}_{\text {Larblehead }}$ - : ${ }^{+0} 05$ | $=0.2$ | Carolina Beach . - 330 | *0.4 |
| Marion . . . -3 16 | *0.4 | SOUTH CAROLINA |  |
| Monument Beach . -3 06 | *0.4 | Myrtle Beach. . . -3 ${ }^{45}$ | *0.5 |
| Nantasket . . . . +010 | +0.1 | Charleston. . . -3 15 | *0.5 |
| Nantucket . . . . +0 50 | *0.3 | GEORGIA |  |
| New Bedford . . . -3 21 | *0.4 | St. Simon's Island -2 51 | *0.7 |
| Oak Blufs . . . . +0 05 | *0.2 | Savannah . . . -2 40 | *0.8 |
| Onset . . . . . . -3 06 | *0.5 | Tybee Beach . . . -3 26 | *0.8 |
| Plymouth . . . . 000 | +0.1 | FLORIDA |  |
| Provincetown . . +0 15 | -0.3 | Daytona . . . 320 | *0.4 |
|  | $-0.5$ | Fort Lauderdale : -2 15 | *0.3 |
|  | ${ }_{* 0.6}^{+0.6}$ | Jacksonville . . . 040 | *0.1 |
| Woods Hole ${ }^{\text {RHODE ISLAND }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }} 01$ | *0.2 | Miami . . . . -300 | *0.3 |
| Block Island. . . -3 21 | *0.3 | Paim Beach : - -3 | *0.3 |
| Narragansett Pier -3 31 | *0.4 |  | *0.5 |
| Newport . . . - ${ }^{3} 31$ | *0.4 | St. Petershurg . . +3 53 | *0.2 |
| Providence . . . -3 11 | *0.5 | WASHINGTON |  |
| Watch Hill . . . -2 06 | *0.3 | Hwaco . . . . +144 | -3.5 |
| long Island Sound -0 02 |  | Port Towneend. . +5 04 | *0.5 |
| New London . . -1 47 | *0.3 | Seattle . . . . . +5 37 | -2.0 |
| NEW YORK |  | OREGON |  |
| Coney island . . -3 00 | *0.5 | Astoria . . . ${ }^{+1} 37$ | -3.3 |
| Long Beach . - ${ }^{3} 57$ | *0.5 | Cape Arago $\cdot \ldots+119$ | -4.8 |
| long lsland Sound +0 08 | *0.7 | Yaquina Head . . +1 12 | -3.7 |
| New York City . -2 50 | *0.5 | CALIFORNIA |  |
| Ocean Beach . . . -3 57 | ${ }_{*}^{*} 0.4$ | Catalina Island . . -1 33 | -5.9 |
| Southampton . . -3 22 | *0.3 | Crescent City . . +0 56 | $-5.0$ |
| NEW JERSEY |  | Eureka . . . . +120 | -5.0 |
| Atlantic City . -3 57 | *0.5 | Long Beach . . . -1 37 | -5.5 |
| Bayside . . . . - 24 | *0.6 | Monterey . . . -0 03 | *0.4 |
| Cape May . . . - 337 | *0.5 | Point Mendocino . +0 24 | *0.4 |
| $\underset{\text { Oeabright City . . . }}{\text { Oce }} 17$ | *0.4 | San Diego . . . -135 | $-5.9$ |
| Seabright to . . - 344 | *0.5 | San Francisco : . ${ }_{\text {Santa }} \mathbf{1} 59$ | ${ }^{*} 0.4$ |
| Seaside Park ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - |  | Santa Cruz . . . +0 08 | *0.4 |

Example: The figures for Fuil Sea in Columns 11 and 12 of the left hand Aimanac pages 12-34 are the times of bigh tide at Commonweaiti Pier in Boston Harbor. The fielghts of these tides are given on the right hand pages 13-35. The helghts are reckoned from Mean Low Water: each day has a set of figures-upper for tho morning-aud lower for the evening. Since Gulf ports are not beset with the tidal problems of ports on the open ocean, the oonversion of the times of the tides at Buston to those of Miaml is givert by way of illustration.

See page 18, column 11.
BOSTON
MIAMI
High Tide (from page 18) 4.15 P.M.E.S.T. April 1

Height (from page 19) 7.7 feet

High tide (Boston)
Migh tide (Miami)
Height (Miami)
(7.7 $\times 0.3$ )
4.15 P.M. $-3.00$
1.15 P.M.E.S.T. 2.3 feet

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

This table, and the accompanying remarks, are the result of many years' actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.
This weather table will answer very well for anywhere in the United States. It is taken from the 1849 issue of The Old Farmer's Almanac and was widely used before the advent of the Weather Bureau.
The we 1ther forecasts as given on the right hand pages of the Farm Calendars on pages 13 through 35 are strictly for Boston and East of the Hudson River. These forecasts contain elements which rise in the proximity of this region to the sea and to the paths of tropical storms. The application of these forecasts to middle western, western, and southern regions will not bring any reasonable degree of accuracy. However, for a rough rule of thumb if you insist on using the forecast on pages $13-35$, you may subtract one day for each time zone West of the Hudson to compensate for the Easterly path of continental storms. For every hundred miles north or south of 42 degrees latitude, add a five degree temperature (colder if north, warmer if sputh) differentill and for every 1000 feet above sea level consider your locality as five degrees cooler than the weather as given.

## WEATHER TABLE FOR ANYWHERE



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

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

## TO THE WEATHER-WISE

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

## GLOSSARY OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS, ETC.

An. Ecl. . . . see Eclipse, Annular.
Aph. - Aphelion . . Planct revolving about Sun reaches point in its orbit farthest away from the sun.
Apo. - Apogee. .. Moon reacles puiut in its orbit farthest from Earth.
Appulse ... if during eclipse Mom passes only through the penumbra.
Aspect . . . description of the relative position of two or more bodies in the solar system. These are described by signs, etc., on the calendar pages thus $d \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { ? }\end{aligned}$, ctc. By consulting the meaning of the signs and aspects on page 11, you will arrive at the meaning for the "sign language" used on pages 12-35, viz., Conjunction ( $\delta$ ) of Mlars (r?) and the Jupiter (4) occurs on this day. (See par. 2, page 11.)
Conj. - conjunction. . . moment of closest approach to each other of any two heavenly bodies.
conscr. . . . consecrated.
declination (see top left hand calcndar pages) .. . measure of angular distance any celestial object lies perpendicularly north or south of cclestial equator. Exactly analogous to terrestrial latitude. OFA gives declination at time each day the Sun is due Sonth.
Dominical Letter . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
Eclipse. . . conjunction or npposition of sun and moon occurs with moon at or near a node.
Eclipse, annular . . . when sunlight shows around the Moon during the eclipse.
Eclipse, lunar ... opposition of Sun and Moon with moon at or near node.
Eclipse, solar ...conjunction of sun and Moon with Moon at or near node.
Ecliptic... that circle in which the plane of the orbit of the Earth about the Sun would if extended cut the celestial sphere-or the apparent path of the Sun in the sky in a year due to the Earth's revolution about the Sun each year.
E1. - elongation . . . apparent angular distance of a member of the solar system from the Sun as seen frem the Earth.
Epact . . . nsed in reckoning ecclesiastical calendars, age of calendar moon Jan. 1.
Eq. . . . equator.
Equinox, autumnal . . Sun passes fronı northern to southern hemisphere. Fall.
Equinox, vernal . . sun passes from southern to northern hemisphere. Spring.
E.S.T. . . . Eastern Standard Time.

Full Sea (Morn and Eve) . . the time the tide is high in the morning and in the evening at Commonwealth Pier. Boston. A correction table in the OFA also adjusts this time for other places. (See page 100.)
Gr. E1. . . greatest elongation.
Geocentric . .. measure of celestial longitucle and latitude when observer is at center of the Earth.
Golden Number . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
Heliocentric ... rueasure of celestial longitude and latitude when observer is at center of the Sun.
Inf. Inferior ... Inferior conjunction is when the Planet is between the Sun and the Earth.
Julian Period. . . First year was 4713 B.C. Its length is 7950 years.
Key . . . columns of letters marked thus refer to correction table on page 103-107 so that the times given may be adjusted to localities other than Boston.
Lat. - latitude.
Moon's Ase ...average time elapsing between new mons (max. 2912 days). Calculated when Moon is due siouth.
(D) First Quarter. : moon in quarlrature East or one half of the side of the moon toward the earth is illuminated.
(O) Full Moon . . . moon reaches opposition:
(C) Last Quarter . . . moon in cluadrature W'est.
(e) New Noon. . Sun and Moon in conjunction.

Moon's Phases . . Aspects of Moon and Sun.
Moon's Place . . . Moon's position in the Zorliac when due South or which "sign" it is in. Sec page 11 - par. 3 .
Moon Rise and Set . . as used in the OFA apply only to risings and settings between sunset and sunrise . . or during the night.
Moon Runs High or Low . . . dis of month Moon Souths highest or lowest above the horizon.
Moon Souths. . Moon exactly above sontly point of observer's horizun.
Node . . . when a Planet or Moon in its motion crosses the ecliptic.
Node, Ascending . . . Planet or Moon crosses ecliptic from South to North.
Node, Descending . . . Planet or Moon crosses ecliptic from North to south.
Occultations. . e eclipses of Stars by the Aloon.
Opposition. . . time when Sinn, and Moon or Planet appear on opposite sides of the sky (elongation 180 degrees).
O.S. - Old Style $\ldots$ was when calendar was eleven days "out of whack." In September, 1752, the 3rd was reckoned as the 14 th, to make present calendar.
Penumbra . . . concentric area of partial shadow around the umbra.
Peri. - Perigee . . . Moon reaches point in its orbit closest to Earth.

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

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

To overcome the difficulties of presenting one almanac which shall be uscful not only for the spot where the astronomer is standing but also for other places, it has been customary to present three or four extra latitude columns - which at best give but a small measure of the desired accuracy. The Old Farmer's Almanac adopted a unique, copyrighted system of its own some years ago whereby the times as given may be corrected for wherever you happen to live by the use of the Almanac Data tables on pages 104 through $10^{-}$.

Opposite the times given on the left hand calendar pages (12-34) for each day in the year for the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon and Planets you will find a capitalised letter of the alphabet. Turning to pager 106 and 107 you will find columns for each of these letters as well as number of cities listed. If you live in one of those cities, simply read off the minus or plus number of minutes in the column under the alphabetical letter and correct the times given on pages 12-34. If your city is not listed, enter the corrections table on pages 106 and 107 in that section, the longitude of which is nearest your town's and, usiug your town's latitude, interpolate betreen the corrections shown for various latitudes for figures to insert in Columns A to Q for your town in the space below.
Modify these figures by four minutes for each degrec of difference of longitude between the longitude of your town and the longitude of the table chosen as nearcst it. Add this modification if your town's longitude is greater than the table's longitude, subtract it if it is lesser.
The net figures resulting from this modification will be those to use in correcting the Almanac figures for Boston to give the standard times for your town. The figure for insertion in the Moon column ( ) is derived by interpolating between longitudes to fit the longitude of your town. For examples, see next page.

|  | A | m | ${ }_{\square}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {m }}^{\text {E }}$ | I | F | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {g }}$ | + ${ }_{\text {m }}$ | ${ }_{m}^{1}$ |  |  | m | m | N | m |  |  |  | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Your town Lat. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## GLOSSARY (Continued)

Peri. - Perihelion . . . Planet revolving about the Sun reaches point in its orbit closest to Sun.
Quadrature. . Moon or Planet lies a quarter turn of the sky from the Sun.
R.A. - Right Ascension ... the measure Fastward alng the celcstial 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.
Rain . . drops large enough to splatter on the old man's bald head.
Roman Indiction . . . used in rec.roning ecclesiastical calendars.
Snow... when a cat's tracks are visible on the barn roof.
Solar Cycle. . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
Solstice, Summer . . . point at which the sun is farthest north of the celestial equator, passing overhead on the Tropic of Cancer. Beginning of Summer.
Solstice, Winter . . . limit of Sun's journey south of the celestial equator, passing overhead on the Tropies of Capricorn. Beginning of Winter.
Star, Evening . . . above horizon at sunset.
Star, Morning . . . above horizon at Sunrise.
Stat. - stationary . . . when the apparent inovement 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.
Umbra . . deep shadow through which the Iloon passes during eclipse.
Underground Moon... one which changés its phascs between 12 M. and 1 A.M. Weather Indications . . . in italics on the right hand calendar pages indicate the weather over, as a rule, three or four days time as shown by the sprcad of the words down the page.
Zenith . . . point in heavens directly over observer's head.
Zodiac ... sixteen degree sky road outside of which moon and planets never wander. It is divided into twelve equal divisions called the Signs of the Zodiac. and forms nuth of the basis of some astrology-and superstition. See page 11 - par. 3 and page 37.

## EXAMPLES OF HOW TIMES GIVEN PAGES 12-35 ARE TO BE CORRECTED FOR YOUR HOME TOWN

## Also, see page 103.

Sunrise and Sunset. The times of sunrise and sunset at Boston on April 11 are read directly from columns 4 and 6 on page 18. The key letters adjacent to these times, in colu nns 5 and 7 , are indices to the table on page 106 whereby the times of sunrise and sunset at Boston are converted into thuse for other key cities, to wit:-

BOSTON
Sunrise Kiey Letter

Sunset Key letter
$5.09 \underset{\mathrm{G}}{\mathrm{A} . \text { M.E.S.T. }}$

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

## HOUSTON, TEXAS

| Sunrise (Boston) Correction (Column G, page 108) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5.0J A.M.E.S.T. } \\ & +: 49 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sunrise (Houston) | 5:58 A.M.C.S.T. |
| Sunset (Eoston) | 6:22 P.M.E.S.T. |
| Correction (Colur K, page 108) |  |
| Sunset (Houston) | 6.46 P.M.C.S. |

Sun Fast. The column headed "Sun Fast" is of primary use to sundial enthusiasts. The figures therein tell how fast on each day the time indicated by a properly adjusted and graduated sundial will be of the time indicated by a clock. On April 11 sun time in Boston will be 15 minutes Fast of Eastern Standard Time. The time indicated by a sundial located elsewhere than in Boston is converted to clock time by applying two corrections, the "Sun Fast" correction for Boston and that for the locality given in Column I of the table on page 106 or 107.

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 sunsat given on the calendar pages. The latitude of the locality determines the column of the table from which the length of twilight is to be selected.

BOSTON
(Latitude $42^{\circ} 22^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$.)
Sunrise

| Sunrise <br> Subtract length of twiliglat (Column 4 of table) | 5:09 A.M. 1:39 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dawn breaks | 3:30 A.M.E.S.T. |
| Sunset | 6:22 P.M. |
| Add length of twilight | 1:39 |
| Dark descends | 8:01 P.M.E.S.T. |

NORFOLK, VA.
(Latitude $36^{\circ} 51^{\prime} \mathrm{N}^{\prime}$ )
Sunrise
Subtract length of twilight (Column 4 of table)

Dawn breaks
Sunset
Add length of twilight

Dark descends

5:58 A.M.

1:28
4:30 A.M.C.S.T. 6:46 P.M.

1:28
8:14 P.M.C.S.T.

## LENGTH OF TWILIGHT

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

| Latitude | $\begin{gathered} 25^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { to } \\ 30^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 36^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 42^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 47^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ & \text { to } \\ & 49^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| Jan. 1 to Apr. 11 | 120 | 126 | 133 |  | 150 |
| Apr. 11 to May 3 | 123 | 128 | 139 | 151 |  |
| May 3 to May 15 | 126 | 134 | 147 | 202 | 222 |
| May 15 to May 26 | 129 1 | 138 | 152 | 213 | 242 |
| May 26 to July 23 | 132 | 143 | 159 | 227 |  |
| July 23 to Aug. 4 | 129 | 138 | 152 | 213 | 242 |
| Aug. 4 to Aug. 15 | 126 | 134 | 147 | ${ }_{2} 02$ | 242 2 |
| Aug. 15 to Sept. 6 | 123 | 128 | 139 | 151 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 24$ |
| Sept. 6 to Dec. 31 | 120 | 126 | 133 | 142 | 150 |

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

| BOSTON |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Length of day <br> (From calendar <br> pages) |  |

HOUSTON, TEXAS

| Sunset | 6:46 P.M. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sunribe | 5:58 A.M. |
|  | Length of Day |
|  | 12 h 48 m |

Moonrise and Moonset. The procedure for finding the times of moonrise and moonset follows that for finding those of sunrise and sunset except that the constant additional correction taken from Column on pages 106, 107 must be applied.

BOSTON
Moonrise Key letter
8:19 P.M., E.S.T.

## HOUSTON

Moonrise (Boston) 8:19 P.M.
Correction (Col-
umn N, page 106) +:06
Correction (Col-
umn page 106) $+: 04$
Moonrise (Houston)
8:29 P.M.,C.S T.

Moon Souths. The time the moon souths in Boston is converted to the time it is due south in a locality other than Boston by applying the appropriate correotions from Columns I and on page 106.

BOSTON
Moon souths

12:19 A.M., E.S.T.

HOUSTON
Moon souths
(Boston) 12:19 A.M. Correction (Column I, page 106) $+: 37$
Correction (Column 1, page 106) $+: 04$
Moon souths (Houston) 1:00 A.M.,C.S.T.
The other information concerning the Moon contained on the left hand Almanac pages applies without correction throughout the United States.

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

## AVERAGE DATES FIRST AND LAST KILLING FROSTS

| Boston | Apr. 14 - Oct. 26 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Albany | Apr. 24 - Oct. 15 |
| Harrisburg | Apr. 9 - Oct. 28 |
| Cincinuati | Apr. 8 - Oct. 23 |
| Toledo | Apr. 22 - Oct. 18 |
| Chicago | Apr. 16 - Oct. 19 |
| Detroit | Apr. 28 - Oct. 15 |
| Duluth | May 6 -Oct. 5 |
| Bismarck | May 11 - Sept. 21 |
| Omaha | Apr. 14 - Oct. 15 |
| Portland, Main | Apr. 19 - Oct. 17 |
| Hartford | Apr. $20-$ Oct. 13 |
| Evansville | Apr. 5 - Oct. 29 |
| Cairo | Mar. 31 - Oct. 29 |
| Minne | Apr. 27 - Oct. 10 |
| Concord, N. H. | May 7 -Oct. |


| Richmond |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| aleigh |  |
|  |  |
| el Rio | Feb |
| ele |  |
| nt | Apr |
| uceo |  |
| Yuma | Jan |
| Portlan | Mar. 15 |
| San Franci | Jan. 13 |
|  | Apr. 17 |
| Oklahoma | 30 |
|  |  |
|  | Apr. 14 |
|  |  |



 सनmo




 | ! | | || ||












| $90^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | Springfield, Ill. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $90^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $36^{\circ}$ | Memphis, Tenn. |
| $90^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $32^{\circ}$ | Jackson, Miss. |
| $90^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $30^{\circ}$ | New Orleans, La. |
| $95^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $48^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | Bemidji, Minn. |
| $95^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $44^{\circ}$ | Windom, Minn. |
| $95^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | St. Joseph, Mo. |
| $95^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $36^{\circ}$ | Wagner, Okla. |
| $95^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $32^{\circ}$ | Tyler, Texas |
| $95^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $30^{\circ}$ | Houston, Texas |
| $95^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $26^{\circ}$ |  |
| $100^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $48^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | Rugby, N.D. |
| $100^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $44^{\circ}$ | Pierre, S.D. |
| $100^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | *McCook, Neb. |
| $100^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $36^{\circ}$ | Woodward, Okla. |
| $100^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $32^{\circ}$ | Abilene, Texas |
| $100^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $28^{\circ}$ | Laredo, Texas |
| $105^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $48^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | Sidney, Mont. |
| $105^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $44^{\circ}$ | Neweastle, Wyo. |
| $105^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | Denver, Colo. |
| $105^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $36^{\circ}$ | Las Vegas, N.Mex. |
| $105^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $32^{\circ}$ | Carlsbad, N.Mex. |
| $105^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $28^{\circ}$ | Chihuahua, Mexico |
| $112^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $48^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | Great Falls, Mont. |
| $112^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $44^{\circ}$ | Madison, Idaho |
| $112^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | Provo, Utah |
| $112^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $36^{\circ}$ | Flagstaff, Ariz. |
| $112^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $32^{\circ}$ | Tueson, Ariz. |
| $117^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $48^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | Spokane, Wash. |
| $117^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $44^{\circ}$ | Baker, Ore. |
| $117^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | Austin, Nev. |
| $117^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $36^{\circ}$ | Ballarat, Cal. |
| $117^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $32^{\circ}$ | San Diego, Cal. |
| $123^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $49^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | Bellingham, Wash. |
| $123^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $46^{\circ}$ | Astoria, Ore. |
| $123^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $42^{\circ}$ | Medford, Ore. |
| $123^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $38^{\circ}$ | San Francisco, Cal. |
| $123^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | $34^{\circ}$ |  |

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## CYPHER CONTEST WINNERS

Winner of the Cypher Contest announced on Page 96 of the 1951 Old Farmer's Almanae are as follows: First Prize (Fifty Dollars) to A. K. Marshall, 28 East 31 Street, New York 16, N.Y. Second Prize (Thirty Dollars) to James Thrift, 1205 E E. Portland St., Phoenix, Arizona. Third Prize (Ten Dollars) to Doris V. Gallant, c/o Mrs. A. Nichols, Searsport, Maine. Page 112 , lines 3 \& 4 , was correct and the winning 13 word, 2 line verse was,
"Bright lights,
Old Friends, make glad the New Year."

## THIS YEAR'S CONTEST

All entries must be received by Yankee, Inc., Dnblin, N.H. by midnight August 14, 1952 and remain property of Yankee, Ine. Xone returned. Staff of YANFER Magazine sole judge of winners. No employee of YANKEE, INC, may enter. First Prize, $\$ 25.00$; Second Prize, 15.00 ; Third Prize, $\$ \overline{\$} .00$. In case of tie between winning entries, prize money will be lumped and divided evenly. Prizes will be announced in the 1053 edition of The Old Farmer's Almanac, and winners notified by mall upon publication date. Tsing new eypher number 30, 32, give us a 6 word verse to rhyme with the line the eypher indicates. If this cypher number puzzles you take a glance at page 96,1951 edition.

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[^0]:    ＂Anger is the Weakness of the Understanding．＂

