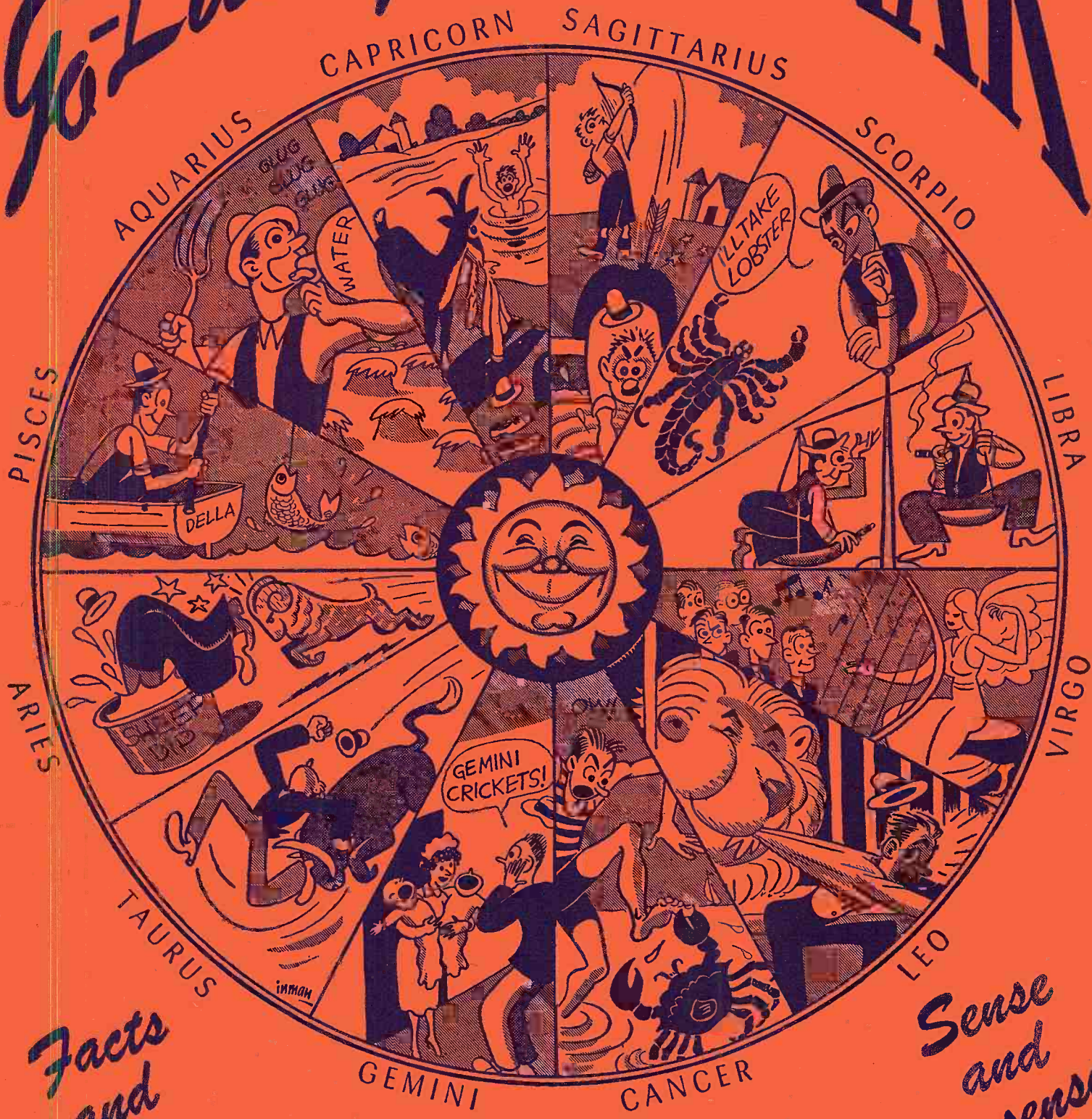


The PRAIRIE FARMER-**WLS**

HAPPY-*Go-Lucky* ALMANAK

1946 Edition



*Facts
and
Fun*

*Sense
and
Nonsense*

PRAIRIE FARMER
SINCE 1841 CHICAGO



BURRIDGE D. BUTLER, President
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MORNING AND EVENING STARS; CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES; ECLIPSES FOR 1946

. 1946 .

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28

MARCH

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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30

MAY

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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	..

JUNE

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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30

. 1946 .

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	...	...	...

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	...	...	...	...	...

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	...	...

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

MORNING STARS

MERCURY from January 1 to February 10; March 26 to May 31; August 2 to September 14; and November 21 to December 31. Best seen close to horizon just before sunrise about April 23, August 20 and December 9. Brightest close to August and December dates.

VENUS from January 1 to February 1, and November 17 to December 31. Brightest about December 22—serving as a modern Star of Bethlehem.

MARS from January 1 to 13. Brightest middle of January.

JUPITER from January 1 to April 12, and October 31 to December 31. Brightest during April.

SATURN from January 1 to 12, and July 21 to December 31. Brightest in January.

EVENING STARS

MERCURY from February 10 to March 26; May 31 to August 2; and September 14 to November 21. Best seen close to horizon just after sunset about March 9, July 5 and October 31. Brightest, March.

VENUS from February 1 to November 17. Highest in western sky in September; brightest in October.

MARS from January 13 to December 31. Brightest in January.

JUPITER from April 12 to October 31. Brightest in April.

SATURN from January 12 to July 21. Brightest in January.

ALL NIGHT STARS

MARS from January 1 to February 27.

JUPITER from February 26 to May 27.

SATURN from January 1 to February 26.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES — 1946

(By Gregorian Calendar Measure)

Dominical Letter	F	Solar Cycle	23
Epact	27	Roman Induction	14
Golden Number	9	Julian Period	6659

ECLIPSES

There will be six eclipses during 1946 (four of the sun and two of the moon), one less than the maximum number possible in any one year. The partial eclipse of sun November 23 is the only one visible over Prairie states.

Based on Central Standard Time, this eclipse begins over Prairie states about 9:09 a. m. on eastern shore line of the Michigan Thumb district and eastern extremity of Upper Michigan. Traveling WSW, eclipse then begins progressively over western Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, and last in Iowa, taking nearly three-quarters of an hour to cover this territory. Ending will follow approximately same order except that eclipse will finish a few minutes earlier in western Iowa counties.

Following list of counties gives Central Standard Time of beginning, middle and ending of eclipse. Surrounding counties will find this same time approximately close. Time for more distant counties may be ascertained by interpolating time between county desired and those listed on either side.

State and County	Beginning	Middle	Ending	Greatest Coverage
ILLINOIS				
Champaign	9 32 am	10 52 am	0 17 pm	0.40
Cook	9 28 am	10 50 am	0 16 pm	0.44
Sangamon	9 37 am	10 56 am	0 19 pm	0.38
INDIANA				
Putnam	9 27 am	10 49 am	0 15 pm	0.41
IOWA				
Johnson	9 49 am	11 06 am	0 29 pm	0.38
Polk	9 50 am	11 04 am	0 23 pm	0.36
MICHIGAN				
Oakland	9 12 am	10 39 am	0 09 pm	0.49
Washtenaw	9 14 am	10 41 am	0 10 pm	0.48
OHIO				
Franklin	9 14 am	10 41 am	0 11 pm	0.46
Hamilton	9 20 am	10 45 am	0 14 pm	0.44
WISCONSIN				
Dane	9 33 am	10 53 am	0 18 pm	0.43
Outagamie	9 28 am	10 50 am	0 17 pm	0.46
Walworth	9 30 am	10 51 am	0 17 pm	0.43

COMETS EXPECTED

Three periodic comets may possibly be seen during 1946, at least by astronomers through telescopes:

April—Tempel II July—Borrelly's September—Brook's II

TWO NEW MOONS IN MAY

Each month of the year usually has one New Moon and one Full Moon, put in May this year there will be two New Moons. Those who believe in New Moon wishing will have a chance to turn their money over in their pocket and wish for prosperity twice in a month.

1946 CALENDAR ODDITIES

Only two months begin on Sunday—September and December. There are 53 Tuesdays in 1946, the most that can occur in a 52-week year. This will occur again in 1952 under present system. Friday the 13th occurs twice—in September and December; but three months begin on Friday—February, March, November.

The fourth day of the fourth month, sixth day of sixth month, eighth day of eighth month, tenth day of tenth month and twelfth day of twelfth month all fall on Thursday in 1946. Only one month begins on Thursday and that is August. Thursday is the Sabbath to the Egyptians.

TO OUR READERS AND LISTENERS

Here is your 1946 edition of the Prairie Farmer-WLS Happy-Go-Lucky Almanak!

You might call it a two-in-one almanac—because it gives you the regular and factual information you look for in an almanac, as well as friendly chats and stories that make interesting spare time reading.

All of the information is compiled and written especially for the Middle West—Prairie Farmer Land folks. The Almanak even tells what time the sun rises and sets in your county as accurately as it is possible to give you this information in a general way.

After you have looked through the Almanak, please write and tell us what you think of it. Your constructive criticisms and your suggestions will help us to publish the kind of Almanak that meets your needs and wishes in the future.

We hope that by next year, more paper stock will be available so there will be enough Almanaks for all of our readers and listeners who wish to have one.

But—please remember to write and give us your opinion of this Almanak and your suggestions for future editions.

HOW TO USE YOUR ALMANAK IN YOUR COUNTY

HOW TO APPLY THE SUN AND MOON RISE AND SET TABLES TO YOUR OWN COUNTY

To find Central Standard Time of sunrise, sunset, or moonrise or set, for any county of Prairie Farmer Land, each calendar-page table is divided into three sections, like this:

Lower Illinois, Lower Indiana, Lower Ohio	Upper Illinois, Upper Indiana, Iowa, Lower Michigan, Upper Ohio, Lower Wisconsin	Central Michigan, Upper Michigan, Upper Wisconsin
---	--	---

Your county will fall into one of these three sections and you will be able to determine the correct time in your county by referring to the table of county corrections on page 4. The number following the name of the county is the number of minutes to add (if marked plus) or subtract (if marked minus) from the listed time on calendar page. The result is the Central Standard Time. In those areas using fast, summer or Eastern Standard Time, an extra hour should be added to the final result.

WORKING EXAMPLES

Lincoln county, Wisconsin—(On referring to table on page 4, we find Lincoln county listed in Upper Wisconsin column on calendar page.) For January 1, sun would rise at 7:38 a. m., from which we subtract 1 minute (taken from county table), or 7:37 a. m. Central Standard Time. Likewise the sun would set at 4:27 p. m. and the moon rise at 5:58 a. m.

Schoolcraft county, Michigan—Correction, —16. Subtract 16 minutes from 7:38, and 7:22 a. m. is Central Standard Time of sunrise in this county; sunset, 4:12 p. m.; and moonrise, 5:43 a. m.

Oakland county, Michigan—Correction, —26. Subtract 26 minutes from 7:28, and 7:02 a. m. is Central Standard Time of sunrise in this county; sunset, 4:12 p. m.; and moonrise, 5:23 a. m.

LaSalle county, Illinois—Correction, —4. Subtract 4 minutes from 7:28, and 7:24 a. m. is Central Standard Time of sunrise in this county; sunset, 4:34 p. m.; and moonrise, 5:45 a. m.

Ripley county, Indiana—Correction, —19. Subtract 19 minutes from 7:19, and 7:00 a. m. is Central Standard Time of sunrise in this county; sunset, 4:29 p. m.; and moonrise, 5:21 a. m.

If greater accuracy is desired for those counties near the dividing line of two sections, split the difference in time between the two nearest sections and use this new figure for a basis upon which to make the county correction.

Monroe county, Wisconsin—Sunrise, northern zone, 7:38; central zone, 7:28. Half the difference is 5 minutes, to be added to lesser time (in this case the central section), or 7:33. County correction is +3, and added to 7:33 gives 7:36 a. m. for sunrise Central Standard Time. Half the difference between sunsets of nearest two zones is 5 minutes on January 1, and added to lesser time (4:28) gives 4:33. Adding 3-minute county correction, figures sunset at 4:36 p. m. Central Standard Time.

Hancock county, Illinois—Sunrise, lower Illinois section, 7:19; upper Illinois section, 7:28. Half the difference is 4 minutes, to be added to lesser time—7:19 plus 4 equals 7:23. County correction is +5, so add 5 minutes to 7:23. Thus, 7:28 a. m. becomes the Central Standard Time of sunrise. Arrive at sunset and moonrise or set in same manner.

These explanations may appear long and tedious, but the matter of arriving at correct Central Standard Time for your county is simply a matter of remembering the correction for your county which remains the same throughout the year, and can, for convenience, be written at the top of each page.

HOW TO SET YOUR CLOCK BY THE SUN

If your watch or clock does not keep regular time, do not fret; neither does the sun. Because the Earth is tipped on its axis and because its motion around the sun is sometimes more rapid than at other times, are the reasons why the sun does not rise and set at the same time every day, and why it sometimes reaches the meridian before mean local noon and sometimes after. To strike an average of these variations of the sun during the year, man has made clocks to complete a day in 24 hours.

LOCAL NOON

When the sun is directly overhead and shadows are pointing due north, it is true local noon. Since standard and not local time is used, make your county correction (as shown on the table on page 4). If your county correction shows plus, add the stated number of minutes to 12 o'clock; if it shows minus, subtract the stated number of minutes from 12 o'clock.

SUN SLOW

Now note how many minutes fast or slow the sun is for the date required. (The word "fast" or "slow" will appear above the date.) If the sun is fast, subtract the number of minutes given on the date from the result just obtained. Your answer is the Central Standard Time when the sun is directly overhead and shadows point north. If the sun is slow, add the required number of minutes to the corrected 12 o'clock time for your county.

Example: What time is it when the shadow from the sun points due north on January 1 in Greene county, Iowa? The Greene county correction for Central Standard Time (table on page 4) states plus 18, so add 18 minutes to 12 o'clock, making 12:18. On January 1 the sun is four minutes slow, so an additional four minutes are to be added to 12:18, making 12:22, which is the Central Standard Time when the shadow of the sun points north on the first day of the year.

If the time is desired for April 14 in Greene county, first add 18 minutes to 12 o'clock. Since the sun is neither fast nor slow on this date—that is, to within one minute—there is nothing more to add or subtract, so the shadows point north on this date at 12:18 p. m. Central Standard Time. On the 16th of April the sun begins to gain on the clock so that by Sunday the 21st it is one minute ahead. To find the time on this date, one minute must be subtracted from 12:18 and it is found the shadows will point north at 12:17 p. m. Central Standard Time in Greene county.

Other counties of the Prairie states will use the same method by first adding or subtracting that county's correction for standard time to or from 12 o'clock and then adding or subtracting the number of minutes the sun is slow or fast on the date in question.

COUNTY CORRECTION TABLES (Explanation on Page 3)

ILLINOIS COUNTIES

Adams (Lower)	+5
Alexander (Lower)	-3
Bond (Lower)	-3
Boone (Upper)	+5
Brown (Upper)	+5
Bureau (Upper)	-2
Calhoun (Lower)	+3
Carroll (Upper)	0
Cass (Lower)	+1
Champaign (Lower)	-7
Christian (Lower)	-3
Clark (Lower)	-9
Clay (Lower)	-6
Clinton (Lower)	-3
Coles (Lower)	-7
Cook (Upper)	-8
Crawford (Lower)	-10
Cumberland (Lower)	-7
DeKalb (Upper)	-5
DeWitt (Lower)	-4
Douglas (Lower)	-7
DuPage (Upper)	-7
Edgar (Lower)	-9
Edwards (Lower)	-8
Effingham (Lower)	-6
Fayette (Lower)	-4
Ford (Upper)	-7
Franklin (Lower)	-5
Fulton (Upper)	+1
Gallatin (Lower)	-8
Greene (Lower)	+2
Grundy (Upper)	-6
Hamilton (Lower)	-6
Hancock (Lower)	+5
Hardin (Lower)	-8
Henderson (Upper)	+2
Henry (Upper)	+1
Iroquois (Upper)	-9
Jackson (Lower)	-3
Jasper (Lower)	-8
Jefferson (Lower)	-5
Jersey (Lower)	+2
Jo Daviess (Upper)	+1
Johnson (Lower)	-5
Kane (Upper)	-6
Kankakee (Upper)	-9
Kendall (Upper)	-6
Knox (Upper)	+1
Lake (Upper)	-8
LaSalle (Upper)	-4
Lawrence (Lower)	-10
Lee (Upper)	-3
Livingston (Upper)	-6
Logan (Lower)	-3
McDonough (Lower)	+3
McHenry (Upper)	-6
McLean (Upper)	-5
Macon (Lower)	-1
Maccoupin (Lower)	0
Madison (Lower)	-1
Marion (Lower)	-5
Marshall (Upper)	-3
Mason (Lower)	0
Massac (Lower)	-5
Menard (Lower)	-1
Mercer (Upper)	+3
Monroe (Lower)	+1
Montgomery (Lower)	-3
Morgan (Lower)	+1
Moultrie (Lower)	-6
Ogle (Upper)	-3
Peoria (Upper)	-1
Perry (Lower)	-3
Platt (Lower)	-6
Pike (Lower)	+3
Pope (Lower)	-6
Pulaski (Lower)	-4
Putnam (Upper)	-3
Randolph (Lower)	-9
Richland (Lower)	+2
Rock Island (Upper)	+2
St. Clair (Lower)	0
Saline (Lower)	-6
Sangamon (Lower)	-1
Schuyler (Lower)	+3
Scott (Lower)	+2
Shelby (Lower)	-5
Stark (Upper)	-1
Stephenson (Upper)	-1
Tazewell (Upper)	-2
Union (Lower)	-4
Vermilion (Lower)	-9
Wabash (Lower)	+3
Warren (Upper)	-7
Washington (Lower)	-3
Wayne (Lower)	-7
White (Lower)	-8
Whiteside (Upper)	0
Will (Upper)	-9
Williamson (Lower)	-5
Winnebago (Upper)	-3
Woodford (Upper)	-3

INDIANA COUNTIES

Adams (Upper)	-20
Allen (Upper)	-20
Bartholomew (Lower)	-16
Benton (Upper)	-11
Blackford (Upper)	-19
Boone (Lower)	-14
Brown (Lower)	-15
Carroll (Upper)	-14
Cass (Upper)	-14
Clark (Lower)	-17
Clay (Lower)	-12
Clinton (Lower)	-14
Crawford (Lower)	-14
Daviess (Lower)	-11
Dearborn (Lower)	-20
Decatur (Lower)	-18
Dekalb (Upper)	-20
Delaware (Lower)	-19
Dubois (Lower)	-12

Elkhart (Upper)	-17
Fayette (Lower)	-19
Floyd (Lower)	-16
Fountain (Lower)	-11
Franklin (Lower)	-20
Fulton (Upper)	-15
Gibson (Lower)	-9
Grant (Upper)	-17
Greene (Lower)	-12
Hamilton (Lower)	-16
Hancock (Lower)	-17
Harrison (Lower)	-16
Hendricks (Lower)	-14
Henry (Lower)	-16
Howard (Upper)	-18
Huntington (Upper)	-18
Jackson (Lower)	-18
Jasper (Upper)	-12
Jay (Upper)	-20
Jefferson (Lower)	-18
Jennings (Lower)	-18
Johnson (Lower)	-16
Knox (Lower)	-10
Kosciusko (Upper)	-17
Lagrange (Upper)	-18
Lake (Upper)	-10
Laporte (Upper)	-13
Lawrence (Lower)	-14
Madison (Lower)	-15
Marion (Lower)	-15
Marshall (Upper)	-13
Martin (Lower)	-15
Miami (Upper)	-16
Monroe (Lower)	-14
Montgomery (Lower)	-12
Morgan (Lower)	-14
Newton (Upper)	-10
Noble (Upper)	-18
Ohio (Lower)	-20
Orange (Lower)	-14
Owen (Lower)	-12
Parke (Lower)	-11
Perry (Lower)	-13
Pike (Lower)	-12
Porter (Upper)	-12
Posey (Lower)	-12
Pulaski (Upper)	-13
Putnam (Lower)	-12
Randolph (Lower)	-20
Ripley (Lower)	-19
Rush (Lower)	-18
St. Joseph (Upper)	-15
Scott (Lower)	-17
Shelby (Lower)	-12
Spencer (Lower)	-12
Starke (Upper)	-13
Steuben (Upper)	-20
Sullivan (Lower)	-10
Switzerland (Lower)	-20
Tippecanoe (Lower)	-12
Tipton (Lower)	-16
Union (Lower)	-20
Vandenburg (Lower)	-9
Vermilion (Lower)	-10
Vigo (Lower)	-10
Wabash (Upper)	-17
Warren (Lower)	-11
Warrick (Lower)	-11
Washington (Lower)	-16
Wayne (Lower)	-20
Wells (Upper)	-19
White (Upper)	-13
Whitley (Upper)	-18

IOWA COUNTIES

Adair	+18
Adams	+19
Allamakee	+5
Appanoose	+11
Audubon	+20
Benton	+8
Blackhawk	+9
Boone	+16
Bremer	+9
Buchanan	+7
Buena Vista	+20
Butler	+11
Calhoun	+18
Carroll	+19
Cass	+20
Cedar	+4
Cerro Gordo	+13
Cherokee	+23
Chickasaw	+9
Clarke	+15
Clay	+20
Clayton	+5
Clinton	+21
Crawford	+21
Dallas	+15
Davis	+9
Decatur	+15
Delaware	+5
DesMoines	+4
Dickinson	+20
Dubuque	+3
Emmet	+19
Fayette	+7
Floyd	+11
Franklin	+13
Fremont	+23
Greene	+18
Grundy	+18
Guthrie	+11
Hamilton	+15
Hancock	+15
Hardin	+13
Harrison	+23
Henry	+6
Howard	+9
Humboldt	+17
Ida	+22
Iowa	+8
Jackson	+2

Jasper	+12
Jefferson	+8
Johnson	+6
Jones	+4
Keokuk	+8
Kossuth	+17
Lee	+5
Linn	+6
Louisa	+5
Lucas	+13
Lyon	+25
Madison	+16
Manaska	+10
Marion	+12
Marshall	+12
Mills	+23
Mitchell	+11
Monona	+24
Monroe	+11
Montgomery	+21
Muscatine	+4
O'Brien	+22
Osceola	+22
Page	+21
Palo Alto	+19
Plymouth	+25
Pocahontas	+19
Folk	+14
Fottawattamie	+22
Foweshiek	+10
Ringgold	+17
Sac	+20
Scott	+2
Shelby	+21
Sioux	+24
Story	+14
Tama	+10
Taylor	+19
Union	+17
Van Buren	+8
Wapello	+10
Warren	+14
Washington	+17
Wayne	+13
Webster	+17
Winnebago	+15
Winneshiek	+7
Woodbury	+24
Worth	+13
Wright	+15

MICHIGAN COUNTIES

Alcona (Central)	-26
Alger (Upper)	-14
Allegan (Lower)	-16
Alpena (Central)	-26
Antrim (Central)	-20
Arenac (Central)	-25
Baraga (Upper)	-7
Barry (Lower)	-19
Bay (Lower)	-24
Benzie (Central)	-16
Berrien (Lower)	-14
Branch (Lower)	-20
Calhoun (Lower)	-20
Cass (Lower)	-16
Charlevoix (Central)	-20
Cheboygan (Central)	-22
Chippewa (Upper)	-22
Clare (Central)	-21
Clinton (Lower)	-22
Crawford (Central)	-22
Delta (Upper)	-13
Dickinson (Upper)	-9
Eaton (Lower)	-21
Emmet (Central)	-21
Genesee (Lower)	-25
Gladwin (Central)	-23
Gogebic (Upper)	-1
Grand Traverse (Central)	-18
Gratiot (Lower)	-22
Hillsdale (Lower)	-22
Houghton (Upper)	-22
Iron (Central)	-28
Ingham (Lower)	-22
Ionia (Lower)	-20
Iosco (Central)	-26
Iron (Upper)	-7
Isabella (Lower)	-21
Jackson (Lower)	-22
Kalamazoo (Lower)	-18
Kalkaska (Central)	-20
Kent (Lower)	-18
Keweenaw (Upper)	-9
Lake (Central)	-17
Lapeer (Lower)	-27
Leelanau (Central)	-17
Lenawee (Lower)	-24
Livingston (Lower)	-24
Luce (Upper)	-18
Mackinac (Upper)	-20
Macomb (Lower)	-29
Manistee (Central)	-16
Marquette (Upper)	-10
Mason (Central)	-15
Mecosta (Lower)	-19
Menominee (Upper)	-11
Midland (Lower)	-22
Missaukee (Central)	-20
Monroe (Lower)	-25
Montcalm (Lower)	-20
Montmorency (Central)	-20
Muskegon (Lower)	-24
Newaygo (Lower)	-16
Newaygo (Upper)	-17
Oakland (Lower)	-26
Oceana (Central)	-15
Ogemaw (Upper)	-24
Ontonagon (Upper)	-3
Osceola (Central)	-19
Oscoda (Central)	-24
Otsego (Central)	-22
Ottawa (Lower)	-16
Presque Isle (Central)	-25
Roscommon (Central)	-22

Saginaw (Lower)	-24
St. Clair (Lower)	-29
St. Joseph (Lower)	-18
Sanilac (Lower)	-29
Schoolcraft (Upper)	-16
Shiawassee (Lower)	-23
Tuscola (Lower)	-27
Van Buren (Lower)	-16
Washtenaw (Lower)	-25
Wayne (Lower)	-27
Wexford (Central)	-18

OHIO COUNTIES

Adams (Lower)	-26
Allen (Upper)	-23
Auglaize (Upper)	-23
Brown (Lower)	-24
Butler (Lower)	-21
Champaign (Lower)	-25
Clarke (Lower)	-25
Clermont (Lower)	-23
Clinton (Lower)	-25
Darke (Lower)	-21
Deñance (Upper)	-26
Fayette (Lower)	-26
Fulton (Upper)	-23
Greene (Lower)	-24
Hamilton (Lower)	-21
Hancock (Upper)	-25
Hardin (Upper)	-25
Henry (Upper)	-24
Highland (Lower)	-25
Logan (Lower)	-25
Lucas (Upper)	-26
Madison (Lower)	-26
Marion (Upper)	-27
Mercer (Upper)	-21
Miami (Lower)	-23
Montgomery (Lower)	-22
Ottawa (Upper)	-28
Paulding (Upper)	-21
Preble (Lower)	-21
Putnam (Upper)	-23
Sandusky (Upper)	-27
Seneca (Upper)	-28
Shelby (Lower)	-23
Union (Lower)	-26
Van Wert (Upper)	-21
Warren (Lower)	-23
Williams (Upper)	-21
Wood (Upper)	-25
Wyandot (Upper)	-27

WISCONSIN COUNTIES

Adams (Upper)	-1
Ashland (Upper)	+3
Barron (Upper)	+7
Bayfield (Upper)	+5
Brown (Upper)	-8
Buffalo (Upper)	+7
Burnett (Upper)	+9
Calumet (Upper)	-7
Chippewa (Upper)	+5
Clark (Upper)	+2
Columbia (Lower)	-3
Crawford (Lower)	+4
Dane (Lower)	-5
Dodge (Lower)	-5
Door (Upper)	-10
Douglas (Upper)	+8
Dunn (Upper)	+8
Eau Claire (Upper)	+5
Florence (Upper)	-6
Fond du Lac (Upper)	-6
Forest (Upper)	-5
Gates (Upper)	+4
Grant (Lower)	+3
Green (Lower)	-2
Green Lake (Upper)	-4
Iowa (Lower)	+1
Iron (Upper)	+1
Jackson (Upper)	+3
Jefferson (Lower)	-5
Juneau (Upper)	+1
Kenosha (Lower)	-8
Kewaunee (Upper)	-9
La Crosse (Upper)	+4
Lafayette (Lower)	+1
Langlade (Upper)	-4
Lincoln (Upper)	-1
Manitowoc (Upper)	-9
Marathon (Upper)	-1
Marquette (Upper)	-7
Marquette (Lower)	-2
Milwaukee (Lower)	-8
Monroe (Upper)	+3
Oconto (Upper)	-6
Oneida (Upper)	-2
Outagamie (Upper)	-6
Ozaukee (Lower)	-8
Pepin (Upper)	-8
Pierce (Upper)	+9
Folk (Upper)	+10
Portage (Upper)	-2
Price (Upper)	+2
Racine (Lower)	-8
Richland (Lower)	+2
Rock (Lower)	-4
St. Croix (Upper)	+10
Sauk (Lower)	0
Sawyer (Upper)	+4
Shawano (Upper)	-5
Sheboygan (Upper)	-8
Taylor (Upper)	+2
Traverse (Upper)	+5
Vernon (Lower)	+3
Vilas (Upper)	-2
Walworth (Lower)	-6
Washburn (Upper)	+7
Washington (Lower)	-7
Waukesha (Lower)	-7
Waupaca (Upper)	-4
Waushara (Upper)	-3
Winnebago (Upper)	-5
Wood (Upper)	0

(Central Standard Time)

- ☾ New Moon
Jan. 3rd — 6 30 am
- ☽ First Quarter
Jan. 10th — 2 27 pm
- ☾ Full Moon
Jan. 17th — 8 46 am
- ☾ Last Quarter
Jan. 24th — 11 00 pm



(Eastern Standard Time)

- ☾ New Moon
Jan. 3rd — 7 30 am
- ☽ First Quarter
Jan. 10th — 3 27 pm
- ☾ Full Moon
Jan. 17th — 9 46 am
- ☾ Last Quarter
Jan. 25th — 0 00 am

Snow Moon of Indians and Wulfomonth of Anglo-Saxons. Named by Romans in honor of God Janus. Keeper of the Gates and of Beginnings. In northern hemisphere this month marks end of old crop season and beginning of new. Janus was supposed to have one face looking forward and one backward; hence a month of retrospect and prospect, a month of regrets of the past and new hopes for future.

THIS MONTH'S HARVEST—Wheat in Argentina; corn, Cape Colony, Africa; oats, New Zealand; rye, Chile; barley, Australia; strawberries, Florida; apples, South Africa; grapes, Peru.

1st Month—31 Days Days Gone—0 Days Remaining—365			Lower Illinois, Lower Indiana, Lower Ohio			Upper Illinois, Upper Indiana, Iowa, Lower Michigan, Upper Ohio, Lower Wisconsin			Central Michigan, Upper Michigan, Upper Wisconsin			
DM	DW	Moon Sign	Sun Slow	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Rise Morn	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Rise Morn	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Rise Morn
1	Tu	☾	4	7 19	4 48	5 40	7 28	4 38	5 49	7 38	4 28	5 59
2	We	☽	4	7 19	4 49	6 38	7 28	4 39	6 48	7 38	4 29	6 59
3	Th	☽	5	7 19	4 50	SetEv	7 28	4 40	SetEv	7 38	4 30	SetEv
4	Fr	☽	5	7 19	4 50	6 02	7 28	4 41	5 52	7 38	4 31	5 41
5	Sa	☽	6	7 19	4 51	7 05	7 28	4 42	6 57	7 38	4 32	6 47
Length of day			9h 33m			9h 15m			8h 55m			
Length of night			14h 27m			14h 45m			15h 05m			
6	Su	☽	6	7 19	4 52	8 10	7 28	4 43	8 03	7 38	4 33	7 57
7	Mo	☽	6	7 19	4 53	9 17	7 28	4 44	9 12	7 38	4 34	9 07
8	Tu	☽	7	7 19	4 54	10 24	7 28	4 45	10 22	7 38	4 35	10 19
9	We	☽	7	7 19	4 55	11 31	7 28	4 46	11 32	7 37	4 37	11 31
10	Th	☽	8	7 19	4 56	SetMo	7 28	4 47	SetMo	7 37	4 38	SetMo
11	Fr	☽	8	7 19	4 57	0 41	7 28	4 48	0 43	7 37	4 39	0 45
12	Sa	☽	8	7 19	4 58	1 51	7 28	4 49	1 56	7 37	4 40	2 00
Length of day			9h 40m			9h 23m			9h 05m			
Length of night			14h 20m			14h 37m			14h 55m			
13	Su	☽	9	7 19	4 59	3 03	7 27	4 50	3 10	7 36	4 41	3 17
14	Mo	☽	9	7 18	5 00	4 16	7 27	4 52	4 25	7 36	4 43	4 34
15	Tu	☽	10	7 18	5 01	5 27	7 26	4 53	5 37	7 35	4 44	5 47
16	We	☽	10	7 18	5 02	6 32	7 26	4 54	6 42	7 35	4 45	6 53
17	Th	☽	10	7 18	5 03	RisEv	7 26	4 55	RisEv	7 34	4 46	RisEv
18	Fr	☽	11	7 17	5 04	6 23	7 25	4 56	6 14	7 34	4 48	6 03
19	Sa	☽	11	7 17	5 05	7 30	7 25	4 58	7 23	7 33	4 49	7 17
Length of day			9h 50m			9h 35m			9h 18m			
Length of night			14h 10m			14h 25m			14h 42m			
20	Su	☽	11	7 16	5 06	8 35	7 24	4 59	8 30	7 33	4 51	8 27
21	Mo	☽	11	7 16	5 07	9 37	7 24	5 00	9 35	7 32	4 52	9 32
22	Tu	☽	12	7 15	5 08	10 37	7 23	5 01	10 37	7 31	4 53	10 37
23	We	☽	12	7 14	5 09	11 36	7 22	5 02	11 37	7 30	4 54	11 39
24	Th	☽	12	7 14	5 11	RisMo	7 21	5 04	RisMo	7 29	4 56	RisMo
25	Fr	☽	12	7 13	5 12	0 34	7 20	5 05	0 37	7 28	4 57	0 41
26	Sa	☽	12	7 12	5 13	1 32	7 19	5 06	1 37	7 27	4 58	1 43
Length of day			10h 03m			9h 49m			9h 33m			
Length of night			13h 57m			14h 11m			14h 27m			
27	Su	☽	13	7 11	5 14	2 30	7 18	5 07	2 37	7 26	4 59	2 46
28	Mo	☽	13	7 10	5 15	3 19	7 17	5 08	3 38	7 25	5 01	3 48
29	Tu	☽	13	7 10	5 17	4 26	7 17	5 10	4 37	7 24	5 02	4 48
30	We	☽	13	7 09	5 18	5 22	7 16	5 11	5 33	7 23	5 04	5 44
31	Th	☽	14	7 08	5 19	6 14	7 15	5 12	6 25	7 22	5 05	6 36

WEATHER PROBABILITIES FOR JANUARY

1 to 3—New Year's Day clear over most of Prairie Farmer Land, but later increasing cloudiness will bring rain or snow; temperatures will be falling. 4 to 6—Variable period with conditions fair to unsettled and rain or snow in some parts, becoming colder. 7 to 9—A rather cloudy, unsettled period with dampness in air, and night or morning fogs. 10 to 12—Period begins with rain or snow in many areas of Prairie Farmer Land, but sky will clear up towards end; temperatures variable. 13 to 15—Mostly fair and sunny at beginning of period, but increasing cloudiness will bring unsettled weather and some rain or snow. 16 to 18—Stormy period general over most of Prairie Farmer Land with heavy rain or snow in most sections, strong winds and blizzard conditions; temperatures will be getting lower. 19 to 21—Unsettled and changeable weather with clearing and more settled near middle of period, with coldest weather early in period, moderating near end. 22 to 24—Rain or snow general over most of Prairie Farmer Land, with active winds in some sections; reaction to warmer weather. 25 to 27—Clear to partly cloudy weather at beginning of period becoming unsettled and stormy with rain or snow, heavy over upper Prairie Farmer Land; windy conditions; warmer, fluctuating temperatures. 28 to 31—Mostly fair and sunny over central to lower Prairie Farmer Land, but partly cloudy and unsettled over Wisconsin and Michigan; temperatures changeable, warmer first part of period, colder last part.

MOON SIGN PLANTING DAYS—Figures underscored are for crops above ground such as corn, tomatoes, etc. Figures not underscored are for crops in the ground such as potatoes, carrots, etc.
 Good: 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 15, 17
 Fair: 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 26
 Poor: 9, 10, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31
 Bad: 1, 27, 28, 29

BEST DATES AND HOURS FOR FISHING—(See Story on Page 22)

	Early Morning	Late Morning	Early Afternoon	Late Afternoon
Good:		25, 26	7, 8, 16	17
Fair:	3, 4, 20	11, 12	3, 30, 31	21
Poor:	22, 24	6	5, 13, 14, 15, 23	
Bad:	18, 28, 29	1	9, 10, 19, 27	

Early morning hours are 5 to 8; late morning, 9 to 12; early afternoon, 1 to 4; late afternoon, 5 to 8.

DR. HOLLAND SAYS:

Gloomy people age faster than glad ones.
 Big jobs are a succession of little duties well done.
 A useful life is always too short, and a useless one is too long.
 I suggest the Government plow under 100% of this year's wild oat sowing.
 Make this your daily prayer: "God help me this day to grow a better disposition."
 Destiny may shape our ends, but most of us are more interested in the shape of our mid-sections.

HISTORICAL EVENTS

JANUARY, 1946

- 1 First issue of Prairie Farmer published by John S. Wright in 1841.
- 2 Earth nearest sun, 1946.
- 3 LaSalle erects Peoria Lake fort, 1680.
- 4 Indiana Legislature vetoes woman suffrage, 1871.
- 5 George Washington Carver, born 1864. (DAF)
- 6 Epiphany.
- 7 Millard Fillmore, U. S. president, born 1800.
- 8 19° below zero Houghton Co., Mich., 1912.
- 9 War enlistments over-subscribed, 1861.
- 10 Prairie Farmer describes first gang plow, with seat, in 1861.
- 11 Michigan becomes territory, 1805.
- 12 LaSalle's men desert camp, 1680.
- 13 Saturn in midheaven midnight, 1946.
- 14 Moon nearest earth, 1946.
- 15 Michigan Legislature Council adjourns, 1836.
- 16 Iowa Geological Inst. burns, 1853.
- 17 Moon passing south of Mars, 1946.
- 18 Mild winter in Mich.-Wis., 1660.
- 19 Pop. Evansville, Ind., 100, 1819.
- 20 Inauguration Day. (DAF)
- 21 Chase S. Osborn, Michigan Governor, born 1860.
- 22 Mars-Saturn close, const, Gemini, 1946.
- 23 Joseph Kellogg catches "50 lb. trout," Mackinac, 1710.
- 24 Moon near Jupiter, const. Virgo, 1946.
- 25 Temp. 66° Iosco Co., Mich., 1944.
- 26 Michigan admitted to Union, 1837. (DAF) in Michigan.
- 27 Ice 29" thick Superior region, 1912.
- 28 Indiana approves state bank, 1834.
- 29 Wm. McKinley, U. S. president, born 1843.
- 30 Franklin D. Roosevelt, U. S. president, born 1882.
- 31 "Wisconsin" changed to Wisconsin, 1845.

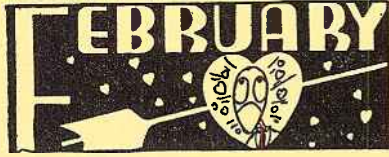
The days of special import when the American flag should be displayed are listed on the calendar pages. The letters (DAF) mean Display American Flag.

LET'S DO IT IN JANUARY

Enjoy the new seed catalogs. Start seed and nursery orders. Write letters. List garden and flower seeds on hand. List canning supplies needed for 1946. Start housecleaning—do the little jobs. Get new farm account records started, old accounts balanced. Fire carefully to avoid overheated stoves and furnaces. Put your Christmas tree outside and fix with food for birds. Discard recipes you never use. Order patterns for spring sewing. Play some of the old songs on your piano or victrola. Buy some "thank you" and birthday cards to have handy. Take snow scenes to be made into Christmas cards next year. Help the youngsters make a snowman if weather is mild.

(Central Standard Time)

- ☾ New Moon
Feb. 1st — 10 43 pm
- ☾ First Quarter
Feb. 8th — 10 28 pm
- ☾ Full Moon
Feb. 15th — 10 28 pm
- ☾ Last Quarter
Feb. 23rd — 8 36 pm



(Eastern Standard Time)

- ☾ New Moon
Feb. 1st — 11 43 pm
- ☾ First Quarter
Feb. 8th — 11 28 pm
- ☾ Full Moon
Feb. 15th — 11 28 pm
- ☾ Last Quarter
Feb. 23rd — 9 36 pm

February took its name from the Roman festival of purification called Februa, which occurred on the 15th. At time of Julius Caesar February had 29 days; 30 in leap years. (See August.) This was the Hunger Moon to the Indians who, none too thrifty, seldom stored food for winter months. Depending upon daily hunts, blizzards, heavy snows and severe cold often deprived them of food for weeks.

THIS MONTH'S HARVEST — Wheat in Egypt; corn, southern Africa; oats, Argentina; rye, Paraguay; barley, Tasmania; peas and beans, Uruguay; tomatoes, New Zealand and Florida.

2nd Month.....28 Days Days Gone.....31 Days Remaining.....334				Lower Illinois, Lower Indiana, Lower Ohio			Upper Illinois, Upper Indiana, Iowa, Lower Michigan, Upper Ohio, Lower Wisconsin			Central Michigan, Upper Michigan, Upper Wisconsin		
DM	DW	Moon Sign	Sun Slow	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve
1	Fr	☾	14	7 07	5 20	4 52	7 14	5 13	4 43	7 21	5 06	4 33
2	Sa	☾	14	7 06	5 21	5 58	7 13	5 15	5 51	7 20	5 08	5 43
Length of day				10h 17m			10h 04m			9h 51m		
Length of night				13h 43m			13h 56m			14h 09m		
3	Su	☾	14	7 06	5 23	7 06	7 12	5 16	7 01	7 18	5 09	6 55
4	Mo	☾	14	7 05	5 24	8 15	7 11	5 18	8 12	7 17	5 11	8 09
5	Tu	☾	14	7 04	5 25	9 24	7 10	5 19	9 23	7 16	5 12	9 23
6	We	☾	14	7 03	5 26	10 33	7 09	5 20	10 35	7 15	5 14	10 37
7	Th	☾	14	7 02	5 27	11 43	7 08	5 21	11 46	7 14	5 15	11 51
8	Fr	☾	14	7 01	5 29	SetMo	7 06	5 23	SetMo	7 12	5 17	SetMo
9	Sa	☾	14	7 00	5 30	0 53	7 05	5 24	0 59	7 11	5 18	1 06
Length of day				10h 33m			10h 21m			10h 10m		
Length of night				13h 27m			13h 39m			13h 50m		
10	Su	☾	14	6 58	5 31	2 05	7 04	5 25	2 12	7 10	5 20	2 21
11	Mo	☾	14	6 57	5 32	3 14	7 03	5 26	3 23	7 08	5 21	3 34
12	Tu	☾	14	6 56	5 33	4 19	7 02	5 28	4 30	7 07	5 23	4 41
13	We	☾	14	6 55	5 34	5 18	7 02	5 29	5 29	7 05	5 24	5 40
14	Th	☾	14	6 54	5 35	6 09	7 01	5 31	6 19	7 04	5 26	6 28
15	Fr	☾	14	6 53	5 36	RisEv	7 00	5 32	RisEv	7 02	5 27	RisEv
16	Sa	☾	14	6 52	5 37	6 17	6 59	5 33	6 12	7 01	5 28	6 06
Length of day				10h 47m			10h 36m			10h 31m		
Length of night				13h 13m			13h 24m			13h 29m		
17	Su	☾	14	6 51	5 38	7 21	6 58	5 34	7 18	6 59	5 30	7 15
18	Mo	☾	14	6 49	5 40	8 22	6 56	5 36	8 22	6 58	5 31	8 20
19	Tu	☾	14	6 48	5 41	9 23	6 55	5 37	9 24	6 56	5 33	9 25
20	We	☾	14	6 47	5 42	10 22	6 54	5 38	10 25	6 55	5 34	10 28
21	Th	☾	14	6 46	5 43	11 21	6 52	5 39	11 25	6 53	5 35	11 30
22	Fr	☾	14	6 44	5 44	RisMo	6 50	5 41	RisMo	6 51	5 37	RisMo
23	Sa	☾	13	6 43	5 46	0 19	6 49	5 42	0 25	6 50	5 38	0 32
Length of day				11h 06m			10h 57m			10h 52m		
Length of night				12h 54m			13h 03m			13h 08m		
24	Su	☾	13	6 41	5 47	1 17	6 47	5 44	1 26	6 48	5 40	1 34
25	Mo	☾	13	6 40	5 48	2 15	6 45	5 45	2 25	6 46	5 41	2 35
26	Tu	☾	13	6 38	5 49	3 12	6 43	5 46	3 22	6 44	5 42	3 33
27	We	☾	13	6 37	5 50	4 05	6 41	5 47	4 15	6 43	5 44	4 26
28	Th	☾	13	6 35	5 51	4 53	6 39	5 48	5 03	6 41	5 45	5 14

WEATHER PROBABILITIES FOR FEBRUARY

1 to 3—Unsettled condition with light precipitation in some sections of Prairie Farmer Land; temperatures becoming warmer. 4 to 6—Sky clearing with temperatures becoming colder. 7 to 9—Continuing mostly fair until near end of period when increasing cloudiness will bring some light rain or snow; reaction to warmer. 10 to 12—General storm period with strong winds and moderate precipitation, probably heaviest in Iowa; rain in Indiana and Illinois; snow in Michigan and Wisconsin; falling temperatures near end of period with rain changing to snow. 13 to 15—Pleasant over lower Prairie Farmer Land; unsettled to partly cloudy over upper sections during first half; some rain or snow near end of period and colder. 16 to 18—General trend of temperature upward and weather generally fair except for some local rain or snow; more unsettled and threatening near end of period. 19 to 21—Fair to partly cloudy early part of period but becoming more cloudy with increasing falls of rain or snow; temperatures changeable. 22 to 24—Clearing and sunshiny following storminess of last period; temperatures changing to colder, especially over upper and eastern areas of Prairie Farmer Land. 25 to 28—Sunshine and clear skies over most parts of Prairie Farmer Land with local variations of temperature but mostly rising.

MOON SIGN PLANTING DAYS—Figures underscored are for crops above ground such as corn, tomatoes, etc. Figures not underscored are for crops in the ground such as potatoes, carrots, etc.

Good: 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13
Fair: 1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23
Poor: 2, 14, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28
Bad: 15

BEST DATES AND HOURS FOR FISHING—(See Story on Page 22)

	Early Morning	Late Morning	Early Afternoon	Late Afternoon
Good:	21, 22	4, 5	3, 12, 13	
Fair:	18	27	8, 17, 26	9, 15
Poor:	19		1, 2, 10, 20, 28	11
Bad:	15, 24	7, 25	6, 14, 23	

Early morning hours are 5 to 8; late morning, 9 to 12; early afternoon, 1 to 4; late afternoon, 5 to 8.

DR. HOLLAND SAYS:

Never pass a day without smiling at a child.
God never made plans for a "poor-house."
The wise learn to "give the count" to the things that do not count.
You are a purple ribbon person if you can be cheery when you're weary.
Be a trifle blind to people's blunders, and a little deaf to their blah.
If you are the sort of person whom a stray dog would like, I know that I would like you.

HISTORICAL EVENTS

FEBRUARY, 1946

- 1 Prairie Farmer proposes growing sugar beets in Middle West in 1841.
- 2 Temperature 20 below zero in Wexford Co., Mich., 1942.
- 3 Territory of Illinois organized, 1809.
- 4 Capt. Clark sails Wabash to attack British, 1779.
- 5 Rural Fire Prevention Month in Michigan, 1946.
- 6 Robert LaSalle first sees Mississippi, 1682.
- 7 Mars farthest north in sky, 1946.
- 8 Jupiter farthest south in sky, 1946.
- 9 Moon nearest Earth, 1946.
- 10 Mercury opposite side of sun, 1946.
- 11 Daniel Boone, Prairie land pioneer, born 1735.
- 12 Abraham Lincoln, 16th president, born 1809. (DAF)
- 13 Indiana unusually dry, 1829.
- 14 George Jean Nathan, editor, born Fort Wayne, 1882.
- 15 Cyrus McCormick, inventor of reaper, born 1809.
- 16 Edgar Bergen, ventriloquist, born Chicago, 1903.
- 17 Wabash river valley flooded, 1779.
- 18 National Brotherhood Week, 1946.
- 19 Ohio admitted into Union, 1803 (DAF) in Ohio.
- 20 Hard winter in Lake region, 1670.
- 21 Damaging rain, sleet and snow, upper Michigan, 1945.
- 22 George Washington, 1st president, born 1732. (DAF)
- 23 Cook County Agricultural and Horticultural Society organized in meeting at Prairie Farmer office, 1860.
- 24 Ex-Gov. Ethan Allen Brown, Indiana, died 1852.
- 25 Reuben Donnelley, Chicago publisher, died, 1928.
- 26 Moon farthest south, 1946.
- 27 Food reaches Vincennes starving soldiers, 1779.
- 28 Red measles epidemic in Michigan, 1944.

LET'S DO IT IN FEBRUARY

Clean bureau drawers, closets, cupboards, cedar chests.
Let February be "fix" month for that man—fix the handles on the dressers, the knobs on the kitchen cabinet, etc.
Plan a Valentine party; fix a Valentine box for a shut-in.
Read stories of Lincoln and Washington to the children.
Feed the birds.
Order baby chicks; cull the hens.
Paint the chicken roost to keep down lice; get brooder house in order.
Order seeds and nursery stock; check garden tools, and fertilizers, and plan your garden.
Write a card or letter to an old friend.
Rearrange furniture in living room for a new outlook.
Check stored vegetables for quantity and possible spoilage.
Where are your War Bonds and important papers? Could you get them all out in case of fire?
Help 4-H'ers get projects started.
Can or freeze meat.
Order farm machinery parts.
Trim grape vines; prune shrubs.
Start a hotbed; get pans of dirt ready for early plants.

(Central Standard Time)

- ☉ New Moon
Mar. 3rd — 0 01 pm
- ☾ First Quarter
Mar. 10th — 6 03 am
- ☽ Full Moon
Mar. 17th — 1 11 pm
- ☾ Last Quarter
Mar. 25th — 4 37 pm



(Eastern Standard Time)

- ☉ New Moon
Mar. 3rd — 1 01 pm
- ☾ First Quarter
Mar. 10th — 7 03 am
- ☽ Full Moon
Mar. 17th — 2 11 pm
- ☾ Last Quarter
Mar. 25th — 5 37 pm

March, named in honor of God of War, was first month of year in Roman Empire until 45 B. C., when Julius Caesar decreed day on which next new moon fell following winter solstice was to begin new year. March remained first month of year in England until 1752; banks of England still begin fiscal year March 25. Ancient Saxons called March Lenet-Monat, the lengthening month, because of the lengthening days.

THIS MONTH'S HARVEST—Wheat in Mexico; corn, Argentina; oats and rye, India; sugar beets, Australia; potatoes, New Zealand; strawberries, Algeria; grapes, Peru; apples, Africa.

3rd Month—31 Days Days Gone—59 Days Remaining—306			Lower Illinois, Lower Indiana, Lower Ohio			Upper Illinois, Upper Indiana, Iowa, Lower Michigan, Upper Ohio, Lower Wisconsin			Central Michigan, Upper Michigan, Upper Wisconsin			
DM	DW	Moon Sign	Sun Slow	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Rise Morn	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Rise Morn	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Rise Morn
1	Fr	☾	12	6 34	5 52	5 37	6 37	5 49	5 46	6 40	5 47	5 55
2	Sa	☾	12	6 32	5 53	6 16	6 35	5 50	6 23	6 38	5 48	6 31
↓ Length of day				11h 23m			11h 18m			11h 13m		
↓ Length of night				12h 37m			12h 42m			12h 47m		
3	Su	☽	12	6 31	5 54	SetEv	6 33	5 51	SetEv	6 36	5 49	SetEv
4	Mo	☽	12	6 29	5 55	7 09	6 32	5 52	7 07	6 34	5 50	7 05
5	Tu	☽	12	6 28	5 56	8 20	6 30	5 54	8 21	6 33	5 52	8 21
6	We	☽	11	6 26	5 57	9 31	6 29	5 55	9 36	6 31	5 53	9 38
7	Th	☽	11	6 25	5 58	10 44	6 27	5 56	10 50	6 29	5 54	10 55
8	Fr	☽	11	6 24	5 59	11 57	6 25	5 57	SetMo	6 27	5 55	SetMo
9	Sa	☽	11	6 22	6 00	SetMo	6 24	5 58	0 04	6 25	5 57	0 12
↓ Length of day				11h 40m			11h 38m			11h 34m		
↓ Length of night				12h 20m			12h 22m			12h 26m		
10	Su	☽	10	6 21	6 01	1 06	6 22	6 00	1 16	6 24	5 58	1 27
11	Mo	☽	10	6 19	6 02	2 14	6 21	6 01	2 24	6 22	6 00	2 35
12	Tu	☽	10	6 18	6 03	3 14	6 19	6 02	3 25	6 20	6 01	3 36
13	We	☽	10	6 16	6 04	4 06	6 17	6 03	4 16	6 18	6 02	4 27
14	Th	☽	9	6 15	6 05	4 50	6 15	6 04	4 58	6 16	6 04	5 08
15	Fr	☽	9	6 13	6 06	5 27	6 14	6 06	5 34	6 15	6 05	5 41
16	Sa	☽	9	6 12	6 07	5 59	6 12	6 07	6 05	6 13	6 07	6 09
↓ Length of day				11h 58m			11h 58m			11h 57m		
↓ Length of night				12h 02m			12h 02m			12h 03m		
17	Su	☽	9	6 10	6 08	RisEv	6 10	6 08	RisEv	6 11	6 08	RisEv
18	Mo	☽	8	6 08	6 09	7 10	6 08	6 09	7 10	6 09	6 09	7 11
19	Tu	☽	8	6 07	6 10	8 08	6 07	6 10	8 12	6 07	6 10	8 14
20	We	☽	8	6 05	6 11	9 09	6 05	6 11	9 13	6 05	6 12	9 18
21	Th	☽	7	6 04	6 12	10 08	6 04	6 12	10 14	6 03	6 13	10 21
22	Fr	☽	7	6 02	6 13	11 07	6 02	6 13	11 14	6 01	6 14	11 23
23	Sa	☽	7	6 00	6 14	RisMo	6 00	6 14	RisMo	5 59	6 15	RisMo
↓ Length of day				12h 16m			12h 17m			12h 19m		
↓ Length of night				11h 44m			11h 43m			11h 41m		
24	Su	☽	6	5 59	6 15	0 04	5 58	6 15	0 14	5 57	6 16	0 24
25	Mo	☽	6	5 57	6 16	1 01	5 57	6 17	1 12	5 56	6 18	1 23
26	Tu	☽	6	5 56	6 17	1 56	5 55	6 18	2 07	5 54	6 19	2 18
27	We	☽	5	5 54	6 18	2 46	5 53	6 19	2 56	5 52	6 20	3 07
28	Th	☽	5	5 52	6 19	3 30	5 51	6 20	3 40	5 50	6 21	3 50
29	Fr	☽	5	5 51	6 20	4 10	5 49	6 21	4 19	5 48	6 22	4 27
30	Sa	☽	5	5 49	6 20	4 47	5 48	6 22	4 52	5 46	6 24	4 58
↓ Length of day				12h 33m			12h 37m			12h 41m		
↓ Length of night				11h 27m			11h 23m			11h 19m		
31	Su	☽	4	5 48	6 21	5 20	5 46	6 23	5 23	5 44	6 25	5 27

WEATHER PROBABILITIES FOR MARCH

1 to 3—Mostly clear, sunny weather; cool temperatures at beginning will be moderating toward end of period. 4 to 6—Increasing cloudiness producing unsettled, rainy period; some wind storms probable; temperatures expected to fluctuate up and down. 7 to 9—Sky expected to clear up with low humidity and not much, if any, precipitation; temperatures will probably remain more or less steady. 10 to 12—Mostly fair at beginning of period but becoming partly cloudy and threatening with period ending in showers, rain, wind and probably local thunder storms. 13 to 15—Rain and wind storms more or less general; period ending with temperatures becoming cooler. 16 to 18—Rain period, probably changing to snow in some areas; windy conditions, especially over Michigan and Wisconsin; temperatures colder at end of period. 19 to 21—Renewed storms of rain or snow and a further drop in temperature. 22 to 24—Sky will be clearing to partly cloudy with temperatures cool during the nights and mornings. 25 to 27—Stormy and windy period with heavy precipitation, especially over Iowa, and parts of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. 28 to 31—Fair, sunny skies over most of Prairie Farmer Land; temperatures becoming warmer but falling at end of month over Wisconsin and Michigan.

MOON SIGN PLANTING DAYS—Figures underscored are for crops above ground such as corn, tomatoes, etc. Figures not underscored are for crops in the ground such as potatoes, carrots, etc.
Good: 4, 11, 12
Fair: 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 30, 31
Poor: 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
Bad: 1, 2, 28, 29

BEST DATES AND HOURS FOR FISHING—(See Story on Page 22)

	Early Morning	Late Morning	Early Afternoon	Late Afternoon
Good:	3, 13, 21, 31	4, 30	11, 12, 23	20
Fair:	27	7, 16, 25, 26		8, 17
Poor:	2, 19, 29	1, 9, 23		10, 18
Bad:	5, 23	6, 15	24	14

Early morning hours are 5 to 8; late morning, 9 to 12; early afternoon, 1 to 4; late afternoon, 5 to 8.

DR. HOLLAND SAYS:

An angry man, like a mad-dog, bites himself.
If you find yourself falling behind, try looking ahead a little.
It is animal anger, and not righteous indignation, which starts wars.
Do not make an unsecured loan to him who has an angel face, or a honey tongue.
When anxiety becomes worry, see your doctor, or try new thought diet.
Alas—how often the "voice of the people" is but the echo of the speech of politicians.

HISTORICAL EVENTS

MARCH, 1946

- 1 Prairie Farmer shows design for a prairie plow, 1842.
- 2 National 4-H Week begins, 1946.
- 3 Bank holiday proclaimed, 1933.
- 4 Indiana Legislature obstructs 15th amendment vote, 1869.
- 5 Mercury nearest Sun, 1946.
- 6 Moon nearest Earth, 1946.
- 7 Spring Time Egg Festival begins, 1946.
- 8 Mercury best seen in west at sunset, 1946.
- 9 Indiana Governor signs new trespass law, 1939, sponsored by Prairie Farmer's Protective Union.
- 10 Michigan Potato Week begins, 1946.
- 11 Moon farthest north, 1946.
- 12 Girl Scout Week, 1946.
- 13 Prayer Day for Crops, 1946.
- 14 Thomas Marshall, vice-president under Wilson, born 1854.
- 15 Leesville, Ind., attack by Indians, 1815.
- 16 James Madison, 4th president, born 1751.
- 17 Iowa State Agricultural College dedicated, 1869.
- 18 National Wild Life Week, 1946.
- 19 Mars and Saturn close in constellation Gemini, 1946.
- 20 Spring begins, 11:33 p. m., 1946.
- 21 Flood in Ohio and Indiana, 1913.
- 22 Moon farthest from Earth, 1946.
- 23 Grange organized in Indiana, 1869.
- 24 Julian Dubuque died in Iowa, 1810.
- 25 Indiana Chickasaws kill Pierre St. Ange, 1736.
- 26 Moon farthest south, 1946.
- 27 Saturn farthest north, 1946.
- 28 Iowa farm population, 1,454,037, 1940.
- 29 John Tyler, 10th president, born 1790.
- 30 Marquette goes south on Chicago river, 1675.
- 31 Heavy rains in Michigan, 1945.

LET'S DO IT IN MARCH

Dust light bulbs and lamp shades.
Plan a mail-box flower bed; paint your mail box and put your name on it. Seek out a neighborly kindness to do. Ask neighbors over for an evening's fun. Welcome new neighbors and invite them to church and community affairs.
Clean the attic.
Buy children's rain clothes before the rains come.
Clean the yard the first nice day.
Plan Easter day.
Eat a raw vegetable salad every day.
Clean the cellar some warm day.
Build a bird tray to attract new birds as they arrive.
Let Dad select the Easter bonnet once. Prepare storage space for storm windows.
Cut sweet potato vines into short pieces and root in water for the garden.
Sow grass seed.
Uncover strawberries gradually.
Trim trees and pick up brush.
See that Dad gets a new tie; let him choose it.
Take time to set the table nicely.
Go to the woods for sassafras roots.
Send Easter cards.
Try a new Lenten recipe.
Buy a pair of gloves for garden work.

(Central Standard Time)

- ☾ New Moon
April 1st — 10 37 pm
- ☾ First Quarter
April 8th — 2 04 pm
- ☾ Full Moon
April 16th — 4 47 am
- ☾ Last Quarter
April 24th — 9 18 am



(Eastern Standard Time)

- ☾ New Moon
April 1st — 11 37 pm
- ☾ First Quarter
April 8th — 3 04 pm
- ☾ Full Moon
April 16th — 5 47 am
- ☾ Last Quarter
April 24th — 10 18 am

Probably most momentous month in American history; name questionably derived from aperio or aphros; former, Latin—to open (buds of spring), latter, Greek, Aphrodite, Goddess ruling the month. April has been first, second and fourth month of year, containing 29, 30 and 36 days in different periods. Once called by Romans, Neroneus; Indians, Grass Moon; Anglo-Saxons, Oster-monath; and poets, month of spring, flowers, love, awakening, singing birds and zephyr winds.

THIS MONTH'S HARVEST — Wheat in Sind and Punjab provinces, India; oats, Canary Islands; corn, New Zealand; alfalfa, Mexico; sugar beets, Egypt; strawberries, Louisiana.

4th Month—30 Days Days Gone—30 Days Remaining—275		Lower Illinois, Lower Indiana, Lower Ohio			Upper Illinois, Upper Indiana, Iowa, Lower Michigan, Upper Ohio, Lower Wisconsin			Central Michigan, Upper Michigan, Upper Wisconsin				
DM	DW	Moon Sign	Sun Slow	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve
1	Mo	☾	4	5 46	6 22	5 58	5 44	6 24	5 58	5 42	6 26	5 58
2	Tu	☾	4	5 45	6 23	7 12	5 42	6 25	7 13	5 40	6 27	7 16
3	We	☾	3	5 43	6 24	8 26	5 41	6 26	8 31	5 38	6 29	8 35
4	Th	☾	3	5 42	6 25	9 41	5 39	6 28	9 48	5 37	6 30	9 56
5	Fr	☾	3	5 40	6 26	10 55	5 38	6 29	11 05	5 35	6 32	11 15
6	Sa	☾	3	5 39	6 27	SetMo	5 36	6 30	SetMo	5 33	6 33	SetMo
Length of day				12h 51m			12h 57m			13h 03m		
Length of night				11h 09m			11h 03m			10h 57m		
7	Su	☾	2	5 37	6 28	0 06	5 34	6 31	0 17	5 31	6 34	0 28
8	Mo	☾	2	5 36	6 29	1 10	5 33	6 32	1 21	5 29	6 35	1 32
9	Tu	☾	2	5 34	6 30	2 05	5 31	6 33	2 16	5 28	6 37	2 27
10	We	☾	1	5 33	6 31	2 51	5 30	6 34	3 01	5 26	6 38	3 10
11	Th	☾	1	5 31	6 32	3 31	5 28	6 35	3 37	5 24	6 39	3 45
12	Fr	☾	1	5 29	6 33	4 03	5 26	6 36	4 09	5 22	6 40	4 14
13	Sa	☾	1	5 28	6 34	4 32	5 24	6 37	4 35	5 20	6 42	4 39
Length of day				13h 09m			13h 16m			13h 24m		
Length of night				10h 51m			10h 44m			10h 36m		
14	Su	☾	0	5 26	6 35	4 58	5 23	6 39	5 00	5 19	6 43	5 01
15	Mo	☾	0	5 25	6 36	5 23	5 21	6 40	5 23	5 17	6 45	5 21
16	Tu	☾	Fast	5 23	6 37	RisEv	5 19	6 41	RisEv	5 15	6 46	RisEv
17	We	☾	0	5 22	6 38	7 59	5 18	6 42	8 04	5 13	6 47	8 10
18	Th	☾	1	5 20	6 39	8 58	5 16	6 43	9 05	5 12	6 48	9 13
19	Fr	☾	1	5 19	6 40	9 57	5 15	6 45	10 06	5 10	6 50	10 15
20	Sa	☾	1	5 17	6 41	10 54	5 13	6 46	11 04	5 09	6 51	11 15
Length of day				13h 26m			13h 35m			13h 45m		
Length of night				10h 34m			10h 28m			10h 15m		
21	Su	☾	1	5 16	6 42	11 49	5 12	6 47	RisMo	5 07	6 52	RisMo
22	Mo	☾	1	5 15	6 43	RisMo	5 10	6 48	0 00	5 05	6 53	0 11
23	Tu	☾	2	5 14	6 44	0 40	5 09	6 49	0 51	5 03	6 54	1 02
24	We	☾	2	5 12	6 45	1 26	5 07	6 51	1 36	5 02	6 56	1 47
25	Th	☾	2	5 11	6 46	2 07	5 06	6 52	2 15	5 00	6 57	2 25
26	Fr	☾	2	5 10	6 47	2 43	5 04	6 53	2 50	4 58	6 58	2 58
27	Sa	☾	2	5 09	6 48	3 16	5 03	6 54	3 22	4 57	6 59	3 27
Length of day				13h 42m			13h 54m			14h 05m		
Length of night				10h 18m			10h 06m			9h 55m		
28	Su	☾	3	5 07	6 49	3 48	5 01	6 55	3 52	4 55	7 00	3 53
29	Mo	☾	3	5 06	6 50	4 18	5 00	6 56	4 18	4 54	7 02	4 18
30	Tu	☾	3	5 04	6 51	4 48	4 58	6 57	4 46	4 52	7 03	4 44

WEATHER PROBABILITIES FOR APRIL

1 to 3—Partly cloudy to fair weather is expected over most sections of Prairie Farmer Land but with showery periods in the area around Iowa; temperatures will be moderating. 4 to 6—Falling barometer and increasing cloudiness will bring storms of rain that may prove especially damaging from flooding and washing in sections of western Prairie Farmer Land. 7 to 9—This period will be unsettled and threatening with temperatures becoming cooler. 10 to 12—Conditions will be generally unsettled with scattered showers or rain, with some local storms of moderate strength. 13 to 15—Locally severe rain, wind and electrical storms are expected over parts of Wisconsin and Michigan which will probably be followed by cooler weather. 16 to 18—Temperatures will be inclined to remain on the cool side, especially nights and mornings as the skies show more clearing indications. 19 to 21—Fair weather expected over most sections and the beginning of a period of little rainfall which will be more or less general for the balance of April; temperatures will be warmer. 22 to 24—A continuation of pleasant, sunny weather good for plowing and planting. 25 to 27—Little rainfall expected although there may be scattered thunder storms in various parts of Prairie Farmer Land; windy over lower Lake states. 28 to 30—Mostly fair but becoming unsettled to threatening.

MOON SIGN PLANTING DAYS— Figures underscored are for crops above ground such as corn, tomatoes, etc. Figures not underscored are for crops in the ground such as potatoes, carrots, etc.
 Good: 7, 8, 9
 Poor: 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28
 Fair: 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18
 Bad: 24, 25, 26, 29, 30

BEST DATES AND HOURS FOR FISHING—(See Story on Page 22)

	Early Morning	Late Morning	Early Afternoon	Late Afternoon
Good:	8	7, 9, 28	18, 27	17
Fair:	23	4, 22	3, 12	13, 14
Poor:	16, 25	5, 24	15	6, 26
Bad:	2, 19, 29	1, 21	10, 30	11, 20

Early morning hours are 5 to 8; late morning, 9 to 12; early afternoon, 1 to 4; late afternoon, 5 to 8.

DR. HOLLAND SAYS:

Did you ever know a robber who was rich and happy?
 He laughs best who laughs at himself a little each day.
 Revenge makes a person live bitterly in a world otherwise filled with honey.
 Be contented with your lot but do not sit still and allow the weeds to grow in it.
 If you marry merely to be happy you are a fool; if you marry to make someone else happy you are WISE.
 Some nations are trying to prosper by killing off their thinkers; but it cannot be done that way.

HISTORICAL EVENTS

APRIL, 1946

- 1 Temperature 34 below zero, Ontonagon Co., Mich., 1923.
- 2 Floods in Iowa, 1945.
- 3 Moon nearest earth, 1946.
- 4 Wisconsin votes prohibition repeal, 1933.
- 5 Gales with 16 inches of snow in Iowa, 1944.
- 6 Army Day. (DAF)
- 7 Severe sleet storm in Michigan and Wisconsin, 1928.
- 8 Moon farthest north, 1946.
- 9 Pluto farthest north in 247 years, 1946.
- 10 National Arbor Day, 1946.
- 11 Temperature 86 at Adrian, Mich., 1945.
- 12 Franklin Roosevelt, 32nd president, died 1945.
- 13 Thomas Jefferson, 3rd president, born 1743.
- 14 Present American flag adopted, 1818.
- 15 Towns, farms in eastern Michigan flooded, 1929.
- 16 Wisconsin rye condition 10% above average, 1945.
- 17 Mars 168 million miles from sun, 1946.
- 18 Damaging wind storms in Michigan, 1930.
- 19 Moon farthest from Earth, 1946.
- 20 First Catholic mass in Wis., 1670.
- 21 Easter Sunday. (DAF)
- 22 Moon farthest south, 1946.
- 23 James Buchanan, 15th president, born 1791.
- 24 Population Warsaw, Ind., 304, 1850.
- 25 Duff Abrams, construction engineer, born Illinois, 1880.
- 26 Apple trees start blossoms in Michigan, 1945.
- 27 U. S. Grant, 18th president, born 1822.
- 28 Farmer riots at La Mars, Ia., 1933.
- 29 Wettest April in 88 years, Peoria, Ill., 1944.
- 30 Louisiana Purchase (includes Iowa), 1803.

LET'S DO IT IN APRIL

- Mend and air quilts; plan to wash blankets.
- Paint a flower pot for a gay kitchen spot.
- Get pressure cooker checked for accuracy.
- Buy a pair of comfortable, sturdy shoes.
- Buy stamps to avoid putting pennies in the mail box.
- Spray fruit trees.
- Remind the family to use the shoe scraper.
- Clean chicken coops and houses.
- Get rid of fly breeding places.
- Get rid of rats.
- Store winter clothing.
- Plant flower garden.
- Get daughter ready for her Junior Prom.
- Uncover strawberry bed.
- Set out strawberry plants.
- Check locker to be sure to use all fruit and vegetables before new crop comes.
- Store clothing you will not wear in the days ahead.
- Attend the last day of school.
- Are screens ready to put on?
- Send the teacher who has taught your children a card of appreciation.

(Central Standard Time)

- ☾ New Moon
May 1st — 7 16 am
- ☾ First Quarter
May 7th — 11 13 pm
- ☾ Full Moon
May 15th — 8 52 pm
- ☾ Last Quarter
May 23rd — 10 02 pm
- ☾ New Moon
May 30th — 2 49 pm



(Eastern Standard Time)

- ☾ New Moon
May 1st — 8 16 am
- ☾ First Quarter
May 8th — 0 13 am
- ☾ Full Moon
May 15th — 9 52 pm
- ☾ Last Quarter
May 23rd — 11 02 pm
- ☾ New Moon
May 30th — 3 49 pm

Named in honor of Roman Goddess Maia Majesta, eldest of Pleiades, Mother of Mercury and ruler of fertility, increase and growth. Once known to Romans as Claudius and to Indians of the Great Lakes, the Moon of Uekekay; the Planting Moon. Month of flowers, celebrated as a gala occasion by ancient Gauls and Anglo-Saxons and even by Romans when Goddess Flora (flowers) was honored; probably origin of May day.

THIS MONTH'S HARVEST—Wheat in Syria; oats, Cuba; rye, lower Egypt; barley, Algiers; potatoes, Italy; strawberries, southern Europe; apples, Tasmania; peaches, Arizona; alfalfa, Ecuador.

5th Month—31 Days Days Gone—120 Days Remaining—245			Lower Illinois, Lower Indiana, Lower Ohio			Upper Illinois, Upper Indiana, Iowa, Lower Michigan, Upper Ohio, Lower Wisconsin			Central Michigan, Upper Michigan, Upper Wisconsin			
DM	DW	Moon Sign	Sun Fast	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve
1	We	☾	3	5 03	6 52	7 16	4 57	6 58	7 22	4 51	7 04	7 29
2	Th	☾	3	5 02	6 53	8 34	4 56	6 59	8 42	4 49	7 05	8 50
3	Fr	☾	3	5 01	6 54	9 49	4 54	7 00	9 59	4 48	7 06	10 10
4	Sa	☾	3	4 59	6 55	10 59	4 53	7 01	11 10	4 46	7 08	11 21
Length of day				13h 58m			14h 11m			14h 24m		
Length of night				10h 02m			9h 49m			9h 36m		
5	Su	☾	3	4 58	6 56	11 59	4 51	7 02	SetMo	4 45	7 09	SetMo
6	Mo	☾	3	4 57	6 57	SetMo	4 50	7 03	0 10	4 43	7 10	0 21
7	Tu	☾	4	4 56	6 58	0 50	4 49	7 04	1 00	4 42	7 11	1 10
8	We	☾	4	4 55	6 59	1 32	4 48	7 05	1 40	4 41	7 12	1 48
9	Th	☾	4	4 54	7 00	2 07	4 47	7 07	2 13	4 39	7 14	2 20
10	Fr	☾	4	4 53	7 01	2 37	4 46	7 08	2 41	4 38	7 15	2 45
11	Sa	☾	4	4 52	7 02	3 03	4 45	7 09	3 06	4 37	7 16	3 07
Length of day				14h 12m			14h 26m			14h 41m		
Length of night				9h 48m			9h 34m			9h 19m		
12	Su	☾	4	4 51	7 03	3 28	4 44	7 10	3 28	4 36	7 17	3 28
13	Mo	☾	4	4 50	7 04	3 52	4 43	7 11	3 51	4 35	7 18	3 48
14	Tu	☾	4	4 48	7 04	4 17	4 41	7 12	4 13	4 33	7 20	4 10
15	We	☾	4	4 47	7 05	RisEv	4 40	7 13	RisEv	4 32	7 21	RisEv
16	Th	☾	4	4 46	7 06	7 50	4 39	7 14	7 58	4 31	7 22	8 07
17	Fr	☾	4	4 45	7 07	8 48	4 38	7 15	8 58	4 30	7 23	9 08
18	Sa	☾	4	4 45	7 08	9 44	4 37	7 16	9 55	4 29	7 24	10 06
Length of day				14h 24m			14h 41m			14h 58m		
Length of night				9h 36m			9h 19m			8h 02m		
19	Su	☾	4	4 44	7 08	10 36	4 36	7 17	10 47	4 28	7 26	10 59
20	Mo	☾	4	4 44	7 09	11 24	4 35	7 18	11 35	4 27	7 27	11 45
21	Tu	☾	4	4 43	7 10	RisMo	4 34	7 19	RisMo	4 26	7 28	RisMo
22	We	☾	4	4 42	7 11	0 06	4 33	7 20	0 15	4 25	7 29	0 25
23	Th	☾	3	4 42	7 12	0 43	4 33	7 21	0 51	4 24	7 30	0 59
24	Fr	☾	3	4 41	7 12	1 16	4 32	7 21	1 22	4 23	7 31	1 28
25	Sa	☾	3	4 41	7 13	1 47	4 32	7 22	1 51	4 22	7 32	1 54
Length of day				14h 34m			14h 52m			15h 12m		
Length of night				9h 26m			9h 08m			8h 48m		
26	Su	☾	3	4 40	7 14	2 15	4 31	7 23	2 18	4 21	7 33	2 19
27	Mo	☾	3	4 39	7 15	2 45	4 30	7 24	2 44	4 20	7 34	2 43
28	Tu	☾	3	4 39	7 16	3 16	4 29	7 25	3 13	4 19	7 35	3 09
29	We	☾	3	4 38	7 16	3 50	4 29	7 26	3 44	4 19	7 36	3 39
30	Th	☾	3	4 38	7 17	SetEv	4 28	7 27	SetEv	4 18	7 37	SetEv
31	Fr	☾	3	4 37	7 18	8 37	4 27	7 28	8 48	4 17	7 38	8 59

WEATHER PROBABILITIES FOR MAY

1 to 3—Threatening skies in many sections with local rain and electrical storms, but moisture generally deficient; temperatures will be rising. 4 to 6—Generally fair and sunny days; temperatures are expected to be cooler. 7 to 12—Mostly unsettled and partly cloudy weather with light showers of rain in scattered areas. 10 to 12—Some sunshine; some showers, probably locally heavy over parts of Iowa and counties near upper Mississippi river; rainfall below normal over eastern Prairie Farmer Land, except locally. 13 to 15—Stormy period general with many wind storms and locally heavy rains, especially severe over western, upper and lower Prairie Farmer Land. 16 to 18—Changeable temperatures, cooler at beginning but warmer near end of period; rainy period. 19 to 21—Temperatures falling, with sky unsettled to threatening, developing into rain and electrical storms. 22 to 24—Showery and rainy period with summer storms of thunder and lightning; windy over states of the lower Lake region. 25 to 27—Showery conditions over many areas; probably too wet over some eastern sections of Prairie Farmer Land. 28 to 31—Showery and rainy period for many counties with locally washing rains in parts of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana; wind storms over upper Wisconsin and Michigan counties.

MOON SIGN PLANTING DAYS—Figures underscored are for crops above ground such as corn, tomatoes, etc. Figures not underscored are for crops in the ground such as potatoes, carrots, etc.
 Good: 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 25
 Fair: 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10
 Poor: 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31
 Bad: 30

BEST DATES AND HOURS FOR FISHING—(See Story on Page 22)

	Early Morning	Late Morning	Early Afternoon	Late Afternoon
Good:	5, 6, 15, 16, 24		14, 25	
Fair:	1, 11, 19, 20, 21, 28	29	2, 9	10
Poor:	12, 22, 30	3	13, 31	4, 23
Bad:	17, 26	8, 27	7, 18	

Early morning hours are 5 to 8; late morning, 9 to 12; early afternoon, 1 to 4; late afternoon, 5 to 8.

DR. HOLLAND SAYS:

The chief mourner at Calvary's Cross was—a Mother.
 A mother's happiness consists in the ethical success of her children.
 God made a mother to be the high-priestess in earth's chief temple—the Home.
 A mother's work, like all creative effort, can never be run on an eight-hour day.

All the tinsel glory of war, and all the revenue from the liquor trade cannot equal one mother's broken heart.
 Son: Daughter: Your mother's instinct about what is right and wrong is as near one-hundred per cent infallible as human judgment can be.

HISTORICAL EVENTS

MAY, 1946

- 1 Prairie Farmer announces success of steam plowing in 1860.
- 2 Moon nearest earth, 1946.
- 3 1,339,000 acres winter wheat in Illinois, 1944.
- 4 Second state convention to make Iowa a state, 1846.
- 5 Moon farthest north, 1946.
- 6 National Fraternal Week, 1946.
- 7 First conference on farm chemistry at Dearborn, Mich., in 1935.
- 8 Harry S. Truman, 33rd president, born 1884. (DAF)
- 9 Du Luth explores Green Bay, 1683.
- 10 Iowa becomes Spanish territory, 1770.
- 11 First newspaper in Iowa, 1836.
- 12 Mother's Day. (DAF)
- 13 Indiana issues \$2 million bonds, 1861.
- 14 Disastrous Indiana and Illinois floods, 1933.
- 15 Father Marquette dies on Michigan shore, 1675.
- 16 Moon farthest from earth, 1946.
- 17 Jolliet leaves St. Ignace for Midwest, 1673.
- 18 Rains flood southeast Mich., 1945.
- 19 Moon farthest south, 1946.
- 20 Claude Allouez leaves Wisconsin for Sault, 1670.
- 21 France forbids Prairie state fur trade, 1696.
- 22 National Maritime Day, 1946.
- 23 Venus 66½ million miles from sun, 1946.
- 24 Prairie Farmer reports nomination of Abraham Lincoln, 1860.
- 25 Venus farthest north, 1946.
- 26 Rural Life Sunday, 1946.
- 27 First election in Allen Co., Ind., 1824.
- 28 Second day of "Century of Progress," Chicago, 1933.
- 29 Wisconsin admitted into Union, 1848. (DAF) in Wisconsin.
- 30 Memorial Day. (DAF) Half staff until noon.
- 31 Dam burst at Johnston, Pa., and drowned 2,205 people in 1889.

LET'S DO IT IN MAY

This is Mother's Day—remember her. Remember Father on his day, too. And Memorial Day. Share your flowers on Memorial Day. Fix Sonny a fishing line. Invite company to share fried chicken. Buy a package of mixed flower seed for the children to plant for their own. Set house plants in the flower garden. Keep those first weeds down. Take some pictures. Visit some historic spot within easy driving distance. Wax window sills to protect them from summer showers. Make note of bulbs to be dug in June for replanting in fall. Attend school graduation exercises. Give your extra plants away. Clean and repair the furnace. Order more baby chicks. Be sure canning equipment is ready to go. Wash and store unnecessary bedding.

(Central Standard Time)
 ☉ First Quarter
 June 6th — 10 06 am
 ☾ Full Moon
 June 14th — 0 42 pm
 ☽ Last Quarter
 June 22nd — 7 12 am
 ☾ New Moon
 June 28th — 10 06 pm



(Eastern Standard Time)
 ☉ First Quarter
 June 6th — 11 06 am
 ☾ Full Moon
 June 14th — 1 42 pm
 ☽ Last Quarter
 June 22nd — 8 12 am
 ☾ New Moon
 June 28th — 11 06 pm

Palanee, the Flowering Moon, to the Indians—first Moon of summer. Usually considered named by Romans honoring Juno Regina, Queen of Heaven, consort of Jupiter but some consider the name derived from Latin juniors, the younger ones, thus dedicating June to youth as May was to old age. Once the fourth month of the year and has had 26 and 29 as well as 30 days. Short month with long days.

THIS MONTH'S HARVEST — Wheat on north Mediterranean coast; corn, Bombay; oats, Greece; rye, Persia; barley, Oregon; clover, Algeria; strawberries, Germany; apples, Italy; peaches, France.

6th Month — 30 Days Days Gone — 151 Days Remaining — 214				Lower Illinois, Lower Indiana, Lower Ohio			Upper Illinois, Upper Indiana, Iowa, Lower Michigan, Upper Ohio, Lower Wisconsin			Central Michigan, Upper Michigan, Upper Wisconsin		
DM	DW	Sign	Slow Fast	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve
1	Sa	☾	2	4 37	7 19	9 45	4 27	7 29	9 56	4 17	7 39	10 07
Length of day				14h 44m			15h 04m			15h 24m		
Length of night				9h 16m			8h 56m			8h 36m		
2	Su	☽	2	4 36	7 20	10 42	4 26	7 30	10 52	4 16	7 40	11 03
3	Mo	☽	2	4 36	7 20	11 29	4 26	7 30	11 38	4 16	7 40	11 47
4	Tu	☽	2	4 35	7 21	SetMo	4 25	7 31	SetMo	4 15	7 41	SetMo
5	We	☽	2	4 35	7 22	0 07	4 25	7 32	0 14	4 15	7 42	0 21
6	Th	☽	2	4 35	7 23	0 39	4 25	7 33	0 45	4 15	7 43	0 49
7	Fr	☽	1	4 35	7 23	1 08	4 25	7 33	1 10	4 14	7 43	1 13
8	Sa	☽	1	4 34	7 24	1 33	4 24	7 34	1 34	4 14	7 44	1 34
Length of day				14h 50m			15h 10m			15h 31m		
Length of night				9h 10m			8h 50m			8h 29m		
9	Su	☽	1	4 34	7 24	1 57	4 24	7 34	1 56	4 13	7 44	1 54
10	Mo	☽	1	4 34	7 25	2 21	4 24	7 35	2 18	4 13	7 45	2 15
11	Tu	☽	1	4 34	7 25	2 47	4 24	7 35	2 43	4 13	7 46	2 37
12	We	☽	0	4 34	7 26	3 16	4 24	7 36	3 09	4 13	7 46	3 02
13	Th	☽	0	4 33	7 26	3 47	4 23	7 36	3 39	4 12	7 47	3 30
14	Fr	☽	Slow	4 33	7 27	RisEv	4 23	7 37	RisEv	4 12	7 48	RisEv
15	Sa	☽	0	4 33	7 27	8 33	4 23	7 37	8 44	4 12	7 48	8 56
Length of day				14h 54m			15h 14m			15h 36m		
Length of night				9h 06m			8h 46m			8h 24m		
16	Su	☽	0	4 33	7 27	9 22	4 23	7 37	9 33	4 12	7 48	9 44
17	Mo	☽	1	4 33	7 28	10 06	4 23	7 38	10 16	4 12	7 49	10 26
18	Tu	☽	1	4 34	7 28	10 44	4 24	7 38	10 53	4 13	7 49	11 01
19	We	☽	1	4 34	7 29	11 19	4 24	7 39	11 25	4 13	7 50	11 32
20	Th	☽	1	4 34	7 29	11 49	4 24	7 39	11 54	4 13	7 50	11 58
21	Fr	☽	2	4 34	7 29	RisMo	4 24	7 39	RisMo	4 13	7 50	RisMo
22	Sa	☽	2	4 34	7 29	0 17	4 24	7 39	0 20	4 13	7 50	0 23
Length of day				14h 55m			15h 15m			15h 37m		
Length of night				9h 05m			8h 45m			8h 23m		
23	Su	☽	2	4 35	7 30	0 46	4 25	7 40	0 46	4 14	7 51	0 46
24	Mo	☽	2	4 35	7 30	1 15	4 25	7 40	1 12	4 14	7 51	1 10
25	Tu	☽	2	4 35	7 30	1 46	4 25	7 40	1 41	4 14	7 51	1 37
26	We	☽	3	4 35	7 30	2 21	4 25	7 40	2 15	4 14	7 51	2 08
27	Th	☽	3	4 36	7 30	3 03	4 26	7 40	2 55	4 15	7 51	2 46
28	Fr	☽	3	4 36	7 30	SetEv	4 26	7 40	SetEv	4 15	7 50	SetEv
29	Sa	☽	3	4 37	7 30	8 26	4 27	7 40	8 37	4 16	7 50	8 48
Length of day				14h 53m			15h 13m			15h 34m		
Length of night				9h 07m			8h 47m			8h 26m		
30	Su	☽	3	4 37	7 30	9 19	4 27	7 40	9 28	4 16	7 50	9 39

WEATHER PROBABILITIES FOR JUNE

1 to 3—Increasing cloudiness with showers and rains, heavy locally over central, upper and eastern parts of Prairie Farmer Land; temperatures becoming cooler near end of period. 4 to 6—Summer showers in scattered areas, daily showers or heavy rains over Indiana, Ohio and Michigan; not much variation in temperature. 7 to 9—Aside from local summer showers and some wind storms, the weather of this period is expected to be generally fair and sunny. 10 to 12—Bright, sunny, pleasant days with moderately cool nights and mornings. 13 to 15—Period of threatening thunder showers and local rains; wind storms may also develop locally. 16 to 18—Local storms of rain and wind during early part of period will give way to clearing skies with temperatures becoming lower. 19 to 21—Mostly bright sunny days and clear nights with temperatures on the falling trend. This begins a period of fair weather that is expected to continue more or less over Prairie Farmer Land to the end of the month. During this period temperatures are expected to average normal to above over most of this territory. 22 to 24—Temperatures will be warmer with the sky averaging clear, although showers may be expected in scattered areas. 25 to 27—Warm weather with sunny days and pleasant nights. 28 to 30—Generally fair weather with sunny days and clear nights; temperatures are expected to become slightly cooler.

MOON SIGN PLANTING DAYS — Figures underscored are for crops above ground such as corn, tomatoes, etc. Figures not underscored are for crops in the ground such as potatoes, carrots, etc.
 Good: 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 29, 30
 Fair: 5, 6, 7, 20, 21, 22
 Poor: 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26
 Bad: 27, 28

BEST DATES AND HOURS FOR FISHING—(See Story on Page 22)

	Early Morning	Late Morning	Early Afternoon	Late Afternoon
Good:	1, 2, 12, 20, 29	21, 22	11	10, 30
Fair:	6, 15, 16, 17, 25	7, 26		5
Poor:	18, 27		8, 19, 28	9
Bad:	13, 23	3, 4, 14	24	

Early morning hours are 5 to 8; late morning, 9 to 12; early afternoon, 1 to 4; late afternoon, 5 to 8.

DR. HOLLAND SAYS:

Six days are given us to prove that we meant what we said on the seventh. The greatest wealth is health. Watch your physical machine. There are no new parts.

Alcohol as a body fuel kicks a man backward harder than it impels him forward.

When about to give up, look about you and you will see someone who had a poorer start making good.

Someone said: "There are three sides to most questions: your side, my side and the truth."

HISTORICAL EVENTS

JUNE, 1946

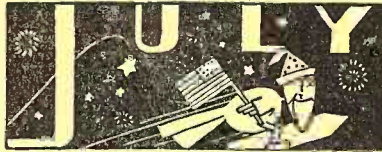
- State of Illinois pays bounty of \$1 for every 10 pounds of silkworm cocoons produced in state, 1841.
- Father Marquette christened, 1637.
- War prisoners aid Michigan flood areas, 1945.
- Nicholas Perrot proclaims Lakes states for France, 1671.
- Illinois votes prohibition repeal, 1933.
- Illinois Governor signs new trespass law in 1939, sponsored by Prairie Farmer's Protective Union.
- Indianapolis chosen site for capital, 1820.
- Andrew Jackson, seventh president, died, 1845.
- Children's Day, 1946.
- Prof. Wm. E. Dodd, Chicago, ambassador to Germany, 1933.
- First log cabin at site of Greenville, Mich., 1844.
- Venus close to Saturn in constellation Gemini, 1946.
- Indiana Democratic convention in session, 1872.
- Flag Day. (DAF)
- James K. Polk, 11th president, died, 1849.
- Moon farthest south; Father's Day, 1946.
- John P. C. Shanks, Indiana Congressman, born, 1826.
- Mars and star Regulus close in constellation Leo, 1946.
- Citizen's court try man for murder, 1834.
- Iowa votes repeal of prohibition, 1933.
- Summer begins 6:45 p. m., 1946.
- Potato shortage in Michigan, 1945.
- First Sunday of Kingdomeide, 1946.
- Grover Cleveland, 22nd president, died, 1908.
- Brig.-Gen. Wilkinson seeks Indians on Wabash, 1791.
- Temperature 85 at Adrian, Michigan, 1945.
- Moon nearest earth, 1946.
- James Madison, fourth president, died, 1836.
- Moon farthest north, 1946.
- Marquette explores Iowa-Mississippi shore, 1673.

LET'S DO IT IN JUNE

Get hot weather clothing ready to wear. Plant late vegetables. Start a gift shelf. Put a jar or two of something special on this shelf to be used for gifts or donations. Start late chickens. Cut off old Iris which has bloomed. Keep ahead of grass. Help the children make a play house or a tent. Try one of the new weed killers. Watch garden weeds. If you're out-of-doors much, use lots of cream on your sun and wind-burned skin. Take time out to attend meetings and other entertainment. Help organize a 4-H Club and assist the leader. Keep cut flower bouquets in the house. Invite someone to church.

(Central Standard Time)

- ☉ First Quarter
July 6th — 11 15 pm
- ☾ Full Moon
July 14th — 3 22 am
- ☾ Last Quarter
July 21st — 1 52 pm
- ☾ New Moon
July 28th — 5 53 am



(Eastern Standard Time)

- ☉ First Quarter
July 6th — 0 15 am
- ☾ Full Moon
July 14th — 4 22 am
- ☾ Last Quarter
July 21st — 2 52 pm
- ☾ New Moon
July 28th — 6 53 am

Seventh month of year named by Julius Caesar for himself when revamping the calendar in 46 B. C. Originally named Quintilis, fifth month of the year; had 30 days but given one extra by Caesar. This was Thunder Moon to the Indians and Dog Days to the ancients, who believed the heat of summer and ill of dogs resulted from the simultaneous rising of sun and Sirius (dog star) during this month.

THIS MONTH'S HARVEST — Wheat in Japan; oats, China; rye, Russia; barley, Hungary; clover, Germany; strawberries, Switzerland; raspberries, Roumania; pears, Italy; potatoes, turnips, France.

7th Month.....31 Days Days Gone.....181 Days Remaining.....184			Lower Illinois, Lower Indiana, Lower Ohio			Upper Illinois, Upper Indiana, Iowa, Lower Michigan, Iowa, Upper Ohio, Lower Wisconsin			Central Michigan, Upper Michigan, Upper Wisconsin			
DM	DW	Moon Sign	Sun Slow	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve
1	Mo	☾	4	4 37	7 30	10 02	4 27	7 40	10 11	4 17	7 50	10 18
2	Tu	☾	4	4 38	7 30	10 38	4 28	7 40	10 44	4 17	7 50	10 50
3	We	☾	4	4 38	7 29	11 09	4 28	7 39	11 12	4 18	7 49	11 16
4	Th	☾	4	4 39	7 29	11 35	4 29	7 39	11 37	4 18	7 49	11 38
5	Fr	☾	4	4 39	7 29	SetMo	4 29	7 39	SetMo	4 19	7 49	11 59
6	Sa	☾	5	4 40	7 29	0 00	4 30	7 39	0 00	4 20	7 49	SetMo
↓ Length of day			14h 48m			15h 08m			15h 28m			
↓ Length of night			9h 12m			8h 52m			8h 32m			
7	Su	☾	5	4 40	7 28	0 25	4 30	7 38	0 23	4 20	7 48	0 20
8	Mo	☾	5	4 41	7 28	0 50	4 31	7 38	0 46	4 21	7 48	0 42
9	Tu	☾	5	4 41	7 27	1 18	4 31	7 37	1 12	4 21	7 47	1 05
10	We	☾	5	4 42	7 27	1 48	4 32	7 37	1 40	4 22	7 47	1 32
11	Th	☾	5	4 43	7 27	2 23	4 33	7 36	2 14	4 23	7 46	2 03
12	Fr	☾	5	4 44	7 26	3 03	4 34	7 36	2 53	4 24	7 46	2 42
13	Sa	☾	6	4 44	7 26	3 50	4 34	7 35	3 39	4 24	7 45	3 28
↓ Length of day			14h 40m			15h 00m			15h 20m			
↓ Length of night			9h 20m			9h 00m			8h 40m			
14	Su	☾	6	4 45	7 25	RisEv	4 35	7 35	RisEv	4 25	7 45	RisEv
15	Mo	☾	6	4 46	7 25	8 45	4 36	7 34	8 54	4 26	7 44	9 03
16	Tu	☾	6	4 47	7 24	9 21	4 37	7 33	9 28	4 27	7 43	9 35
17	We	☾	6	4 48	7 24	9 52	4 38	7 33	9 58	4 28	7 42	10 02
18	Th	☾	6	4 48	7 23	10 21	4 39	7 32	10 24	4 29	7 42	10 27
19	Fr	☾	6	4 49	7 23	10 48	4 40	7 32	10 50	4 30	7 41	10 51
20	Sa	☾	6	4 50	7 22	11 16	4 41	7 31	11 16	4 31	7 40	11 14
↓ Length of day			14h 30m			14h 48m			15h 07m			
↓ Length of night			9h 30m			9h 12m			8h 53m			
21	Su	☾	6	4 51	7 21	11 46	4 42	7 30	11 42	4 32	7 39	11 39
22	Mo	☾	6	4 51	7 21	RisMo	4 43	7 29	RisMo	4 33	7 38	RisMo
23	Tu	☾	6	4 52	7 20	0 19	4 43	7 29	0 13	4 34	7 38	0 07
24	We	☾	6	4 52	7 20	0 56	4 44	7 28	0 49	4 35	7 37	0 40
25	Th	☾	6	4 53	7 19	1 42	4 45	7 27	1 33	4 36	7 36	1 22
26	Fr	☾	6	4 54	7 18	2 37	4 46	7 26	2 26	4 37	7 35	2 14
27	Sa	☾	6	4 55	7 17	3 40	4 47	7 25	3 29	4 38	7 34	3 18
↓ Length of day			14h 22m			14h 36m			14h 52m			
↓ Length of night			9h 38m			9h 24m			9h 08m			
28	Su	☾	6	4 55	7 17	SetEv	4 48	7 24	SetEv	4 40	7 32	SetEv
29	Mo	☾	6	4 56	7 16	8 33	4 49	7 23	8 39	4 41	7 31	8 47
30	Tu	☾	6	4 57	7 15	9 06	4 50	7 22	9 11	4 42	7 30	9 15
31	We	☾	6	4 58	7 14	9 35	4 51	7 21	9 37	4 43	7 29	9 40

WEATHER PROBABILITIES FOR JULY

1 to 3—Fair weather giving way to increasing cloudiness and showers or rain; some areas may expect squalls of wind and electrical storms; temperatures will be rising. 4 to 6—Mostly fair weather. 7 to 9—Continuation of fair, sunny weather until near end of period when showers and local rains will visit numerous sections with thunder and wind squalls; temperatures will be rising. 10 to 12—Summer storms of thunder and lightning, showers in most cases but probably some heavy local rains over parts of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. 13 to 15—Period of mostly fair weather with temperatures more or less steady to rising slightly. 16 to 18—Thunder showers of more or less local character followed by clearing and sunshine; temperatures below normal over lower part of Prairie Farmer Land. 19 to 21—Scattered electrical storms and local winds over parts of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, but rainfall below seasonal amount. 22 to 24—Cooler temperatures over most parts of Prairie Farmer Land with generally fair weather, but some showery conditions over lower Prairie Farmer Land. 25 to 27—Rising temperatures and much warmer over eastern Prairie Farmer Land; period ending with increasing cloudiness and showers—some areas receiving too much; others, not enough. 28 to 31—Change to cooler and cloudy skies; spotted areas of rainfall, some light, but heavy amounts in nearby sections.

MOON SIGN PLANTING DAYS — Figures underscored are for crops above ground such as corn, tomatoes, etc. Figures not underscored are for crops in the ground such as potatoes, carrots, etc.
 Good: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Poor: 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31
 Fair: 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19 Bad: 24, 25, 28

BEST DATES AND HOURS FOR FISHING—(See Story on Page 22)

	Early Morning	Late Morning	Early Afternoon	Late Afternoon
Good:		17, 26, 27	8, 18	9, 19
Fair:	13, 22, 23	31	3, 30	4, 14
Poor:	6, 7, 15, 24	18	5, 25	
Bad:	12, 20, 28	1, 11	2, 10, 21, 29	

Early morning hours are 5 to 8; late morning, 9 to 12; early afternoon, 1 to 4; late afternoon, 5 to 8.

DR. HOLLAND SAYS:

When we frame alibis we "frame ourselves."
 We give our children advice, but they take our example.

The man who drives a needed nail may bless the earth more than he who drives armies.

America is in need of people with ambition great enough to do little things in a great way.

It's hard to defeat a person whose soul is a 50-50 mixture of ambition and contentment.

HISTORICAL EVENTS

JULY, 1946

- 1 A. R. Erskine, auto official, died, 1933.
- 2 President Lincoln signs land-grant college bill, first proposed in Prairie Farmer, 1862.
- 3 Sun 94½ million miles from earth, 1946.
- 4 Independence Day. (DAF)
- 5 Col. Clark arrests Kalkaskia, Ind., officials, 1778.
- 6 Population of Indiana 24,520, 1810.
- 7 Kalkaskia, Ind., swears allegiance to Virginia, 1778.
- 8 Kalamazoo, Mich., bans sprinkling, 1944.
- 9 Zachary Taylor, 12th president, died, 1850.
- 10 Moon farthest from earth, 1946.
- 11 John Quincy Adams, sixth president, born, 1767.
- 12 Orangeman's Day, 1946.
- 13 Moon farthest south, 1946.
- 14 Original American flag adopted, 1777.
- 15 Temperature 40 in Alger Co., Mich., 1945.
- 16 John S. Wright, founder of Prairie Farmer, born in 1815.
- 17 Fort Prairie du Chien falls to British, 1814.
- 18 Lewis and Clark expedition reaches Iowa, 1804.
- 19 Drought over south and east Prairie states, 1944.
- 20 Brig.-Gen. Wilkinson prepares to battle Illinois Indians, 1791.
- 21 National Farm Safety Week, 1946.
- 22 65,000 Indiana troops raised in two days, 1863.
- 23 U. S. Grant, 18th pres., died, 1885.
- 24 Martin Van Buren, eighth president, died, 1862.
- 25 Moon close to Uranus in constellation Taurus, 1946.
- 26 Moon farthest north, 1946.
- 27 Tecumseh seeks alliance with Indiana Indians, 1811.
- 28 Gen. Wayne marches on Maumee river Indians, 1794.
- 29 Judge Joseph S. Buckley, Indiana, born, 1819.
- 30 Indiana crops abundant; market good, 1836.
- 31 Andrew Johnson, 17th president, died, 1875.

LET'S DO IT IN JULY

Insure corn against hail.
 Celebrate the Fourth of July.
 Wash curtains one room at a time.
 Can chicken.
 Weed strawberry bed.
 Set out cabbage, celery and cauliflower plants.
 Sow radishes, kale, spinach and turnips.
 Sow beans, carrots, beets, cucumbers and lettuce for fall crops.
 Can or freeze beans.
 Spray plants when necessary.
 Begin to think about winter clothing—what you'll need—how to get it.
 Have you seen a moth? Better look at woolens.
 Thin late planted vegetables.
 Keep pinching off tomato suckers.
 Have you looked at yourself in the mirror today?
 Have a picnic supper in the woods.
 Have runover heels repaired.

(Central Standard Time)

- ☉ First Quarter
Aug. 4th — 2 55 pm
- ☾ Full Moon
Aug. 12th — 4 26 pm
- ☾ Last Quarter
Aug. 19th — 7 17 pm
- ☾ New Moon
Aug. 26th — 3 07 pm



(Eastern Standard Time)

- ☉ First Quarter
Aug. 4th — 3 55 pm
- ☾ Full Moon
Aug. 12th — 5 26 pm
- ☾ Last Quarter
Aug. 19th — 8 17 pm
- ☾ New Moon
Aug. 26th — 4 07 pm

Formerly Sextilis in the old Alban Latin calendar but renamed in honor of Augustus Caesar, second Emperor of Rome, for his many spectacular victories in war and politics, most of them occurring in this month. Not to be out-rivalled by Julius Caesar, Augustus caused one day to be taken from February's 30 and added to August so as to be equal the number in July. (See February and July.)

THIS MONTH'S HARVEST—Wheat in Denmark; corn, Cuba; oats, Belgium; rye, Germany; barley, Netherlands; clover, Scotland; timothy, France and Poland; apples, Norway; cherries, Sweden.

8th Month.....31 Days Days Gone.....212 Days Remaining...153			Lower Illinois, Lower Indiana, Lower Ohio			Upper Illinois, Upper Indiana, Iowa, Lower Michigan, Upper Ohio, Lower Wisconsin			Central Michigan, Upper Michigan, Upper Wisconsin			
DM	DW	Moon Sign	Sun Slow	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve
1	Th	☾	6	4 59	7 13	10 01	4 52	7 20	10 02	4 44	7 28	10 02
2	Fr	☾	6	5 00	7 11	10 26	4 53	7 18	10 25	4 45	7 26	10 23
3	Sa	☾	6	5 01	7 10	10 52	4 54	7 17	10 48	4 46	7 25	10 45
↓ Length of day			14h 07m 9h 53m			14h 21m 9h 39m			14h 37m 9h 23m			
4	Su	☾	6	5 02	7 09	11 18	4 55	7 16	11 13	4 47	7 24	11 07
5	Mo	☾	6	5 03	7 08	11 47	4 56	7 15	11 40	4 48	7 23	11 32
6	Tu	☾	6	5 04	7 07	SetMo	4 57	7 14	SetMo	4 49	7 21	SetMo
7	We	☾	6	5 05	7 06	0 21	4 58	7 12	0 12	4 51	7 20	0 03
8	Th	☾	6	5 06	7 05	1 00	4 59	7 11	0 49	4 52	7 18	0 38
9	Fr	☾	5	5 07	7 04	1 44	5 00	7 10	1 33	4 53	7 17	1 22
10	Sa	☾	5	5 08	7 03	2 35	5 01	7 09	2 24	4 54	7 15	2 13
↓ Length of day			13h 52m 10h 08m			14h 05m 9h 55m			14h 10m 9h 41m			
11	Su	☾	5	5 09	7 01	3 33	5 02	7 07	3 22	4 55	7 14	3 11
12	Mo	☾	5	5 10	7 00	RisEv	5 04	7 06	RisEv	4 57	7 12	RisEv
13	Tu	☾	5	5 11	6 58	7 54	5 05	7 04	7 59	4 58	7 11	8 06
14	We	☾	5	5 12	6 57	8 24	5 06	7 03	8 28	4 59	7 09	8 31
15	Th	☾	4	5 13	6 56	8 52	5 07	7 02	8 54	5 00	7 07	8 55
16	Fr	☾	4	5 14	6 55	9 20	5 08	7 00	9 19	5 01	7 06	9 18
17	Sa	☾	4	5 14	6 53	9 49	5 08	6 59	9 45	5 03	7 04	9 42
↓ Length of day			13h 37m 10h 23m			13h 48m 10h 12m			13h 59m 10h 01m			
18	Su	☾	4	5 15	6 52	10 20	5 09	6 57	10 14	5 04	7 03	10 09
19	Mo	☾	4	5 16	6 51	10 55	5 10	6 56	10 48	5 05	7 01	10 40
20	Tu	☾	3	5 17	6 50	11 37	5 11	6 54	11 28	5 06	6 59	11 18
21	We	☾	3	5 18	6 48	RisMo	5 12	6 53	RisMo	5 07	6 58	RisMo
22	Th	☾	3	5 18	6 47	0 26	5 14	6 51	0 16	5 09	6 56	0 05
23	Fr	☾	3	5 19	6 45	1 25	5 15	6 50	1 14	5 10	6 55	1 02
24	Sa	☾	2	5 20	6 44	2 31	5 16	6 48	2 20	5 11	6 53	2 09
↓ Length of day			13h 22m 10h 38m			13h 29m 10h 31m			13h 39m 10h 21m			
25	Su	☾	2	5 21	6 43	3 41	5 17	6 46	3 31	5 12	6 51	3 22
26	Mo	☾	2	5 22	6 41	SetEv	5 18	6 45	SetEv	5 13	6 49	SetEv
27	Tu	☾	2	5 23	6 40	7 34	5 19	6 43	7 37	5 15	6 48	7 41
28	We	☾	1	5 24	6 38	8 01	5 20	6 42	8 02	5 16	6 46	8 04
29	Th	☾	1	5 25	6 37	8 27	5 21	6 40	8 26	5 17	6 44	8 25
30	Fr	☾	1	5 26	6 35	8 52	5 22	6 38	8 49	5 18	6 42	8 46
31	Sa	☾	0	5 27	6 34	9 18	5 23	6 37	9 14	5 19	6 40	9 08

WEATHER PROBABILITIES FOR AUGUST

1 to 3—Showers and thunder storms with heaviest rains over western Prairie Farmer Land; windy conditions over lower Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. 4 to 6—Clearing skies over most sections with changeable temperatures, cooler first part of period but rising; some showers over upper Michigan and Wisconsin. 7 to 9—Unsettled and showery over lower half of Prairie Farmer Land without much change in temperature, but clearing and cooler over upper Michigan and Wisconsin. 10 to 12—Clear, sunbiny days and cool, moonlight nights except near end of period when showers and thunder storms may appear locally. 13 to 15—Mostly pleasant days and evenings with temperatures rising to above normal readings. 16 to 18—Increasing cloudiness with showers and electrical storms in many sections, but with heaviest local rains over Iowa and western Illinois and Wisconsin. 19 to 21—Thunder and lightning over upper Lake states and locally severe storms over other parts of Prairie Farmer Land; windy conditions over Ohio valley region. 22 to 24—Higher barometer and clearing skies with change to cooler temperatures. 25 to 27—Wet over western Prairie Farmer Land and frequent light showers over upper Mississippi valley and Lake Superior region; unsettled over Ohio and Indiana. 28 to 31—Increasing cloudiness with showers and rains.

MOON SIGN PLANTING DAYS—Figures underscored are for crops above ground such as corn, tomatoes, etc. Figures not underscored are for crops in the ground such as potatoes, carrots, etc. etc.
Good: 4, 5, 9, 10, 31
Fair: 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 29, 30
Poor: 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28
Bad: 20, 21, 25, 26

BEST DATES AND HOURS FOR FISHING—(See Story on Page 22)

	Early Morning	Late Morning	Early Afternoon	Late Afternoon
Good:	14	22, 24, 31	4, 23	5, 15
Fair:	18	1, 27	19, 28	9, 10
Poor:	20		2, 12, 13, 21, 30	3, 11, 29
Bad:	16, 25		7, 17, 26	6, 8

Early morning hours are 5 to 8; late morning, 9 to 12; early afternoon, 1 to 4; late afternoon, 5 to 8.

DR. HOLLAND SAYS:

Any old hen can scratch up trouble in a neighbor's garden. A nation's enemies are always astir when its citizenry is asleep at the polls. A clear conscience and a clear understanding are two of the noblest gifts of God. If there is anything that will make this world more beautiful than Love will do, I have never found it. Old Noah did not have a debating Congress on his hands when he laid down the gang plank to the ark of safety.

HISTORICAL EVENTS

AUGUST, 1946

- 1 First drawing of mechanical threshing machine in Prairie Farmer, 1841.
- 2 Warren Harding, 28th president, died, 1923.
- 3 Iowa adopts state constitution, 1846.
- 4 Indiana Gov. O. P. Morton born, 1823.
- 5 J. D. Oliver, plow manufacturer, fatally ill, 1933.
- 6 Moon farthest from earth, 1946.
- 7 Allouez prepares for Lake Superior exploration, 1665.
- 8 Venus and Mars close in constellation Virgo, 1946.
- 9 Moon farthest south, 1946.
- 10 Herbert Hoover, 31st president, born, 1874.
- 11 La Perriere goes up Fox river (Wisconsin) rapids, 1727.
- 12 Charles Langlade, half Indian, marries French girl at Mackinac, 1754.
- 13 De Pere Perrot died, 1717.
- 14 Winnebagoes welcome La Perriere, 1727.
- 15 Arthur Abbott, lawyer, born Clayton, Mich., 1885.
- 16 Indiana public meeting opposes poll-tax, 1807.
- 17 Foxes besieged in Illinois, 1730.
- 18 Moon occults star, visible in Illinois, 3-4 a. m., 1946.
- 19 St. Ange attacks Fox Indians in Illinois, 1730.
- 20 Benjamin Harrison, 23rd president, born, 1833.
- 21 Lewis and Clark at Big Sioux river, Iowa, 1804.
- 22 Moon nearest earth and farthest north, 1946.
- 23 Zebulon Pike allied with Iowa Sac Indians, 1805.
- 24 DeLignery burns deserted Winnebago village, 1728.
- 25 Congressman Frank Scott born, Alpena, Mich., 1878.
- 26 Iroquois and Prairie Indians at peace, 1701.
- 27 Tonty at Mackinac with 45-ton ship to get furs, 1679.
- 28 First drygoods store in Wabash Co., Ind., 1827.
- 29 Farmers get wheat reduction formula for next year, 1933.
- 30 Cadillac terms Detroit site "Paris of America," 1701.
- 31 Dry summer in Indiana, 1830.

LET'S DO IT IN AUGUST

Divide and transplant Iris. Last call to sow fall vegetables. Fix a place for winter storage of vegetables. Have school children checked by physician and dentist. Sort pullets—keep away from roosters. Gather eggs often on hot days. Be sure family is getting extra salt on hot days. Eat supper outdoors. Dig onions. Remind hubby to grease plows and runners on corn planter before storing. Invite a few town youngsters out for a few days in the country. Don't try to can everything in one day.

(Central Standard Time)

- ☾ First Quarter
Sept. 3rd — 8 49 am
- ☾ Full Moon
Sept. 11th — 3 59 am
- ☾ Last Quarter
Sept. 18th — 0 44 am
- ☾ New Moon
Sept. 25th — 2 45 am



(Eastern Standard Time)

- ☾ First Quarter
Sept. 3rd — 9 49 am
- ☾ Full Moon
Sept. 11th — 4 59 am
- ☾ Last Quarter
Sept. 18th — 1 44 am
- ☾ New Moon
Sept. 25th — 3 45 am

Named by Romans from Septimus, meaning seven, which was the month's position in their ten-month year. Retained its name, even after changes made by Caesar but when England found it necessary to change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar system, September of 1752 had only 19 days in that country. Anglo-Saxons called it Gerst-monath, or barley month, and the Swiss named it Herbstmonat or harvest month.

THIS MONTH'S HARVEST — Wheat in Russia; corn, Hawaiian Islands; oats, Nova Scotia; rye, Norway; beans, Denmark; alfalfa, France; sugar beets, Germany; cabbage, Netherlands; grapes, Italy.

HISTORICAL EVENTS

SEPTEMBER, 1946

- 1 Prairie Farmer reports first sugar beet harvest near Elgin, Ill., 1841.
- 2 V-J Day; Labor Day. (DAF)
- 3 Moon farthest from Earth, 1946.
- 4 Cyrus Nutt, pres., Indiana State University, born, 1814.
- 5 Moon farthest south, 1946.
- 6 Henry de Tonty dies in retirement, 1704.
- 7 Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind., born, 1819.
- 8 Fort Harrison, Ind., attack by Indians, 1812.
- 9 Foxes break through besiegers' lines, 1730.
- 10 Tonty cedes half Illinois concession to brother, 1698.
- 11 French and Indians enslave Fox prisoners, 1730.
- 12 10 to 30 cents for Indiana corn, 1845.
- 13 Venus 67½ million miles from sun, 1946.
- 14 William McKinley, 25th president, died, 1901.
- 15 William Taft, 27th president, born, 1857.
- 16 Moon nearest Earth, 1946.
- 17 Constitution Day. (DAF)
- 18 Gen. Harrison destroyed Little Turtle Town, 1812.
- 19 Moon farthest north, 1946.
- 20 Montigny on way to Green Bay, 1698.
- 21 Sac and Fox Indian treaty, Davenport, Ia., 1832.
- 22 William Earl, first white male child born in Vigo Co., Ind., 1818.
- 23 Autumn begins 9:41 a.m., 1946.
- 24 Mars and Jupiter close in constellation Virgo, 1946.
- 25 Fur-laden "Griffin" sinks in storm, 1679.
- 26 Pottawattamis removed to Iowa, 1833.
- 27 James Clark, former Gov. Iowa territory, married, 1840.
- 28 Sacs and Foxes cede Iowa lands to whites, 1836.
- 29 Michaelmas Day, 1946.
- 30 United States Government stopped tung grove 3-million-dollar swindle exposed by Prairie Farmer's Protective Union.

9th Month — 30 Days Days Gone — 243 Days Remaining — 122			Lower Illinois, Lower Indiana, Lower Ohio				Upper Illinois, Upper Indiana, Iowa, Lower Michigan, Upper Ohio, Lower Wisconsin				Central Michigan, Upper Michigan, Upper Wisconsin				
DM	DW	Moon Sign	Sun Slow	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve
↓	Length of day			13h 05m			13h 11m			13h 18m			13h 25m		
↓	Length of night			10h 55m			10h 49m			10h 42m			10h 35m		
1	Su	☾	0	5 27	6 32	9 47	5 24	6 35	9 40	5 21	6 39	9 33	5 22	6 37	9 31
2	Mo	☾	0	5 28	6 31	10 18	5 25	6 34	10 10	5 22	6 37	10 01	5 23	6 35	10 34
3	Tu	☾	1	5 29	6 29	10 54	5 26	6 32	10 45	5 23	6 35	10 34	5 24	6 33	11 14
4	We	☾	1	5 30	6 27	11 37	5 27	6 30	11 26	5 24	6 33	11 14	5 25	6 31	SetMo
5	Th	☾	1	5 31	6 26	SetMo	5 28	6 29	SetMo	5 25	6 31	SetMo	5 27	6 30	0 02
6	Fr	☾	2	5 32	6 24	0 25	5 29	6 27	0 14	5 27	6 30	0 02	5 28	6 28	0 58
7	Sa	☾	2	5 33	6 23	1 20	5 30	6 26	1 09	5 28	6 28	0 58	5 29	6 26	2 01
↓	Length of day			12h 47m			12h 53m			12h 57m			12h 59m		
↓	Length of night			11h 13m			11h 07m			11h 03m			11h 01m		
8	Su	☾	2	5 34	6 21	2 20	5 31	6 24	2 10	5 29	6 26	2 01	5 30	6 24	3 08
9	Mo	☾	3	5 35	6 19	3 24	5 32	6 22	3 16	5 30	6 24	3 08	5 31	6 22	4 18
10	Tu	☾	3	5 36	6 18	4 30	5 33	6 20	4 25	5 31	6 22	4 18	5 32	6 20	5 28
11	We	☾	3	5 37	6 16	RisEv	5 35	6 19	RisEv	5 33	6 20	RisEv	5 34	6 18	7 22
12	Th	☾	4	5 38	6 15	7 22	5 36	6 17	7 22	5 34	6 18	7 22	5 35	6 16	7 45
13	Fr	☾	4	5 39	6 13	7 50	5 37	6 15	7 48	5 35	6 16	7 45	5 36	6 14	8 11
14	Sa	☾	4	5 40	6 11	8 21	5 38	6 13	8 16	5 36	6 14	8 11	5 37	6 12	8 42
↓	Length of day			12h 29m			12h 32m			12h 35m			12h 37m		
↓	Length of night			11h 31m			11h 28m			11h 25m			11h 23m		
15	Su	☾	5	5 41	6 10	8 56	5 39	6 11	8 49	5 37	6 12	8 42	5 38	6 11	9 17
16	Mo	☾	5	5 41	6 08	9 35	5 40	6 10	9 26	5 39	6 11	9 17	5 40	6 09	10 01
17	Tu	☾	5	5 42	6 07	10 22	5 41	6 08	10 12	5 40	6 09	10 01	5 41	6 07	10 54
18	We	☾	6	5 43	6 05	11 17	5 43	6 06	11 06	5 41	6 07	10 54	5 42	6 05	11 57
19	Th	☾	6	5 44	6 03	RisMo	5 43	6 04	RisMo	5 42	6 05	11 57	5 43	6 03	RisMo
20	Fr	☾	6	5 45	6 02	0 20	5 44	6 02	0 09	5 43	6 03	RisMo	5 44	6 01	1 07
21	Sa	☾	7	5 46	6 00	1 27	5 46	6 01	1 18	5 45	6 01	1 07	5 46	5 59	2 20
↓	Length of day			12h 12m			12h 12m			12h 13m			12h 14m		
↓	Length of night			11h 48m			11h 48m			11h 47m			11h 46m		
22	Su	☾	7	5 47	5 59	2 36	5 47	5 59	2 28	5 46	5 59	2 20	5 47	5 57	3 33
23	Mo	☾	8	5 48	5 57	3 45	5 48	5 57	3 39	5 47	5 57	3 33	5 48	5 55	4 45
24	Tu	☾	8	5 49	5 55	4 51	5 49	5 55	4 48	5 48	5 55	4 45	5 49	5 53	SetEv
25	We	☾	8	5 50	5 54	SetEv	5 50	5 54	SetEv	5 49	5 53	SetEv	5 50	5 52	6 48
26	Th	☾	9	5 50	5 52	6 53	5 50	5 52	6 51	5 51	5 52	6 48	5 52	5 50	7 10
27	Fr	☾	9	5 51	5 51	7 19	5 51	5 51	7 14	5 52	5 50	7 10	5 53	5 48	7 33
28	Sa	☾	9	5 52	5 49	7 45	5 52	5 49	7 39	5 53	5 48	7 33	5 54	5 46	8 00
↓	Length of day			11h 54m			11h 54m			11h 52m			11h 50m		
↓	Length of night			12h 06m			12h 06m			12h 08m			12h 09m		
29	Su	☾	10	5 53	5 47	8 16	5 53	5 47	8 08	5 54	5 46	8 00	5 55	5 44	8 31
30	Mo	☾	10	5 54	5 46	8 50	5 54	5 45	8 41	5 55	5 44	8 31			

WEATHER PROBABILITIES FOR SEPTEMBER

1 to 3—Unsettled conditions with partly cloudy to fair weather; thunder storm activity in some local areas. 4 to 6—Some showers and rains with temperatures becoming warmer but sunshine mostly adequate for crops. 7 to 9—Warm and pleasant days over most parts of Prairie Farmer Land but with increasing cloudiness near end of period. 10 to 12—Cloudy, unsettled and showery period over Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, and moderate rains over parts of Iowa; rising temperatures over most states. 13 to 15—Showery and rainy weather during early part of period, but with rising barometer, humidity will drop and mostly fair days and nights will result. 16 to 18—Weather will remain generally fair and pleasant; warm temperatures at beginning of period will give way to cooler conditions close to 17th and 18th. 19 to 21—Continued fair weather over most sections but with falling temperatures producing cool evenings. 22 to 24—Temperatures expected to be variable with showers and rains, although probably light in character over most regions; some areas may expect windy conditions. 25 to 27—General cloudiness and unsettled weather with light, scattered showers over Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. 28 to 30—Showers or rain storms near beginning of period are expected to dissipate near end, allowing for clearing skies over most sections and cooler temperatures.

MOON SIGN PLANTING DAYS — Figures underscored are for crops above ground such as corn, tomatoes, etc. Figures not underscored are for crops in the ground such as potatoes, carrots, etc.
 Good: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 27, 28, 29
 Fair: 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 25, 26, 30
 Poor: 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20
 Bad: 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24

BEST DATES AND HOURS FOR FISHING—(See Story on Page 22)

	Early Morning	Late Morning	Early Afternoon	Late Afternoon
Good:	11, 20	1, 28	2, 19, 29	10
Fair:	14, 16, 23	24	5, 6, 7	15
Poor:	27	17, 25	26	18
Bad:	21	3, 22, 30	8, 9, 12	4, 13

Early morning hours are 5 to 8; late morning, 9 to 12; early afternoon, 1 to 4; late afternoon, 5 to 8.

DR. HOLLAND SAYS:

Take your conscience to church with you once a week. Memory is life's finest treasure chest; don't fill it with junk. Each time we do a noble, unselfish deed, God hands us a receipt signed "Well Done." The most dangerous steps we take toward evil are those little ones, too small to notice. When we confess to ourselves our ignorance and weakness, we walk toward knowledge and strength.

LET'S DO IT IN SEPTEMBER

- Cull pullets and put them in the laying house.
- Did you get that chair leg glued? Save seed from some flowers.
- Repot plants that will winter in the house.
- If you haven't been to a fair, go. Pick up boards with nails.
- Cut hollyhocks.
- Clean and paint machinery not in use.
- Wash dairy barn windows.
- Examine clover. Decide whether to let grow for seed or cut for hay.
- Weed the garden.
- Can vegetable soup.
- Make a few watermelon pickles from underripe melons.
- Check storm windows and chimneys for needed repair.
- Fix a separate school lunch preparation spot in the kitchen.
- Make school lunch menus for a week.
- Plan and seed next year's poultry yards.
- Get on with a little house cleaning.

(Central Standard Time)
 ☉ First Quarter
 Oct. 3rd — 3 53 am
 ☾ Full Moon
 Oct. 10th — 2 40 pm
 ☽ Last Quarter
 Oct. 17th — 7 28 am
 ☾ New Moon
 Oct. 24th — 5 32 pm



(Eastern Standard Time)
 ☉ First Quarter
 Oct. 3rd — 4 53 am
 ☾ Full Moon
 Oct. 10th — 3 40 pm
 ☽ Last Quarter
 Oct. 17th — 8 28 am
 ☾ New Moon
 Oct. 24th — 6 32 pm

Moon of the Falling Leaf in the Indian calendar. Was eighth month of year until 45 B. C. Attempts were made by the Romans at different times to change name of Octobris to Germanicus, Antoninus, Hercules and Faustinus but none stood for long. Continued to hold its 31 days until 1582 when, in that year only, it had 21 days, as the Gregorian calendar went into effect in many Catholic countries.

THIS MONTH'S HARVEST—Wheat in Victoria, Australia; corn, India; oats and barley, Cape Colony, Africa; alfalfa, Germany; sugar beets, France; potatoes, Norway; onions, Denmark.

10th Month—31 Days Days Gone—273 Days Remaining—92			Lower Illinois, Lower Indiana, Lower Ohio			Upper Illinois, Upper Indiana, Iowa, Lower Michigan, Upper Ohio, Lower Wisconsin			Central Michigan, Upper Michigan, Upper Wisconsin			
DM	DW	Moon Sign	Sun Fast	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve
1	Tu	☾	10	5 55	5 44	9 29	5 56	5 44	9 19	5 57	5 42	9 08
2	We	☾	11	5 56	5 43	10 15	5 57	5 42	10 04	5 58	5 40	9 52
3	Th	☾	11	5 57	5 41	11 06	5 58	5 40	10 55	5 59	5 38	10 44
4	Fr	☾	11	5 58	5 40	SetMo	5 59	5 38	11 54	6 00	5 36	11 43
5	Sa	☾	11	5 59	5 38	0 04	6 00	5 36	SetMo	6 02	5 34	SetMo
Length of day				11h 37m			11h 33m			11h 30m		
Length of night				12h 23m			12h 27m			12h 30m		
6	Su	☾	12	6 00	5 37	1 06	6 02	5 35	0 58	6 03	5 33	0 48
7	Mo	☾	12	6 01	5 35	2 11	6 03	5 33	2 04	6 05	5 31	1 57
8	Tu	☾	12	6 02	5 34	3 18	6 04	5 31	3 13	6 06	5 29	3 08
9	We	☾	13	6 03	5 32	4 26	6 05	5 29	4 24	6 07	5 27	4 22
10	Th	☾	13	6 04	5 31	RisEv	6 06	5 28	RisEv	6 08	5 25	RisEv
11	Fr	☾	13	6 04	5 29	6 20	6 07	5 26	6 16	6 10	5 24	6 12
12	Sa	☾	13	6 05	5 28	6 53	6 08	5 25	6 47	6 11	5 22	6 40
Length of day				11h 20m			11h 14m			11h 08m		
Length of night				12h 40m			12h 46m			12h 52m		
13	Su	☾	14	6 06	5 26	7 31	6 09	5 23	7 24	6 12	5 20	7 15
14	Mo	☾	14	6 07	5 24	8 17	6 10	5 21	8 08	6 13	5 18	7 56
15	Tu	☾	14	6 08	5 23	9 11	6 11	5 20	9 00	6 14	5 17	8 48
16	We	☾	14	6 10	5 21	10 12	6 13	5 18	10 01	6 16	5 15	9 49
17	Th	☾	15	6 11	5 20	11 18	6 14	5 17	11 09	6 17	5 14	10 58
18	Fr	☾	15	6 12	5 18	RisMo	6 15	5 15	RisMo	6 18	5 12	RisMo
19	Sa	☾	15	6 13	5 17	0 27	6 16	5 13	0 19	6 19	5 10	0 09
Length of day				11h 01m			10h 55m			10h 47m		
Length of night				12h 59m			13h 05m			13h 13m		
20	Su	☾	15	6 14	5 15	1 35	6 17	5 12	1 28	6 21	5 08	1 22
21	Mo	☾	15	6 15	5 14	2 41	6 19	5 10	2 37	6 22	5 07	2 32
22	Tu	☾	15	6 16	5 12	3 46	6 20	5 09	3 43	6 24	5 05	3 41
23	We	☾	16	6 17	5 11	4 48	6 21	5 07	4 48	6 25	5 03	4 49
24	Th	☾	16	6 18	5 10	SetEv	6 22	5 06	SetEv	6 26	5 01	SetEv
25	Fr	☾	16	6 19	5 09	5 47	6 23	5 04	5 42	6 28	5 00	5 36
26	Sa	☾	16	6 21	5 07	6 15	6 25	5 03	6 08	6 29	4 58	6 01
Length of day				10h 44m			10h 35m			10h 28m		
Length of night				13h 16m			13h 25m			13h 34m		
27	Su	☾	16	6 22	5 06	6 48	6 26	5 01	6 39	6 31	4 57	6 29
28	Mo	☾	16	6 23	5 05	7 25	6 27	5 00	7 15	6 32	4 55	7 04
29	Tu	☾	16	6 24	5 04	8 09	6 28	4 59	7 57	6 33	4 54	7 45
30	We	☾	16	6 25	5 03	8 59	6 29	4 58	8 46	6 35	4 52	8 34
31	Th	☾	16	6 25	5 02	9 52	6 31	4 56	9 41	6 36	4 51	9 29

WEATHER PROBABILITIES FOR OCTOBER

1 to 3—General wet period with showers and rains; rising temperatures early in period but becoming cooler over most sections close to 3rd. 4 to 6—Cloudiness is expected to be increasing more or less generally throughout Prairie Farmer Land that will induce more showers or rains; at same time temperatures will be rising. 7 to 9—Rains near beginning of this period will give way to clearing skies close to 8th, by which time there will be a drop in temperature and the probability of frosts in many counties. 10 to 12—Temperatures will be cool, especially the nights, with generally sunny days. 13 to 15—Continued fair weather is expected over most sections of Prairie Farmer Land with temperatures averaging steady but on the cool side for the season. 16 to 18—A moderation in temperature probable, but while part of the period may prove unsettled and threatening, most sections will experience fair weather. 19 to 21—Mostly fair weather will predominate with temperatures rising over Ohio and Michigan. 22 to 24—Increasing cloudiness over most of region will bring a more or less general rain area and winds will be active over numerous sections. 25 to 28—Clearing skies will bring sunshine and warmer temperatures over Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. 29 to 31—Some unsettled and showery weather near beginning of period will be followed by clearing and a change to lower temperatures.

MOON SIGN PLANTING DAYS—Figures underscored are for crops above ground such as corn, tomatoes, etc. Figures not underscored are for crops in the ground such as potatoes, carrots, etc.
 Good: 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 25, 26
 Fair: 1, 5, 6, 12, 13, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
 Poor: 10, 11, 16, 17, 24
 Bad: 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21

BEST DATES AND HOURS FOR FISHING—(See Story on Page 22)

	Early Morning	Late Morning	Early Afternoon	Late Afternoon
Good:	25		16, 17, 25	8, 9
Fair:	21, 22	12	3, 20, 30	4, 13, 31
Poor:	23	7, 14, 24	5, 15	
Bad:	27	2, 18	1, 19, 28, 29	10, 11

Early morning hours are 5 to 8; late morning, 9 to 12; early afternoon, 1 to 4; late afternoon, 5 to 8.

DR. HOLLAND SAYS:

Look to, and not at, yourself.
 When pride fills our heads it empties our hearts.
 A competence will carry you; if you have more, you must carry it.
 When you want another to keep a secret for you—keep it from him.
 Tell everybody your business and they will attend to it for you.
 When two quarrel, two fools are present; when an outsider interferes, there are three fools present.

HISTORICAL EVENTS

OCTOBER, 1946

- 1 Moon farthest from Earth, 1946.
- 2 LaSalle with Indians near Kewau-nee, 1679.
- 3 Moon farthest south, 1946.
- 4 Rutherford Hayes, 19th president, born, 1822.
- 5 Chester Arthur, 21st president, born, 1830.
- 6 Indiana war draft, 1861.
- 7 Fort Madison furs burned to avoid capture, 1812.
- 8 Franklin Pierce, 14th president, died, 1869.
- 9 Prairie Farmer offices destroyed in great Chicago Fire, 1871.
- 10 Fire Prevention Day, 1946.
- 11 Sacs and Foxes leave Iowa, 1845.
- 12 Columbus Day. (DAF)
- 13 Moon nearest Earth, 1946.
- 14 Prairie Farmer first publication mailed out of Chicago after great fire, 1871.
- 15 First Illinois State Fair at Chicago, described in Prairie Farmer, 1853.
- 16 Moon farthest north, 1946.
- 17 Gen. Wayne reaches deserted Miami village, 1794.
- 18 Trial of Fawkes Steam Plow near Jacksonville, reported by Prairie Farmer, 1860.
- 19 Last U. S. treaty with "Ioway" Indians, 1838.
- 20 Crop failure at Indianapolis, 1821.
- 21 National Feed Week, 1946.
- 22 Land \$1.25 acre Fort Wayne Co., Ind., 1823.
- 23 Gen. Lewis Cass and Indians sign treaty, 1826.
- 24 Four months drouth ends, Southern Michigan, 1929.
- 25 Marquette leaves Green Bay to visit Indians, 1674.
- 26 Venus farthest south, 1946.
- 27 Navy Day. (DAF)
- 28 National Apple Week, 1946.
- 29 Moon farthest from Earth, 1946.
- 30 Moon farthest south, 1946.
- 31 First lot sale at Terre Haute, Ind., 1816.

LET'S DO IT IN OCTOBER

Call on a sick neighbor.
 Start winter sewing if you haven't started.
 Get one winter outfit (dress and accessories) ready to wear.
 Buy a Christmas gift or two while in town.
 Pick green tomatoes before frost.
 Examine this year's canned food. Maybe a jar's open.
 Listen for freeze forecasts and cover strawberries.
 Send hot things in the children's lunch.
 Find out how the youngsters are doing in school.
 Write that card to that someone in the hospital.
 Protect fruit trees from rabbits.
 Make green tomato pie, pickles and mince-meat.
 Rake leaves and cover perennial flower beds; cover ferns.
 Dig up "glad" bulbs and spread to dry.
 Get a play corner fixed up for the little folks' indoor hours.
 Clean out the locker before butchering.
 Make a pumpkin face.
 Begin search for a good book list for winter reading.
 Arrange a bouquet of chrysanthemums.
 Watch for mice and catch them.

(Central Standard Time)

- ☉ First Quarter
Nov. 1st — 10 40 pm
- ☾ Full Moon
Nov. 9th — 1 10 am
- ☾ Last Quarter
Nov. 15th — 4 35 pm
- ☾ New Moon
Nov. 23rd — 11 24 am



(Eastern Standard Time)

- ☉ First Quarter
Nov. 1st — 11 40 pm
- ☾ Full Moon
Nov. 9th — 2 10 am
- ☾ Last Quarter
Nov. 15th — 5 35 pm
- ☾ New Moon
Nov. 23rd — 0 24 pm

The Mad Moon of the Indians, linking the gloomy, cold month with insanity and suicide. Originally ninth month of Latin calendar, named from novem, meaning nine. The Roman Senate suggested changing Novembris to Tiberius to honor their Emperor but he did not favor the plan. November usually sees the beginning of the Christian world's four weeks commemoration of the first coming of Christ, from which the present year is numbered.

THIS MONTH'S HARVEST — Wheat in Uruguay; corn, Spain; oats, Peru; rye, Cape Colony; barley, Paraguay; clover, Argentina; alfalfa, Natal; potatoes, Argentina; melons, Holy Land.

11th Month—30 Days Days Gone—304 Days Remaining—61				Lower Illinois, Lower Indiana, Lower Ohio			Upper Illinois, Upper Indiana, Iowa, Lower Michigan, Upper Ohio, Lower Wisconsin			Central Michigan, Upper Michigan, Upper Wisconsin		
DM	DW	Moon Sign	Sun Fast	Sun Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Sun Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Sun Rise Morn	Set Eve	Moon Set Eve
1	Fr	☾	16	6 26	5 01	10 51	6 32	4 55	10 41	6 38	4 49	10 31
2	Sa	☾	16	6 27	5 00	11 53	6 33	4 54	11 46	6 39	4 48	11 37
Length of day				10h 31m			10h 19m			10h 07m		
Length of night				13h 29m			13h 41m			13h 53m		
3	Su	☾	16	6 28	4 59	SetMo	6 34	4 53	SetMo	6 40	4 47	SetMo
4	Mo	☾	16	6 29	4 58	0 58	6 35	4 52	0 52	6 42	4 45	0 46
5	Tu	☾	16	6 31	4 56	2 04	6 37	4 50	2 01	6 43	4 44	1 57
6	We	☾	16	6 32	4 55	3 13	6 38	4 49	3 11	6 45	4 42	3 10
7	Th	☾	16	6 33	4 54	4 23	6 39	4 48	4 24	6 46	4 41	4 25
8	Fr	☾	16	6 34	4 53	5 36	6 40	4 47	5 40	6 47	4 40	5 43
9	Sa	☾	16	6 35	4 52	RisEv	6 41	4 46	RisEv	6 48	4 39	RisEv
Length of day				10h 14m			10h 01m			9h 47m		
Length of night				13h 46m			13h 59m			14h 13m		
10	Su	☾	16	6 37	4 51	6 08	6 43	4 44	5 59	6 50	4 37	5 49
11	Mo	☾	16	6 38	4 50	7 00	6 44	4 43	6 49	6 51	4 36	6 37
12	Tu	☾	16	6 39	4 49	8 00	6 45	4 42	7 49	6 52	4 35	7 37
13	We	☾	16	6 40	4 48	9 07	6 46	4 41	8 56	6 53	4 34	8 45
14	Th	☾	16	6 41	4 47	10 18	6 48	4 40	10 08	6 55	4 33	9 59
15	Fr	☾	15	6 43	4 47	11 27	6 49	4 40	11 20	6 56	4 32	11 12
16	Sa	☾	15	6 44	4 46	RisMo	6 51	4 39	RisMo	6 58	4 31	RisMo
Length of day				10h 00m			9h 46m			9h 31m		
Length of night				14h 00m			14h 14m			14h 29m		
17	Su	☾	15	6 45	4 45	0 34	6 52	4 38	0 29	6 59	4 30	0 24
18	Tu	☾	15	6 46	4 44	1 38	6 53	4 37	1 35	7 00	4 29	1 33
19	Tu	☾	15	6 47	4 44	2 41	6 54	4 36	2 40	7 02	4 28	2 40
20	We	☾	14	6 48	4 43	3 42	6 56	4 36	3 44	7 03	4 28	3 45
21	Th	☾	14	6 49	4 43	4 42	6 57	4 35	4 46	7 05	4 27	4 50
22	Fr	☾	14	6 50	4 42	5 42	6 58	4 34	5 49	7 06	4 26	5 54
23	Sa	☾	14	6 51	4 42	SetEv	6 59	4 33	SetEv	7 07	4 25	SetEv
Length of day				9h 49m			9h 33m			9h 16m		
Length of night				14h 11m			14h 27m			14h 44m		
24	Su	☾	13	6 52	4 41	5 24	7 00	4 33	5 14	7 08	4 24	5 03
25	Mo	☾	13	6 53	4 41	6 04	7 02	4 32	5 53	7 10	4 24	5 42
26	Tu	☾	13	6 54	4 40	6 51	7 03	4 32	6 40	7 11	4 23	6 28
27	We	☾	12	6 55	4 40	7 43	7 04	4 31	7 32	7 12	4 22	7 21
28	Th	☾	12	6 56	4 40	8 41	7 05	4 31	8 31	7 13	4 22	8 20
29	Fr	☾	12	6 57	4 39	9 41	7 06	4 30	9 33	7 14	4 21	9 24
30	Sa	☾	11	6 58	4 39	10 43	7 07	4 30	10 36	7 16	4 21	10 30

WEATHER PROBABILITIES FOR NOVEMBER

1 to 3—Temperatures are expected to be falling to much lower levels; weather clearing following wind and rain storms over most of Prairie Farmer Land. 4 to 6—General rise in temperatures throughout Prairie Farmer Land with mostly bright, sunny weather except for showers or snow flurries over parts of the upper area. 7 to 9—Unsettled, threatening period with showers or snow flurries in scattered areas. 10 to 12—Showers or snow flurries with some wind; general trend of temperature will be upward. 13 to 15—General storm period of rain, sleet or snow and strong winds in many localities, with variable temperature changes. 16 to 18—Unsettled to fair and cold weather over parts of western and lower Prairie Farmer Land at beginning of period but soon changing to general storms of rain or snow over most sections. 19 to 21—Cold and unsettled over lower portion of Prairie Farmer Land but storms of rain, snow or wind over Michigan and Wisconsin. 22 to 24—Cloudy, unsettled and threatening conditions over most states with showers or snow flurries in scattered areas; temperatures cold. 25 to 27—Moderating temperatures with rain, sleet or snow more or less general. 28 to 30—Windy with rain or snow near beginning of period but changing to much colder and clearing at end of month.

MOON SIGN PLANTING DAYS — Figures underscored are for crops above ground such as corn, tomatoes, etc. Figures not underscored are for crops in the ground such as potatoes, carrots, etc.
 Good: 4, 5, 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
 Fair: 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
 Poor: 9, 10, 11, 19, 20, 23
 Bad: 14, 15, 16, 17, 18

BEST DATES AND HOURS FOR FISHING—(See Story on Page 22)

	Early Morning	Late Morning	Early Afternoon	Late Afternoon
Good:	21	13, 22	5, 23	4, 12
Fair:		18, 27, 28	9, 17, 26	8
Poor:	10, 19	1	3	2, 11, 30
Bad:	14, 16	24	7, 15, 20, 25, 29	6

Early morning hours are 5 to 8; late morning, 9 to 12; early afternoon, 1 to 4; late afternoon, 5 to 8.

DR. HOLLAND SAYS:

The wind bears not him who has no sail.
 He who smiles helps his physician to heal him.
 If only prima donnas sang, the world would have little music.
 "If you want meal in the bag, put the plow to the ground."—Negro proverb.

God could easily fill the world with good people if the people would only help Him.

American laws are as fine sieves: they catch minnows, but the big fish tear through the nets.

HISTORICAL EVENTS

NOVEMBER, 1946

- 1 Prairie Farmer announces first corn oil, used in lamps, made in Michigan, 1841.
- 2 James Polk, 11th president, born, 1795.
- 3 John C. Knoblock, farm implement manufacturer, born, 1830.
- 4 Little Turtle defeats Gov. St. Clair in Wabash battle, 1791.
- 5 Gov. Harrison awaits Tecumseh peace talk, 1811.
- 6 Second Legislative Assembly at Burlington, Ia., 1837.
- 7 18th amendment voted out of Constitution, 1933.
- 8 Prairie Farmer announces Lincoln elected president, 1860.
- 9 Sen. Henry A. Peed (Ind.), born, 1845.
- 10 American Education Week, 1946.
- 11 Armistice Day. (DAF)
- 12 Moon farthest north, 1946.
- 13 Wisconsin oat yield, 46.5 bushels per acre, 1915.
- 14 Edward N. Hurley, Chicago financier, died, 1933.
- 15 Sieur de Noyelle on way to fight Fox Indians, 1734.
- 16 Severe wind and electrical storms, Michigan, 1930.
- 17 Iowa chickens 10¢ per lb., 1915.
- 18 Chester Arthur, 21st president, died, 1886.
- 19 James Garfield, 20th president, born, 1831.
- 20 Temperature 71 in Monroe Co., Mich., 1941.
- 21 Henry de Tonty shipwrecked on Lake Michigan, 1679.
- 22 Fort Wayne built and garrisoned, 1794.
- 23 Franklin Pierce, 14th president, born, 1804.
- 24 Zachary Taylor, 12th president, born, 1784.
- 25 Moon farthest from Earth, 1946.
- 26 Moon farthest south, 1946.
- 27 Col. W. C. Wilson, Indiana lawyer, born, 1827.
- 28 Thanksgiving Day. (DAF)
- 29 Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin, pol. econ., died, 1933.
- 30 Foxes and Sacs warned against British traders, 1781.

LET'S DO IT IN NOVEMBER

Start the children on a "Things We Are Thankful For" scrapbook.
 Make Christmas gifts.
 Buy and address Christmas cards.
 Make mince meat, sausage and head cheese from first butchering.
 Do mending.
 Make fruit cake for Christmas.
 Boost community meetings by going.
 Eat Thanksgiving dinner with relatives—at your home or theirs.
 Visit a shut-in.
 Invite neighbors in for popcorn and apples.
 See that the car is winterized.
 Enter a contest.
 Is machinery under cover?
 Buy the rest of out-of-town gifts.
 Mail out-of-town gifts early.
 Turn lights in henhouse on earlier.
 Get heavier clothing out.

(Central Standard Time)

- ☉ First Quarter
Dec. 1st — 3 47 pm
- ☾ Full Moon
Dec. 8th — 11 52 am
- ☾ Last Quarter
Dec. 15th — 4 57 am
- ☾ New Moon
Dec. 23rd — 7 06 am
- ☉ First Quarter
Dec. 31st — 6 23 am



(Eastern Standard Time)

- ☉ First Quarter
Dec. 1st — 4 47 pm
- ☾ Full Moon
Dec. 8th — 0 52 pm
- ☾ Last Quarter
Dec. 15th — 5 57 am
- ☾ New Moon
Dec. 23rd — 8 06 am
- ☉ First Quarter
Dec. 31st — 7 23 am

The 10th and last month of the Latin year before February was added. With the revised Julius Caesar calendar, December again became the last, but 12th month, still retaining its original name, meaning 10. This was the Long Night Moon to the Indians. In the proposed new World Calendar December will always have 30 days with Christmas invariably falling on Monday. The 31st will become "Year End Day," a holiday.

THIS MONTH'S HARVEST—Wheat in Chile; oats, Australia; rye, Cape Colony, Africa; barley, Uruguay; clover, Natal; beets, Argentina; pears, Italy; peaches, Turkey; prunes, Greece.

12th Month—31 Days Days Gone—334 Days Remaining—31		Lower Illinois, Lower Indiana, Lower Ohio			Upper Illinois, Upper Indiana, Iowa, Lower Michigan, Upper Ohio, Lower Wisconsin			Central Michigan, Upper Michigan, Upper Wisconsin				
DM	DW	Moon Sign	Sun Fast	Sun Rise Morn	Sun Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Sun Rise Morn	Sun Set Eve	Moon Set Eve	Sun Rise Morn	Moon Set Eve	
∇				9h 39m	14h 21m		9h 21m	14h 39m		9h 03m	15h 57m	
1	Su	☾	11	6 59	4 38	11 47	7 08	4 29	11 42	7 17	4 20	11 37
2	Mo	☾	11	7 00	4 38	SetMo	7 09	4 29	SetMo	7 18	4 20	SetMo
3	Tu	☾	10	7 01	4 38	0 52	7 10	4 29	0 50	7 19	4 20	0 47
4	We	☾	10	7 02	4 38	1 58	7 11	4 29	1 59	7 20	4 20	1 59
5	Th	☾	9	7 03	4 38	3 08	7 12	4 29	3 11	7 22	4 19	3 14
6	Fr	☾	9	7 04	4 38	4 22	7 13	4 29	4 27	7 23	4 19	4 32
7	Sa	☾	9	7 05	4 38	5 39	7 14	4 29	5 46	7 24	4 19	5 54
∇				9h 32m	14h 28m		9h 14m	14h 46m		8h 54m	15h 06m	
8	Su	☾	8	7 06	4 38	RisEv	7 15	4 29	RisEv	7 25	4 19	RisEv
9	Mo	☾	8	7 07	4 38	5 40	7 16	4 29	5 29	7 26	4 19	5 17
10	Tu	☾	7	7 07	4 38	6 47	7 16	4 28	6 36	7 26	4 18	6 24
11	We	☾	7	7 08	4 38	7 59	7 17	4 28	7 49	7 27	4 18	7 39
12	Th	☾	6	7 09	4 38	9 12	7 18	4 28	9 04	7 28	4 18	8 56
13	Fr	☾	6	7 10	4 38	10 23	7 19	4 28	10 17	7 29	4 18	10 10
14	Sa	☾	5	7 11	4 38	11 29	7 20	4 28	11 26	7 30	4 18	11 22
∇				9h 28m	14h 32m		9h 09m	14h 51m		8h 49m	15h 11m	
15	Su	☾	5	7 11	4 39	RisMo	7 20	4 29	RisMo	7 30	4 19	RisMo
16	Mo	☾	4	7 12	4 39	0 34	7 21	4 29	0 32	7 31	4 19	0 31
17	Tu	☾	4	7 13	4 39	1 35	7 22	4 29	1 36	7 32	4 19	1 37
18	We	☾	3	7 13	4 39	2 35	7 23	4 29	2 39	7 33	4 19	2 42
19	Th	☾	3	7 14	4 40	3 36	7 23	4 30	3 41	7 33	4 20	3 46
20	Fr	☾	2	7 14	4 40	4 36	7 24	4 30	4 43	7 34	4 20	4 51
21	Sa	☾	2	7 15	4 41	5 35	7 24	4 31	5 44	7 34	4 21	5 54
∇				9h 26m	14h 34m		9h 06m	14h 54m		8h 46m	15h 14m	
22	Su	☾	1	7 15	4 41	6 34	7 25	4 31	6 45	7 35	4 21	6 56
23	Mo	☾	1	7 16	4 42	SetEv	7 26	4 32	SetEv	7 36	4 22	SetEv
24	Tu	☾	0	7 16	4 42	5 38	7 26	4 32	5 27	7 36	4 22	5 15
25	We	☾	Slow	7 17	4 43	6 34	7 27	4 33	6 24	7 37	4 23	6 13
26	Th	☾	1	7 17	4 43	7 34	7 27	4 33	7 25	7 37	4 23	7 15
27	Fr	☾	1	7 18	4 44	8 36	7 28	4 34	8 28	7 38	4 24	8 21
28	Sa	☾	2	7 18	4 45	9 38	7 28	4 35	9 32	7 38	4 25	9 27
∇				9h 28m	14h 32m		9h 08m	14h 52m		8h 48m	15h 12m	
29	Su	☾	2	7 18	4 46	10 41	7 28	4 36	10 38	7 38	4 26	10 34
30	Mo	☾	3	7 19	4 46	11 45	7 28	4 36	11 44	7 38	4 26	11 43
31	Tu	☾	3	7 19	4 47	SetMo	7 28	4 37	SetMo	7 38	4 27	SetMo

WEATHER PROBABILITIES FOR DECEMBER

1 to 3—Cold general; end of snow storms and winds over Michigan and Wisconsin with clearing over most of lower and western Prairie Farmer Land. 4 to 6—Rapid changes of temperature over upper sections with wind and snow storms; more settled and fair over lower regions. 7 to 9—Temperatures falling; increasing cloudiness and threatening; showers over lower Indiana and Illinois, snow flurries over Michigan and Wisconsin. 10 to 12—Storms of rain or snow, locally heavy; temperatures generally cold. 13 to 15—Unsettled to partly cloudy weather with temperatures changeable. 16 to 18—Clearing and sunshiny over most sections of Prairie Farmer Land, with average upward trend of temperature. 19 to 21—Mostly fair with rising temperatures until near end of period, when increasing cloudiness will bring snow and wind to most sections; rainy over lower Indiana and Illinois. 22 to 24—Mostly fair over lower areas of region but unsettled with storms of rain, sleet or snow over upper regions; warmer. 25 to 27—Stormy period over upper areas with wind and snow at beginning, but last part generally fair and colder; mostly fair and cold over Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. 28 to 31—Generally fair and cold during early part, but month ending in rising temperature and unsettled with showers or snow flurries.

MOON SIGN PLANTING DAYS—Figures underscored are for crops above ground such as corn, tomatoes, etc. Figures not underscored are for crops in the ground such as potatoes, carrots, etc.
 Good: 1, 2, 5, 7, 28, 29, 30
 Fair: 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31
 Poor: 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22
 Bad: 9, 12, 13, 14, 15

BEST DATES AND HOURS FOR FISHING—(See Story on Page 22)

	Early Morning	Late Morning	Early Afternoon	Late Afternoon
Good:	18	10, 19, 30	2, 20, 28	1, 11, 29
Fair:		14, 15, 23	6, 7, 24	25
Poor:	16	17, 26		8, 9, 27
Bad:	22	5, 12, 21	3, 31	4, 13

Early morning hours are 5 to 8; late morning, 9 to 12; early afternoon, 1 to 4; late afternoon, 5 to 8.

DR. HOLLAND SAYS:

The wages of gin is death. Easy victories: soft muscles. Do well the little things now; tomorrow will bring great tasks. Alas, so many of the walkers along the road are prodigals trying to thumb a ride home. Children inherit their art from their mothers, and their arteries from their fathers. If God were unwise enough to give us all that we want, most of us would treble our troubles.

HISTORICAL EVENTS

DECEMBER, 1946

- 1 Golden Rule Sunday, 1946.
- 2 St. Francis Xavier mission founded, Wisconsin, 1669.
- 3 Illinois admitted into Union, 1818. (DAF) in Illinois.
- 4 Severe westerly gale over Michigan, 1885.
- 5 Martin Van Buren, 8th president, born, 1782.
- 6 Col. W. R. Holloway, Indiana publisher, born, 1836.
- 7 First legislature at Indianapolis, 1835.
- 8 Moon nearest Earth, 1946.
- 9 Louis Jolliet joins Father Marquette, 1672.
- 10 Moon farthest north, 1946.
- 11 Indiana admitted into Union, 1818. (DAF) in Indiana.
- 12 Indiana "committee" hang train robbers, 1868.
- 13 Burlington, Ia., Assembly building, burned, 1837.
- 14 George Washington, 1st president, died, 1799.
- 15 Bill of rights proclamation, 1791.
- 16 Smallpox epidemic at Mackinac, 1757.
- 17 Corn 57¢ per bushel, Ohio, 1901.
- 18 Indiana Governor authorizes Cass County organization, 1828.
- 19 Mars farthest south, 1946.
- 20 Virginia cedes Prairie region to U. S., 1783.
- 21 Buckwheat 19 bushels per acre, Illinois, 1906.
- 22 Winter begins 4:54 a.m., 1946.
- 23 Venus very bright, 1946.
- 24 Moon farthest south, 1946.
- 25 Christmas Day. (DAF)
- 26 Indiana 5th as corn-producing state, 1840.
- 27 Ohio potato yield, 112 bushels per acre, 1869.
- 28 Iowa admitted into Union, 1846. (DAF) in Iowa.
- 29 Andrew Johnson, 17th president, born, 1808.
- 30 Exempt Iowa tax \$100 for tree planting, 1869.
- 31 Marion Co., Ind., organized, 1821.

LET'S DO IT IN DECEMBER

Hang wreaths early. Get the Christmas spirit early and hold it all of December. Mail cards early. Finish shopping, a little at a time. Make some Christmas tree ornaments. Get a box ready to store Christmas wrappings which will be reusable. Hang a wreath where it can be seen from the road. Have a checker tournament with family or friends. Get winter sewing and pick-up work lined up. Make a big jar of cookies—keep jar full. Listen to Christmas radio programs. Help the children make a snowman. Start Narcissis bulbs. Be thinking about income tax (too bad). Have an oyster supper. Add more bedding to the henhouse. Empty water in outdoor fountains. Put evergreen on graves for the winter. Help the children dramatize the Christmas story. Rearrange pictures for a new outlook. Dye feed sacks and start some rugs.

Story of the Almanac

ONE must go back in history some three or four thousand years to find the first persons fortunate enough to own one of the very limited editions of almanacs. He enters his sun-baked earth brick home that is dimly lighted by a coarse flax wick lying over the edge of an earthen bowl filled with olive oil or fat from an animal. Under his arm he carries a roll of parchment that has the appearance of a double-roll of wall paper of modern days. Kneeling down on the floor beside the light, he unrolls the smooth, tough, pale yellow parchment. This parchment was made from reeds growing along the banks of nearby rivers. The reeds are gathered by bare-legged men who split the stalks, lay the pieces flat and by over-lapping, paste one to the other.

As our man leans forward to let the flickering light fall on the paper which he has unrolled and holds outstretched at arm's length, he looks at a series of pictures. These pictures, the only written language known at the time, were laboriously drawn with a sharp pointed reed dipped in ink made by thickening water with vegetable gum and then mixed with red berry juice or soot from the pots blackened over a fire.

This was the almanac of 4,000 years ago and this was the reader who wished to know the latest current events that had been transpiring during the past years, as well as learn what was to happen in the future. Almanacs have come down to us through all these generations in virtually the same form as started by the Arabians, the Chaldeans and the Egyptians. Almanacs have always carried bits of interesting facts and fancy, proverbs, wise sayings, philosophical encouragement for the disheartened, lists of holy days, news events of the past, and predictions, good and bad, as interpreted from the sun, moon and stars, as well as presenting tables showing the movements of the heavenly bodies. The almanac, so named from its probable Arabian birth—Al, the; Manakh, month or calendar—is a compendium of useful information of a miscellaneous nature. It tells curious facts about life, is educational, entertaining and informative.

Beginning of the Calendar

Long before Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees with his family to seek the promised land, learned men were studying the stars. The Egyptians discovered the sun made a complete circuit of the heavens in what they thought was exactly 365 days and the calendar which they invented is, with some few changes and modifications, the same one we are using today.

The Egyptian soothsayers were quick to take advantage of the mysteries surrounding the movements of the bright lights in the firmament, using their knowledge to keep the common people in awe and under their power. They secretly watched for the first glimpse of the bright star Sirius in the east before sunrise and when it appeared, as it did every year, boldly sent out their predictions that very shortly the gods would pour great quantities of water into the Nile river and overflow its banks. The soothsayers fooled the people but little did they know, themselves, that instead of the far off Sirius causing the high flood waters of the sacred river, it was their own sun god Osiris that was melting the snow on the lofty snow-capped mountains in the unknown interior of Africa nearly 3,000 miles away.

With their relative superior knowledge of the heavenly bodies, soothsayers became bolder and bolder. They attached good and bad influences to the sun, moon and stars and when misfortune befell a person, a city or nation, they would declare that only a sacrifice would appease the wrath of the gods. Feasts, fasts and holidays honoring the gods and goddesses were established by these celibates, and every month they proclaimed in the public square what days were to be kept sacred.

The Egyptians used a straight 30 days for each month and then declared a five day holiday at the end of the year, thus giving the sun a chance to catch up. Even this did not prove satisfactory because, while the Egyptian soothsayers thought the sun returned to its starting point every 365 days, it really took nearly six hours more. Therefore, at the end of four years their calendar was one day off and in the period of 100 years their seasons were nearly a month too early, thereby affecting all their annual activities. They finally introduced another day every four years to make up for the additional quarter of a day of each year.

The Roman Calendar

The Romans also had a great deal of trouble with their year. At one time they were going by the moon which, in 12 synodical revolutions, made a total of 354 days. Since even numbers were not considered fortunate, they added one day for luck. This still made the calendar 10 days short of completing a year, so every other year an extra month of alternate 22 and 23 days was added. This also proved to be an error as the Roman calendar became too long. Finally the shifting around of days and months became such a headache that the entire matter was turned over to the pontiffs to regulate. They, being human, soon capitalized on the plan by extending or shortening the month or year at their own discretion to delay or hurry an election and thereby prolong the term of a favored officer or hurry one on his way to defeat. By the time Julius Caesar came into power the calendar was so mixed up that winter activities were being conducted in the spring; the other seasons also being similarly affected.

Caesar called in an Egyptian astronomer to straighten out the matter and finally with his dictatorial power proclaimed the Roman year 707 would contain 445 days. Then the year 708 would begin, not on March 25th as in the past, but on the first day of the new moon next following the winter solstice and this was to be called January 1. February, which had been the last month of the year, was placed between January and March. Then Caesar gave all the odd months 31 days and the even months, 30, except February, which had one day less in ordinary years. In honor of himself, the dictator allowed his own name, Julius, to be affixed to the month that had been called Quintilis, and which comes down to us as July.

Later, when Augustus Caesar became emperor, the month of Sextilis was given his name, which comes to us as August. However, Augustus felt slighted since his month had only 30 days, while his predecessor had 31 in his month. Forthwith he took a day from February and added it to his own month. Then discovering there were three months in a row with 31 days each, he took one day from September and gave it to October and one day from November and added it to December. This left February with only 28 days in ordinary years, so when leap year came around the extra day for that year was inserted between the 24th and 25th of the shortest month and called bis-sexto calendae.

Throughout the period of all these changes and juggling of the days of the year, the almanac was keeping up and dutifully recording the movements of the planets, their rising, southing and setting, and carefully indicating whether the new moon or some other event fell on the tertio calendae or pride calendae of Maius, or the Ides of Martius, etc.

Peace in the calendar world remained until the 16th century by which time it had been discovered the Earth does not make one revolution around the sun in 365 days and six hours as thought in Caesar's time, but in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds, called a solar or tropical year. Consequently, the Julian calendar was too

(Continued on next page)

Story of the Almanac

(Continued from page 17)

long and Pope Gregory XIII ordered all Catholic nations to cut 10 days from the year 1582, at the same time making small changes in the sequence of leap year.

To continue on with the Julian calendar would be the same as if a man regulated all his work by his watch which gained a minute every day. Not a serious error in itself but at the end of a week he would be seven minutes early; at the end of a month, half an hour too early. By the end of 12 months he would be eating breakfast at midnight, lunch at sunrise and be ready for bed in the early afternoon.

Our Present Calendar

The sun is lord and master of all life habits, so man must keep pace with a regulator which he cannot change. This new reform of the year was called the Gregorian calendar but was not adopted in England and the English colonies in America until 1752, by which time 11 days had to be stricken from the year. Our present calendar year is still too long, although an improvement over the Julian calendar. With the current method of reckoning time it will take 3,000 years before the calendar gains one day.

As civilization traveled west and north throughout Europe, almanacs of various kinds followed. In the northern countries the lack of knowledge in the art of making paper did not deter the ever popular almanac. The days of the week were notched on walking sticks, ax handles and other personal articles with wider cuts for Sundays and representative carvings for special days, such as a lover's knot for St. Valentine's day, a harp for St. Patrick's day, a cross for Easter, a baby for Christmas, etc.

The invention of printing was a great boon to almanac makers, the first of such methods being employed by an astronomer in Vienna who called his book "Pro Pluribus Annis." Such persons as Nostradamus, Mother Shipton, Raphael, William Lilly and others were made famous through their predictions in almanacs. The almanacs, themselves, have earned a reputation among all classes of people from rulers of nations to drain diggers. The almanac has been classed as the "poor man's encyclopedia" and for ages has been consulted as much as the Bible, the dictionary or hymn book.

Early Almanacs

In the United States there have been several well known almanacs that enjoyed a long and popular life. Probably the first of these was put out by William Pierce in the 17th century. Then there was "Poor Richard's Almanac" by Benjamin Franklin, the "Old Farmer's Almanac," "Poor Robin's Almanac," "Poor Will's Almanac" and many others. In later years almanacs were published more as an advertising medium for certain patent medicines, agricultural necessities and other products which had a lasting commercial value throughout the year.

Almanacs came into existence with the first meager knowledge of the movements and effects of the stars, planets and sun and will probably continue to enjoy a healthy long life as long as the sun shines upon man. They will forever keep abreast of the time and continue to dwell on the future fate of the world.

With the advent of a prospective change in the calendar system of the world in 1950 in which the months will be more equally divided and February will again regain its original 30 days, the almanac will still hold its own. Even though man continues to shift around the days of the year to fit his business and social needs, the clock of the world—the sun, moon and stars—will continue silently in the same courses they have pursued since "In the beginning (when) God created the Heaven and the Earth. And the Earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep." The almanac will always be on hand to present a printed record of each day that first started when "God divided the light from the darkness."

Do You Know Your Week Days?

EVERY housewife knows that Monday is washday; Tuesday, ironing day; Wednesday, mending day; Thursday, visiting day; Friday, baking day; and Saturday, cleanup day. Sunday was left for a rest day—after the children were cleaned up and three meals prepared.

In modern days each woman rules over all seven days but in years gone by each day of the week was given over to one of the seven important gods. Moon had Monday; Mars, Tuesday; Mercury, Wednesday; Jupiter, Thursday; Venus, Friday, and Saturn, Saturday. The holy day of the week was given over entirely to the Sun; brightest, most strengthening and cheering of all the heavenly bodies.

It is interesting to note how the various characteristics given to these ancient gods still linger in present day activities. The Sun starts off the week with hope, strength and cheer and being the most powerful and prominent in the heavens, turns thoughts toward the Creator and Life. Moon, the great lifter of ocean tides, holds power over water. Monday is given over to the rule of the Moon and, just as the ocean tides keep the shores clean and healthy, so does wash-day for human life. Tuesday is ruled by Mars, god of iron, fire and sharp instruments and what better day could be turned over to the duties of ironing? Wednesday is ruled by Mercury, the messenger of the gods and stands for construction; hence, mending, darning and sewing day. Thursday is ruled by the benevolent, cheerful, compassionate and charitable Jupiter and what better attributes can one have when socially active on visiting day? Friday was given to Venus to rule with her artistic, feminine hand, the most appropriate and timely forces for a day of baking. Then comes Saturn, the strict policeman of nature's law, the reformer and transformer, ruling the day devoted to righting the week's activities and putting household matters in methodical order to await another week.

Some of the days of the week sound very much like the names of the Roman gods supposed to rule them, while others do not. This is because the present week day names used in this country were adopted from the Saxon nomenclature, which language gives their own name to the same Latin derivative. These Saxon names in their order are, Sun's day, Moon's day, Tiw's day, Woden's day, Thor's day, Friga's day and Seterne's day.

Much in the life of the world has hinged upon the gods and the days they ruled. This is strongly noted in religious holy days, fasts, etc., but has been carried down through posterity among ordinary activities as well. One of the first thoughts for a newly arrived baby is naturally its future and the following is one of the ways it is expressed:

Born on Sunday, never know want;
Born on Monday, fair in face;
Born on Tuesday, full of God's grace;
Born on Wednesday, the best to be had;
Born on Thursday, merry and glad;
Born on Friday, worthily given;
Born on Saturday, work hard for a living.

Interesting Facts

The earliest written records show that milk was then an important food. A stone panel dated by Archeologists at about 3,500 B. C. shows a milking scene. The Egyptians left records as far back as 4,000 B. C, which indicate their use of cattle. Those people who have advanced most in history are those who made the greatest use of milk products in their diets.

With full employment, America will need this much more food than 1935-39 average production: 65% more pork; 31% more fruits and vegetables; 24% more corn; 16% more lamb and mutton; 24½% more dairy products, beef and veal; 30% more eggs; and 63% more poultry.

*Table from BAE. Publ. by National Farmers Union.

Superstitions and Omens

"To him, who in the love of Nature, holds communion
with her visible forms, she speaks a various language."

—William Cullen Bryant.

IN some cases superstition is considered the antonym of education. Education looks behind the scenes to learn the reason for a thought, action or statement. The wisdom in the use of education spells the difference between intelligence and superstition. Superstition is usually the result of blind faith without looking into causes or reason. Superstition spreads by word of mouth much as rumors and often is as harmful. Hippocrates, who lived in Greece 2400 years ago, and now called the "father of medicine," once said: "To know is one thing; merely to believe one knows is another. To know is science, but merely to believe one knows is ignorance."

There are many so-called superstitions which, it has been learned, were originally based on substantial facts but long lost sight of because of twisting words or meaning, or because those who followed them believed without bothering to learn the reason why, if any.

For instance, the ancient Chinese gave their sick children "powdered dragon's bones." This may sound preposterous, yet, regardless what power the Chinese dragon may have had, at least on the minds of these people, what they really were doing was administering calcium from the bones of dinosaurs, which once roamed freely on the Gobi desert. This "superstition" is now a fact as every farmer knows when he uses calcium for fertilizer, and as every dietitian realizes when preparing a balanced meal.

Boiled Toads

Dietitians probably would not prepare boiled toads as a delicacy, but long ago doctors prescribed this dish for people suffering from dropsy and heart disease. An old English woman was ridiculed when she made tea from an unknown plant and drank it because she said it was good for her heart. In neither the instance of the toad stew or "weed" brew did the partakers realize they were getting a real and not fancied stimulant. The "weed" turned out to be the Foxglove, highly praised by many physicians for the digitalin extracted from the plant and used as a cardiac tonic; and as for the toad, a similar extract is found under the skin.

The "superstition" of burning sponges and using the ashes to cure ailments is still prescribed by modern doctors but in a different form. Science now knows sponges contain much iodine and they use this product to cure goitre, bronchitis and some forms of arthritis, and there is a long list of other ailments which it is claimed iodine can at least relieve, if not cure.

Then there are the "superstitions" which relate to foretelling weather. Apparently senseless, science has recognized some as based on fact. The farmer who goes out into the field and notes that birds are flying high and decides that it is a good day for haying, is basing his statement on a normal condition of nature. When the weather is going to be pleasant, the air is usually heavier than during a stormy spell. Birds will fly higher to get into altitudes of air density to which they are accustomed. Then, too, insects fly higher at these times, so to feed on them the birds must fly to that level also.

Those weather prophets who "feel the weather in their bones" are merely reacting through uncomfortable pains in their rheumatism, an aching corn, an old wound or a once broken bone that in reality is being caused by the change in pressure of the atmosphere upon the afflicted and sensitive body. The saying "a ring around the moon means rain coming soon" may sound a little

far fetched to some until it is realized a storm usually brings moisture of which some precedes the heavy cloud formations. This thin vapor in the air upon which the moon might shine causes the light of the luminary to break up in the particles of water overhead and form the ring. Even this, however, does not always mean it will rain where the observer saw the ring, nor can it always be depended upon that rain will come in as many days as there are stars within the ring. Of course, the closer the storm, the heavier the cloud vapor, and consequently the fewer the stars to be seen through it.

There is also the long-range weather prophet who looks at a caterpillar that is black only at each end and says the beginning and end of winter will be hard, but the middle light. Heavy corn husks are supposed to be a sign of a hard winter coming and, depending upon whether the forepart or rear of a chicken begins molting first, that part of the winter will be severe. Should the molting fowl prove wrong with the winter weather prediction, then it is probably bewitched and it will be necessary to burn or crush all egg shells to deliver it from the spell providing it has not already experienced a hard winter itself and been disguised as a fricassee. Should the top foliage of a tree leave the limbs before the side branches, then the winter will be mild.

Pyramid Miracle

It is a known fact that people way back in history were in possession of certain knowledge on some subjects that scientists of today have been unable to duplicate or fathom. The method of building the massive pyramids of Egypt is still a matter of conjecture. Science even in this age of atom smashing wonders has been unable to duplicate certain kinds of glass or a silk-like fabric once made by these ancient people. There is hardly any doubt but that human nature was much the same in those days as at present, and consequently these marvelous wonders were kept a secret from the average person.

The soothsayers of those early years retained their power through appearing mysterious, miraculous and invoking the will of the gods.

The soothsayers withheld their knowledge of science from the uneducated masses, using it for their own corrupt purposes in religion and politics. They were the ones who decreed when one should plant in his fields and charged for it, and by various signs and omens kept the populace at their own beck and call. It is claimed that a slave named Flavius stole the secrets of the soothsayers and had them published, which probably accounts for many beliefs being handed down to the present generation only partially correct or little understood.

There have been many and varied signs, omens and sayings that still do not seem to make sense, and with some people do not seem to have any power for good or evil, either. Witchcraft of England and our own New England states, and even the gremlins of World War II aviation, are all the product of misfortune which cannot be reasonably explained; hence the alibi or "passing the buck" on to evil spirits.

The superstition of witches who, along with the dead, returned on Halloween to haunt people, was a popular belief in this and other countries less than 200 years ago. Demented people were especially believed to be "bewitched" and controlled by devils. Today, instead of burning these people at the stake, the medical profession

(Continued on next page)

Superstitions and Omens

(Continued from page 19)

has charitably and sympathetically experimented with the so-called hopelessly insane. By cutting certain "emotional" nerves leading to the brain, nearly 30 per cent have been returned to a normal social life.

It has been handed down that a red silk thread tied to a cow's horn will prevent the animal from losing its milk. If the housewife bakes bread after the sun goes down, the bread will also go down. Also, should the bread crack open while baking, there will be an increase in the family. This might be a good way to solve the labor shortage, if it can be managed. For brides it might be interesting to know that placing the egg shells on top of the oven will make a cake rise. To be followed by a black cat brings good luck, but don't let it cross your path, lest dire results follow. If a piece of burning wood or coal rolls from the fire place or stove, it means a stranger is coming. Of course, it could be a fireman.

One should never finish cutting corn at harvest time after sunset; and to see a black hog before sunrise is a sign of bad luck for the day. If one has no dog to get the cows, all he has to do is catch a daddy-long-legs spider by the hind legs and he will point with his front legs which way to the cows.

During the time of a drouth it might be well to kill a beetle, walk with the parson, kill a snake and hang it on a fence, let the potatoes boil dry so they burn at meal time, sharpen a knife or ax on the road, or step on an ant, for all these indicate it will soon rain. A little over a decade ago a group of influential sheiks of Damascus, Syria, strictly forbid the use or possession of the Japanese toy Yo-Yo, then all the rage, in an endeavor to stop the drouth and alleviate the suffering from thirst of animals, people and crops alike.

It is said that big feet are a sign of intelligence. How big are yours?

Planting by the Moon

"PLANTING by the moon" is a practice that has been going on ever since there was a moon and seed to plant. There are those who know it works, just as there are those who know "there is nothing to it."

Adam, in early Bible history apparently did not use moon signs since his garden was already thriving but some four to five thousand years later when Ecclesiastes is supposed to have been written and man had to strive diligently to obtain a living, the statement is made that "to everything there is a season," "a time to plant, and a time to pluck."

Scientists are the last to admit a statement until they obtain concrete proof which cannot be shattered but in recent years several have admitted the reasonableness of some of the "moon signs" that have lived through the ages.

Dr. James B. Overton, plant physiologist, experimenting with starch, a very important item in many plants, discovered in laboratory tests that man produced polarized light (the same that comes from the moon) more quickly broke down and changed the chemical elements in the compound than ordinary light.

Polarized Light

It has also been discovered that polarized light from the moon produces greater activity among certain kinds of bacteria. Some plants, also, are known to grow better in the dark than in sunlight, some of these doing better before midnight; others, after. Research at the Hartley botanical laboratory of Liverpool has produced the statement that cucumbers grew two or three inches more in moonlight than in daylight.

There must be some fire where there is smoke. There must be some truth in sayings that have lived as long as the Bible. However, like the Bible, are these statements

always understood, or is it just blind faith? Those who "moon plant" should know whether the lights are "for signs, and for seasons" or whether it is faith or just good farming.

These good planting days are not a cure all. Many things can make a poor crop, even when planted under the best of conditions. Weather, soil and care must be timely and constant to produce a 100 per cent crop. However, planting at a favorable time by moon sign is considered as much a help as inoculating seed. Seed might grow without inoculating but its chances are better after this operation, just as it could be by planting under a good sign and giving an added lift to the seed's future condition. Planting seed under proper moon condition, it has been said, can be likened to placing a "bad boy" in a good environment and making a success out of him. It is seldom anything amounts to much that "just grows."

Ancients divided the heavens into 12 departments and in each along the ecliptic were a cluster of stars, each given a name according to the design the little dots of light made in the dark sky. There is the Ram, the Bull, the Twins, the Crab and on around to the Fishes, completing the 12 divisions.

There are four elements which make up life: fire, earth, air and water. Considering fire as heat, all these elements are necessary to grow crops. When and how these conditions come during the life of a plant, depends the final harvest. Roughly speaking the water signs are supposed to be the best, earth next, then air and finally fire which, by itself, is not usually good.

By the position of the moon in these various elements at time of planting, was judged the general outlook for the final harvest. Along with these signs, the life giving sun had to be considered, also. These were the main features of "moon planting." Prove the statements yourself in your own garden or field. Keep an accurate record. Send them to Prairie Farmer next fall. Your experience, good or bad, along with others may bring out a new discovery that might prove definitely the Bible statement "there is a time to every purpose under the heaven."

Planting Days

In the almanac page for each month is a list of planting dates giving the various degrees of germinating acceleration the seed is supposed to have on those days. These are based on the customary rules together with new discoveries found in actual farm practice. Figures underscored are for crops above ground such as wheat, corn, rye, barley, tomatoes, peppers, etc. Figures not underscored are for crops that yield in the ground such as potatoes, radishes, beets, carrots, parsnips, etc. How good a start any seed will have is supposed to depend upon whether the date planted is good or fair with lesser success if planted on poor or bad days, soil, weather and care being taken into consideration.

These rules are supposed to work just as well for hot bed and cold frames as in the open ground, the manner of planting, of course, depending upon the season and general weather conditions.

Those who may have their own rules for planting will find in each almanac page the sign position of the moon for each day at 6:00 p. m., Central Standard Time.

1946 Calendar Oddities

Going back 1,946 years and adding 46 more years, gives the date of 46 B. C.—the year of confusion. At this time the Romans changed the beginning of the year from March 25 to January 1, took the last month of the year (February) and placed it between January and March and at the same time took a day away from February and added it to July.

From the beginning of winter 1945 to beginning of winter 1946 is 365 days, 5 hours and 50 minutes. This is the same length of time for 1946 as for 1943 but one minute longer than 1945 and 24 hours, 5 minutes longer than 1944.

"Weather Proverbs"

—Gil Hix

THERE's an old weather proverb that goes like this: "Clear moon, frost soon." Well, maybe, except during the summer months when it doesn't frost. That is one example of the weather proverbs which have been handed down from generation to generation.

Learning these weather proverbs and trying to predict weather by them is a favorite indoor, or rather, outdoor sport of many people, and with good reason. Before the days of scientific weather forecasting by instruments and trained specialists in meteorology, man depended upon certain rules of thumb for weather predictions. These rules of thumb were put down in the form of terse weather proverbs which were supposed to be true all of the time. But today, we know that some of them were true and some were false.

These proverbs live on today in many rural areas because the farmer, of all people, must be interested in future weather conditions for his crops. In the city, one's interest in weather is usually limited to finding out just what kind of coat to wear in the morning, or, in the summer, whether it will be a sunshiny Sunday. That is not true in rural areas. And, for that reason, weather proverbs have come to stay. They remain to supplement the scientific forecasts of the United States Weather Bureau.

It should be pointed out that even those proverbs which are so-called "true" are not correct all the time.

If weather men, drawing upon thousands of observations made by scientific instruments in every part of the United States, Alaska, Panama, South America and Europe cannot accurately foretell weather every time, then certainly proverbs will not always work. But they do work sometimes.

Season Proverbs

Take some of the proverbs about the seasons. Naturally every farmer wants to know ahead of time what the coming growing season will be. Those season proverbs which work best are those that tell us what will happen if we have a certain kind of season. Remember these proverbs: "Frost year, fruit year." Or "Year of snow, fruit will grow." That's sound, for if snow stays on the ground late it delays the blooming of fruit trees until after the danger of killing spring frosts is past. How many times have you heard this: "A cold April the barn will fill," or "A late spring never deceives." Another way of expressing this idea that an early warm spell is likely to be followed by late killing frosts is found in these proverbs: "January warm, the Lord have mercy," "March damp and warm—does farmer much harm," "A February spring is worth nothing."

Then there is that saying "Thunder in March betokeneth a fruitful year." That's sound many times because a thunderstorm in the early spring is rare and when it comes it breaks up the unusually mild weather which has caused the buds to break out and cold weather follows—often frost or freezing temperatures.

There are a lot of proverbs about the moon, but it must be admitted that scientifically the moon has little influence on the earth's weather—it doesn't give off heat as the sun does, it just reflects light from the sun. Notice this popular saying: "The moon and the weather may change together; But change of the moon does not change the weather."

It is true that the way the moon appears to us depends on the kind of weather we are having on the earth. When there is very little moisture in the atmosphere, as in winter, then the moon shows up bright and clear. There's a proverb that says: "Clean moon, frost soon," and another, "Moonlit nights have the heaviest frost." These are often true because on the clearest nights the

cooling of the earth's surface is greatest, and moisture in the air is condensed in the form of dew or frost.

Then there is this well-known saying: "Pale moon doth rain, Red moon doth blow, White moon doth neither rain nor snow." Good logic. Pale moon as used here means that light thin clouds are between us and the moon, a condition which usually precedes a rainstorm. Red moon often means high humidity, a condition before storms; white moon indicates no clouds and a dry atmosphere.

There is a moon proverb everyone knows and it goes like this: "Sharp horns do threaten windy weather." On clear nights if the moon's edges do not look sharp that means differences in temperature at different heights away from the earth. But if we see the ends of the moon sharply, winds above the earth are mixing up the air so that it is all one temperature. Hence windy weather on the earth, or just above it.

Wind and Frost Proverbs

Then there are the wind proverbs: "Do business with men when the wind is in the northwest." Not bad—because winds from the northwest are frequently dry and cool, the kind of weather that pep people up. Or, "The wind in the west, suits everyone best." Those winds are usually gentle and do not bring rain, although, again we should caution that there are always exceptions to the rule.

Take the frost proverbs as examples of some of the most useful ones for farmers. There's a saying that "Heavy frosts generally are followed by fine clear weather," or, "When the morn is dry, the rain is high," or, "When the morn is wet, no rain you get," or, "When dew is on the grass, rain will never come to pass." These proverbs make sense when we know that as the temperature decreases the air holds less moisture.

Every object loses heat by radiation, but at the same time picks up heat from surrounding things that are warmer. On a cloudless night when there is little humidity in the air, grass and plants give off heat but they don't pick up much from surrounding objects because dry air is a poor conductor of heat. When the air is dry, the sky is clear, and there is no wind, the temperature of the plants drops and whatever moisture there is in the air condenses on the plants, just as water forms on the outside of a cold lemonade glass on a hot day. This water is dew if the temperature is above freezing or frost when it is below freezing.

Sky Colors

Light rays coming from the sun are made up of all the colors from violet, which has the shortest wave length, to red which has the longest. Now, the sky is constantly full of tiny dust particles which interfere with and scatter the light rays. If the violet ones are interfered with, more of the long red ones get through to us. Most of the time we see some intermediate color such as blue, a combination of a few violet rays and more red rays. When too many dust particles get in the atmosphere on a windy, dry day, then the sky looks more like red. When the dust particles are large enough to reflect the radiation of all colors, the sky looks white, a combination of all colors. There is a proverb that goes like this: "Sky red in the morning is a sailor's sure warning; sky red at night is the sailor's delight." In the late afternoon, there are usually strong cool currents of air rising and if there is much moisture in the air, this cool air will condense it and cause droplets which refract all the colors and make the sky gray or white. Therefore, a red evening means that there is not much moisture in the air, hence, probably no rain. When the morning is gray it usually means a

(Continued on next page)

“Weather Proverbs”

(Continued from page 21)

fair day because the dew has condensed on the dust particles at night. It cannot do this unless the air above is dry. Remember we said that dry air does not radiate heat easily. . . . If it did the dust particles would lose their moisture during the night. But when the morning dawns gray, dust in the lower levels is covered with dew which quickly evaporates when the sun comes up and leaves the day bright and clear. When a red morning dawns, rather cloudy, then the air is full of moisture and bad weather is usually close behind. These ideas are expressed in proverbs which came down through generations of men observing weather conditions but not understanding scientifically why they were true. “Evening gray and morning red, make the shepherd hang his head.” “A evening red and morning gray, two sure signs of one fine day.”

Rain Proverb

There’s a proverb about rain that reads like this: “Rain long foretold, long last; short notice, soon past.” If clouds have thickened and gathered for several days, usually the rain lasts for some time, but if they gather quickly, it often means only a short afternoon shower which blows over. Then there’s that saying “Sunshine and shower, rain again tomorrow.” When it rains while the sun is shining, the rain is coming from a small cloud, yet the air around is very humid. Which probably will be followed by more rain when the clouds reform.

Many people watch their animals to find out about the weather, but this method is most unreliable from a scientific standpoint. They say horses sweat before a storm. Actually they perspire on hot humid days—so do men, and when there’s humidity in the air, there’s a chance that clouds may form and rain may fall if conditions are right. When the air is damp, say some folks, the hound dog is lazier—well, humidity is depressing for human beings, too.

Then there are those who claim they can tell an approaching rainy day by their pains and aches. Some unhappy writer once upon a time said: “A coming storm your shooting corns presage, and aches will throb, your hollow tooth will rage.” Scientists do not have much knowledge about the influence of weather on aches and pains—so until they do, perhaps it is best for each to have his own theories about how the weather affects them.

Moisture Forecast

How long has it been since you have heard this one: “Curls that kink and cords that bind; signs of rain and heavy wind.” Should be wind to rhyme. Yes, it is true that as the moisture increases in the air before a storm, it causes many substances to absorb moisture and change their properties. Table salt packs and gets heavier, doors and windows swell, hair curls, etc.

Springs and wells are supposed to foretell weather. Our ancestor believed “when the spring that’s low begins to flow; then sure, we know, ’twill rain or snow.” But the average spring or well tells us nothing about weather. In fact, they are very little affected by a passing storm. But there are some dry springs that will begin to run hours before a storm. During a dry season, air filters down into the source of the spring through the earth and gets between the spring water and some water which is lying motionless near the opening of the spring. As a storm approaches, the atmospheric pressure falls ahead of the storm, and the pressure of the air inside the spring becomes greater than that outside—so the water at the opening of the spring is pushed out. But don’t plan to do spring planting by watching a spring well. It probably won’t work.

Weather proverbs are interesting, but the use of scientific weather devices and our nation-wide system of collecting weather information through the United States Weather Bureau is much more reliable.

Prophetic Expectancy

FROM the Kabalistic art of prophecy this year, beginning March 21, the world will be under the rule of Saturn modified by the Moon.

The Moon rules until 1981 and will fuse each year’s ruling planet with its own nature. The Moon is accredited with bringing greater power or activity to the common people, women and children. It has significance with the sea, water, liquids, traveling and growing crops.

The last Moon period occurred during the early part of the 18th century. During that cycle occurred the struggle of England for more and greater SEA power; the establishment of a Cabinet Ministry which gave more power to the COMMON PEOPLE of England; the first manufacture of white paper from PULP; first Russian newspaper to be read by general MASSES; discovery of Prussic acid (hydrogen cyanide in WATER); the general increase of commerce in Austria which brought PEOPLE together in TRADE; the TRAVELING of French pioneers across the SEA to the Prairie states. All these activities are characteristic of the Moon. The present return of this cycle is already making itself felt through the invention of the atomic bomb which uses HEAVY-WATER.

Saturn, the specific ruler during 1946, is supposed to tone down tendencies for rapid changes, inclining one toward slower and more deliberate thinking and action even to the point of stagnation or retrogression. Saturn can bring good or bad, depending on how the influence is used—it brings out the statesman or develops the thief.

Both Saturn and Moon rule the farmer and agriculture, Saturn especially ruling those crops which produce their harvest below the surface of the ground. The Moon is considered very prolific while Saturn produces a dearth in the harvest. Saturn is supposed to be a cold planet and the Moon cold and moist.

Fishing by the Clock

(See dates and hours on each calendar page.)

THE dates and hours listed on the calendar pages are based upon conclusions of fishermen from their results not counting the “one that got away.” There seems to be a mass psychology among fish as among humans based on natural laws. To make fishing a real pleasure, the time to get them is when they are in the mood for feeding.

It is commonly considered that success in fishing depends upon the barometer, state of water and sky as well as wind direction and temperature of air. There are, also, certain rules to be observed, such as the season and general hours when certain kind of fish are normally most active. Considering all these conditions and by using the right bait, there should be a greater percentage of success when following the dates listed in this almanak.

Early morning hours are considered from 5 to 8; late morning, from 9 to 12; early afternoon, 1 to 4 and late afternoon, 5 to 8. It is better to be a little early rather than a little late. These hours are considered best for the kind of day listed. Do not expect as many fish on a “bad” day at the best hour as on a “good” day in the best hour.

The size and number in a catch should be in proportion to the reputation of that particular body of water, since it can be readily understood more fish can be taken from a well stocked lake or stream than one with no fish in it. Also, do not expect to catch whales where only minnows are swimming. There is a reason for everything, even as to why fish takes your particular line.

It will be interesting to learn your particular experiences.

The Story of Old Shep

—Red Foley

A LOT of folks have asked me at different times just how I come to write the song "Old Shep."

Well ya see, Old Shep wasn't just one dog. . . . I mean Old Shep in the song. No sir he was six dogs all rolled into one, ya might say.

When I was a kid I always had a dog. Didn't make no difference where I was, you could always find a dog runnin' at my heels. Now I've sorta been partial to one particular breed of dog and that's a Shepherd. He ain't exactly what you'd call a lap dog and more than once Mother would raise a ruckus with us kids when we let old Shep sneak into the parlor and curl up for a snooze on the sofy. But believe me folks when it come to bein' a downright good dog for a kid to have . . . he was the best. That's why I had six of them at different times and I named every one of them Old Shep.

I can rec'lect Shep followin' me to school. Curlin' up 'long side the steps and waitin' 'til we got out. Then he'd walk home with me. Course there were chores to do and when I had to go out and get the cows . . . well . . . Old Shep did most of the work. Fact is . . . I'd whittle on a stick and lean up against the fence while he went out and drove them in. I can remember when Pa used to hitch up the horse to the buggy and drive to town. . . . Old Shep would run along underneath the buggy. He wouldn't follow or he would'n run alongside . . . he sorta liked it under the buggy best for some reason.

Shep Is a Hero

I told ya that Mamma never allowed him in the front parlor. Well there was one time when she did. In fact that night Old Shep ate his supper off a plate right there on Mamma's brand new hooked rag rug and it was all right with Mamma too. That was the day when as a little shaver I got out in deep water at the old swimmin' hole and Shep held me up 'til one of the older boys got to me and carried me to shore. Yeah Old Shep was a hero that night.

Well, the dogs came and they died finally and in spite of this there were few days back home when there wasn't a Shepherd dog on the place. We always saw to it that we wern't without a dog for long. Then I started growin' up. I can remember as a great big gawky six-foot kid when I was ready to go away. I had my bags packed and Pa had the buggy ready to take me to the depot in town. Old Shep knew something was up. He came along to town with us and ran under the buggy. It was all Pa could do to keep him from jumpin' on that train when it pulled out. Well that was quite some time ago. Now I'm married and as you know Eva and me have three young'uns of our own. There's another member of the family too and he's mighty popular with those kids of ours. He's a good Shepherd dog and his name is Old Shep. So you see folks I've really never been without the companionship of an "Old Shep."

A few years back I wrote the song about Old Shep, and here it is:

When I was a lad and Old Shep was a pup
O'er hills and meadows we'd stray
Just a boy and his dog, we were both full of fun
We grew up together that way.
I remember the time at the old swimmin' hole
When I would have drowned beyond doubt,
Shep was right there. To the rescue he came
He jumped in and helped pull me out.

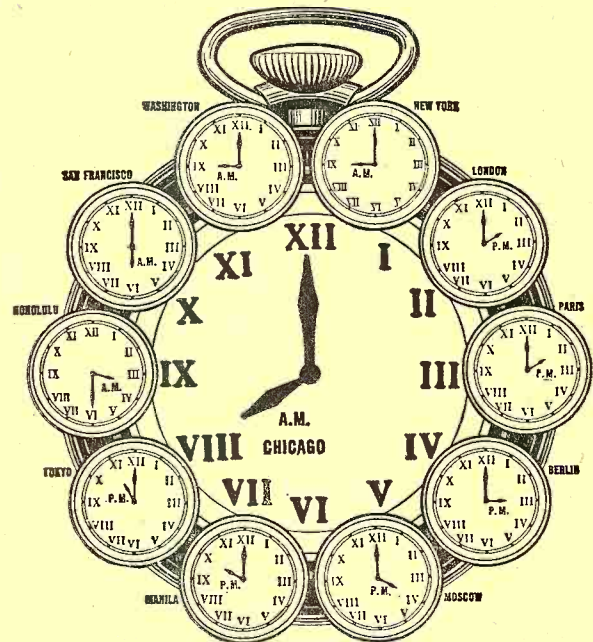
The years rolled along and at last he grew old
His eyesight was fast growing dim
Then one day the doctor looked at me and said
"I can't do no more for him Jim!"

With a hand that was trembling, I picked up my gun
I aimed it at Shep's faithful head,
I just couldn't do it, I wanted to run
And I wished that they'd shoot me instead.

I went to his side and sat on the ground
He laid his head on my knee
I stroked the best pal that a man ever found
I cried so I scarcely could see.
Old Sheppie, he knew he was going to go
For he reached out and licked at my hand
He looked up at me just as much as to say
We're parting but you understand.

CHORUS

Now Old Shep is gone where the good doggies go
And no more with Old Shep will I roam
But if dogs have a Heaven, there's one thing I know
Old Shep has a wonderful home.



Around the Clock

THERE are twenty-four changes around the world, making one full day. When it is eight in the morning in Chicago, it is nine in Washington, D. C., and New York; two o'clock that afternoon in London and Paris; but eleven at night in Tokyo. For other cities or places not shown, judge by the nearest city east or west for approximate time.

Have you wondered, as you sat down to breakfast, just what time it is on the other side of the world? The "Around the World" clock above gives you an idea. It is based on standard time, disregarding the daylight-saving or other time that may be in use in a particular city or country.

SAFETY-FIRST

A woman was driving along a country road when she saw a couple of repair men climbing up telephone poles.

"Look at those fools," she exclaimed. "They think I never drove a car before."

Swing Your Partner!

—Guy Colby, National Barn Dance

Skip-to-My-Lou

Oh, mouse in the buttermilk, Skip-to-my-Lou, Mouse in the buttermilk, Skip-to-my-Lou, Mouse in the buttermilk, Skip-to-my-Lou, Skip-to-my-Lou, my darling.	I'm going stealing, Skip-to-my-Lou, I'm going stealing, Skip-to-my-Lou, I'm going stealing, Skip-to-my-Lou, Skip-to-my-Lou, my darling.
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She's gone again, What shall I do, She's gone again, What shall I do, She's gone again, What shall I do, Skip-to-my-Lou, my darling.	You shan't keep her, Dogged if you do, You shan't keep her, Dogged if you do, You shan't keep her, Dogged if you do, Skip-to-my-Lou, my darling.
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I'll get me another one Prettier 'n you, I'll get me another one Prettier 'n you, Pretty as a redbird, Prettier, too, Skip-to-my-Lou, my darling.	My wife's skipped, And I'll skip, too, My wife's skipped, And I'll skip, too, My wife's skipped, And I'll skip, too, Skip-to-my-Lou, my darling.
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If I can't get a redbird A bluebird 'll do, If I can't get a redbird A bluebird 'll do, If I can't get a redbird A bluebird 'll do, Skip-to-my-Lou, my darling.	Stand there, Bigfoot, Don't know what to do, Stand there, Bigfoot, Don't know what to do, Stand there, Bigfoot, Don't know what to do, Skip-to-my-Lou, my darling.
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Irregular Formation for Any Number of Couples and One Odd Boy

Couples take position around the room in rough semblance to a circle. The odd player skips around inside the circle during the singing of the first verse. At the beginning of the second verse he takes some girl by the right arm and skips away with her, making the complete round of the room and coming back to her original position. Her former partner now becomes stealer and repeats the performance. He may, if he chooses, skip once around the circle and take back his original partner, but to do this is to lay himself open to the dark suspicion that he is in love with her. If the crowd is large, more than one odd man may go to the center of the room at the beginning, thus putting several stealers in operation.

This is unquestionably the most popular of all such games, and it is usually the opener for a Play-party session. There are as many verses as singers. The stealer usually leads the singing and may extemporize to the limit of his ability. If a player hesitates or appears confused after losing his partner he is often joyously addressed by the entire assemblage in the elegant phraseology of the last verse above. This game is of American extraction.

WELL sir, folks, it's mighty nice to be visiting with you again. Things are still poppin' in the good old WLS Hayloft every Saturday night, and it looks as though your old friend Guy Colby is gonna continue to have a steady job these Saturday nights up in front of the microphone calling out the Play-party games and square dances.

It seems that the old-time dancing is getting more and more popular. More folks are enjoying this grand old type of dancing than ever before. I guess its because its just so much real fun to get out on the floor with a pretty girl and "Skip-to-my-lou!"

In my years of experience as a "Caller" I've had hundreds of people say to me, "Just what is the story behind these fine old dances and Play-party games?"

Where did they come from? Are they new? How old are they?"

Well now, to answer all those questions is a pretty large order. There isn't a lot of information given on their origin and trying to write an article in answer to those questions isn't quite as easy as writing up some phase of American history even though this form of recreation has played a definite part in history down through the years.

Probably no one knows any more about the history of square dancing and play-party games than John Lair, who was a member of the Prairie Farmer-WLS family for several years. I am indebted to him for a lot of the information which I am presenting here.

Play-Party Origins

Just where, when or by whom the first Play-party game was played is not known. Its origin has been traced back to the children of 1640. Some believe the children of the first American colonies brought their old world games to the new. Certainly, our first settlers had their hands full with the task of building a home, feeding their families and keeping out of the clutches of the red-skinned "original landlords."

But as more people came in and settlements sprang up something had to be done about the young folks. And, then, as now, the ones to do something about the young folks were the young folks themselves. Somebody gave a party. Everybody attended, and stood around embarrassed and giggling until somebody from Virginia remembered what good times they had back home with "Old Dan Tucker" and suggested taking a fling at the old gent. When the players had reached that state of exhaustion where they could, and would, listen to something else, somebody from Kentucky nominated "Four Hands up to Rowser," or "Weevily Wheat," or some former New Englander told of the glories of "Getting Upstairs." It made no difference that many of those present had never heard of these games before. Most of them knew the tunes to which they were to be played, the steps and figures were easily learned and anything would do for verses. What difference did it make, anyway? Everybody was having a good time and that was what parties were for!

Other Parties

And such parties came thick and fast! Log rollings, house raisings, corn shuckings, bean stringings, and apple cutting doubled in attendance, presenting as they did an opportunity for social contact in the frolic that was sure to follow, the feature of which would be the playing of these old games brought in from the old home state.

In due time the settlements grew into villages and towns. More advanced form of collective entertainment claimed the attention of the young folks and the Play-party games were relegated to the school yard. Roads and methods of transportation underwent changes for the better. Country communities became suburbs of the nearest town and their recreations took on a main street aspect. The Play-party was done for, people said, and fell into general disuse and decay. Then gold was discovered in some out-of-the-way corner, or new territory was thrown open for settlement. Adventurous souls went swarming to the new border and with them marched the Play-party in all its glory, apparently none the worse for its long neglect, a true pioneer of Social Order ready again to go through the drudgery of setting the stage for the advent of her more elegant sister of rhythm, the square dance.

(Continued on next page)

Swing Your Partner

(Continued from page 24)

In certain sections of the country, notably the mountainous regions of Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Virginia and West Virginia, various isolated areas have not kept step with the march of progress and here the Play-party is strongly entrenched. The same informal method of invitation is employed as was prevalent generations ago. When some family decides to give a party (and by the way, they are never known in their natural haunts as anything except parties or frolics, the title "Play-party" being an invitation of outsiders) some of the members go out on horseback or afoot and acquaint a few people with the fact. Those so informed are expected to carry the tidings elsewhere, which they do with great zeal, and every one who hears about it, either directly or indirectly, is expected to attend. Then, by horseback, buggy, or "shank's mare," the neighbors—some of them coming from miles away—start to arrive.

Inside the house every available lamp has been lighted, the carpets rolled up and the few pieces of furniture moved to the corners. The girls are fitting about in a high state of excitement and their best dresses. The younger children have been put to bed and the older folks have gathered in the kitchen to talk over weather and elections. The boys begin to arrive, stopping on the front porch to remove their leggings. They are met at the door by the girls, with varying degrees of enthusiasm, and little time is lost in starting the first game, which is almost sure to be "Skip-to-my-Lou," "Miller Boy," or "Weevily Wheat." Between midnight and day the party breaks up with "Go Home With the Gals in the Morning." Some time during the evening refreshments are served. In the summer, watermelons; cooled in the springhouse. In the winter, Winesap apples, popcorn balls and molasses candy!

Still Alive

The Play-party in the United States is not dead; it has merely been taking one of its Rip Van Winkle-like naps. If you inquire of the people you meet, you will be surprised at the number that at some time or other in their lives have played and enjoyed many of these games. Try this; the next time you have or attend a party: get a game of "Skip-to-my-Lou," "Miller Boy," or "Put My Right Foot In" under way and see if it isn't thoroughly enjoyed, after it has broken down the reserve and standoffishness of the players. You'll wake up some morning to find yourself in the enviable position of having started something that the whole town or community has taken up.

Well folks, that's about as thorough a story of the history of the square dance and Play-party as I can give you. But as you read it . . . it sorta makes you feel like gettin' out on the floor and ready for the next set doing it!

To those of you who enjoy the old time dances I'd like to say, "Keep it up folks! And do what you can to keep the dances popular!"

To those of you who never danced the "old timers" all I have to say is, "You're really missing out on a heap of good fun!"

Interesting Facts

Census figures show that the number of men from 18 to 34 years old living on farms decreased from more than four million five years ago to two and one-quarter million in 1944, a 46% decrease.

Horses and mules on American farms are decreasing at the rate of 333,000 a year. Tractors on farms increased 12% from 1942 through 1944. Other forms of mechanization increased as much as 50%.

From a foundation of less than 8,000 animals imported from Holland from 1861 to 1905, 3,500,000 purebred Holsteins are now registered with the Holstein Friesian Assn.

How to Propose to Your Girl

—PAT BUTTRAM

WELL, most folks think that June is the best month to propose to a girl—but Uncle Herkimer sez "No, the best month to propose is Janutober." I sez, "Uncle Herk, ther ain't no sech month." He sez, "That's what I say."

Now ther has been many articlles writ about preposin, er poppin' th question as it is sumtimes called. Prefesser J. C. Dritswitch of Split Week, S. D., opines that the best way to propose to a girl is in a garage—then she can't back out.

However, another authoritie on the subject, Dr. Renzie Perkle, of the South Bend Branch of Wardbuck College, says the best place to propose is in a canoe . . . then if she don't accept you can paddle her back.

Ther has been meny songs writ (and sung) about preposin. One feller writ "Wait til ya git em up in the air, boys." Another says, "On a bycycle built fer two." Still another, "In my merry Oldsmobile" (courtesy E. J. Pilling Motor Co.). Others sing of a "Bessa" with plenty of "Mucho," and one feller even said a "Hut Sut on the Riddle Raw" wuz the best preposin place. However, being a expert in the field of poppin the question (I have been turned down so many times I look like a bed spread—why I have asked so many girls to marry me I feel like an inquiring reporter) I still say the best place to propose to yore one and only is rite in the frunt parlor, a-sittin' on the sofaneer.

Now that we have th place seelected, the next thing is to seelect the young lady. First be sure she is the rite age. They say that twenty-eight is the proper age fer a woman. If she ain't proper by that time she never will be.

Now after you have seelected the girl, the next thing is the proper way to propose. First I want to say, never prepose by mail. I know a feller down in Winston county who preposed to a girl by mail and she was so dumb that she married the postman.

Now in preposin to the girl you can use the kidding approach, et all, "Come on honey, please marry me—be a support." She will promptly giggle and say yes. Or better still she will say yes and then giggle.

Or another good line with girls is, "You are the sunshine of my life, Yore smile drives ever cloud away, With you at my side I would defie the storms of life." This is called the "weather report preposal," and generally works best during the rainy season.

Now in preposin to a old maid you had best use a different approach. You don't have to speak too loud as they kin hear very well at times like these. One feller I know down in Winston county (not the same one as before) he preposed to a girl who wuz hard of hearing and he shouted so loud that four old maids in the neighborhood sued him fer breach of promise.

Now in preposin to widder it is best to use more flowery words and more of the old time eloquense, sech as, "Mrs. Simpkins, I can no longer resist the impulse to appeal to you on the momentous subject that is fraught for me with the issues of life. And yet I am over awed at my presumption when I take into consideration the celestial glamour of your personal charm, the dazzling lusture of your interlectual attainments, the exquisite adorable—(I'm sorry but the next page of the book I copied this out of wuz gone so you'll have to ad lib the rest).

But in conclusion let me quote my Uncle Herkimer. When I ask him the proper way to propose he said, "Heck, son, ther ain't no wrong way" . . .

And so I kin jest see you now, ther in the front settin room . . . her on the sofaneer, and you right beside her. And you softly say: "Honey, will you marry me?" And she sighs and says, "Yes." . . . Then ther is a pause as you look at her and she looks at you. She don't say nuthing and you don't say nuthing. YOU don't need to—you've said too much already—BROTHER, YOU'RE HOOKED!

"Brighten The Corner Where You Are"

—Helen Joyce

FROM many women I hear the remark, "Oh! if I could only live in the city and have a home like city people have." From other women I hear, "Oh! if I could only live in one of those nice farm homes."

No matter where you live, country or city, a woman with will power, two hands, and a little spare time can realize her dream house. Usually she can't start from scratch but oh my! what she can do with four walls and a roof and a vision. One basic principle to remember when starting to re-do one room or six, is the importance of color because color is a source of power and energy. Color does one of two things—makes you comfortable or uncomfortable. Scientists have discovered color affects your blood pressure—mental, nervous and muscular reactions.

"But I may select a color that won't go with the furniture I have," you may query. Well, most furniture can be MADE to fit in with any color scheme.

Determine Color Effect by Size of Room

If your rooms are small then you have the feeling that you need light colors. Light colors make rooms appear larger and dark colors decrease their size. If your small rooms open into each other it's wise to use the same color on walls and woodwork throughout. Yes—woodwork the same color as the walls! Then introduce color interest with your curtains, accessories (such as lamps, slip covers etc.). If your rooms are extra large paint or paper one wall a different color. In such a room three walls might be painted and the fourth wall papered. Or vice versa. If the room is too high paint the ceiling a shade darker than the walls.

In rooms that receive a cool light (usually from North or East) use warm colors; yellow, peach, rose, tan, beige or brown. If they receive warm light use white, off-white, grey, blue, blue-green or green.

Our mail bag contains hundreds of letters a year complaining of stained oak woodwork. It's easier to keep clean you say, or your husband likes the grain of the wood and you don't dare change it. Well—don't change it completely but remove that glaring varnish . . . remove what stain you can and wax and wax and wax! In a short time you'll have the most beautiful soft, mellow woodwork that will please that man of yours more than ever. He can still see the grain, and it will be no more difficult to care for than it was previously.

Let me tell you what one of my country friends did with her dining room. From a dingy, truly ugly affair she created one of the most charming rooms I've ever seen. It's so cozy—in such excellent taste you never want to move out of it. Meals taste twice as good served here and yet the owner is only a fair cook. (She won't mind when she reads this—she knows it!) The woodwork has been given the above treatment until it's soft, almost putty or sand color and the walls are painted the exact color

of the woodwork. Two pairs of white ruffled curtains, floor length and plenty full, are tied back at the double windows. The window ledges are filled with rows of natural clay flower pots containing plants and vines. The pots are all the same size. The old dining room chairs which have been collected from as many different people as she has relatives (and therefore very different) have slip covers over the backs and seats that are the same color as the flower pots. The dining room table is one her husband made from wide planks with a criss-cross standard underneath. The top has been planed and waxed. It's rugged! And Mary uses 25¢ cork mats when she sets the table, they harmonize so beautifully with the color scheme of the room and make a cracked plate seem a treasured heirloom. Because she cannot afford a buffet her husband has built a bookcase from floor to ceiling and wall to wall on one of the narrow walls. The shelves are of uneven height and width to accommodate such articles as a tall vase—an over-sized platter that is used only twice a year, Thanksgiving and Christmas, etc. There's space for the dishes too, and cups hang in neat rows from some of the shelves, all of which make it very easy and handy for the children, visitors and Mary to set the table quickly and save footsteps. Scattered throughout the shelves are a few of the bright clay pots with their vines.

An Old Trunk

An old trunk holds the silverware and linens which Mary seldom uses because she has discovered that cork mats and paper napkins mean smaller laundries. I never knew an old trunk tray would prove as useful as this one does for knives, forks, spoons, etc. The inside of the trunk has been wall papered and shellacked. The outside painted and stippled to correspond with the "Seinna" Congoleum rug on the floor. I defy any city woman with every material at her finger tips to have a more up-to-date, prettier dining room.

As you can see, this country woman has been very careful of the selection of her colors. She has kept away from a conglomeration of figures on walls and floor. The soft neutral color of the room has been highlighted by the bright color of the clay pots and green vines. The "Seinna" rug has a marbelized pattern with a plain border that gives it dignity and puts it in the class of good interiors for 1945-46 and the many years to come.

There were no pictures on the wall the last time I saw this room but Mary was debating whether or not she would hang old flower prints—Godey's—or Grant Wood scenes. Any one of the three will be excellent.

The expense of making this charming room has been almost nil, as wife and husband have done all the work. It wasn't done in a day but they've accomplished their dream. Where to begin? First, start a scrapbook . . . collect all the free booklets you can . . . then when you find an extra hour roll up your sleeves.

Let's Do It

—GLADYS BLAIR

Make a list of things to be done in the month. List birthdays, anniversaries and holidays.

Remember special days; observe holidays in some way.

See or do something worth-while each month.

Read something inspiring.

Visit shut-ins; call on new neighbors.

Send cards to friends you think of during the day—just a sentence or so.

Provide some games for the family to play together. Always be careful—that's the A. B. C.'s of SAFETY. Rest and relax at least twice a day.

Sunday School teacher, take your class to visit sick members.

Finish planting-canning chart for the coming garden.

Eat a raw vegetable salad every day.

Buy stamps to avoid putting pennies in the mail box.

Prairie Farmer Land History

EVENTS of the past pertaining to Prairie Farmer Land recorded in this almanak are as reliable as historians have been able to make them, based on records both in this country and from Europe. With no airplane, automobile, railroad, radio, telephone, telegraph or even organized mail service during early wilderness days, news depended upon word of mouth or letters six months or more in transit. Rough and perilous travel overland or by canoe, combating hostile Indians or sudden storms often caused total loss of records, leaving only memory to re-establish a report as a lost resort.

History of Prairie Farmer Land began when these lands rose from the bottom of the ocean ages ago only to have lofty mountain peaks worn down by weather elements and huge crunching, creeping sheets of ice from the North. Countless years passed by and then man wandered in, lived and died. Several races came and went before the Indian as now known took up hunting, mediocre farming and warring upon his neighboring tribesmen over boundary lines, slaves and women.

Little is known of human life here before the arrival of the American Indian except that it did exist, that man had a certain amount of intelligence, an organized system of living and a knowledge of some things more or less spiritual outside this world. When white men first came, they expected to find Oriental people roaming the land, but instead discovered untrustworthy savages who knew pottery making and mining, but little of agriculture. They scoffed at Christianity, although they had their own gods whom they worshiped and presented human and animal sacrifice. Some were superstitiously cannibalistic.

Much blood has been spilled on Prairie Farmer Land, not only between Indian and Indian but between white man and Indian. This land, although lived on for centuries by Indians of various tribes, was blindly and greedily claimed by Spanish, French and English alike. Many battles, intrigue and subterfuges lurked through wood and stream as each nation attempted to dominate the others for land which the Indian said even he could not sell, since it was not his, but belonged to the Great Manitou.

Scheming of white against white or against red, or red against white, which ever realized the most gold, most land, most furs or most glory made Prairie Farmer Land a hell of torment, treachery and torture. Individual and national ambition caused the red and yellow striped flag of Spain to flutter over the land until it was replaced by the blue, white and red bars of France. After more bloodshed this flag in turn was supplanted by the red and blue flag of England only to be superseded by the red, white and blue flag of Betsy Ross' designing.

Then for two centuries through bargaining, coaxing, threatening and actual force the American flag kept going ever westward with the Indian just ahead in ever-narrowing range of hunting grounds. Prairie Farmer Land was left to the white settler who diligently tilled the soil and harvested the crops year after year. This was first accomplished by hand and the crude plow motivated by oxen and horses and finally by power driven machinery that can be operated night and day when necessary.

Thus is Prairie Farmer Land history brought up-to-date to a time when millions of bushels of wheat, corn, oats and rye, and millions of pounds of pork, beef and mutton raised by the descendants of European pioneers are being shipped back to the descendants of those whom the pioneers left behind: the European descendants who are all but ruined because the greed in the human race has not yet been able to curb the desire for more territory and more commercial power.

Prairie Farmer Land, once raised from the salt beds of the ocean, has become the salt of the human race with its bountiful yields of life-sustaining food made possible by the still greater forces above—the rain, sunshine, and the Supreme Being.



*We'll Have
To Speed Up
Or Git Hit
Frum Behind*

Slug Termite, down at Horseshoe Bend, is waggin' his head about these young fellers back frum war. "My nephew Henry," he says, "has went in fer fancy flyin' an' now he thinks all a cow pasture's good fer is to light in with his airplane.

"He's got all the heifers on the place in a dither. Can't never tell whether the dogs has been a-chasin' 'em or wether it's th sky-buggy droppin' down fer a landin'."

Slug was complainin' 'cause he said it wasn't long ago that he got his ol' mare to quit scarin' whenever an automobile passed his buggy. Now he says he's got to worry about the heifers 'n hogs 'cause the airplane's got them skittish as mules walkin' a foot-log 'cross the crick.

Then Slug says too that young Henry is riggin' up a flame thrower to kill weeds which'd put a lot of hoe handles out uv business. An' he's got his Uncle Roger half mad at him 'cause ever time he tells Henry to do something, Henry just says, "Roger," 'stead of answerin' civil.

"He even got me in the seat of his airplane," says Slug. "An' I says to Henry, 'Heck, ya can't even see out the back end!'

"An' that young sprout gives me a talkin' to—only he called it a briefin'—'Dad,' he says, 'This is a 1946 Model. There's only one way to look—and that's ahead!'

Reckon Slug an' the rest of us ol' codgers better speed up 'er get out uv the way. We might git hit frum behind.

Interesting Facts

The home of potatoes is Peru. Spanish explorers took potatoes back to Europe with them in the 16th century. Sir Walter Raleigh persuaded Queen Elizabeth to eat potatoes—the most important act of his life. The folks in Ireland took them up. So those Irish potatoes aren't Irish at all.

The religion of the Hindus in India forbid them to kill cattle. Cattle are sacred, and India has more cattle than any country in the world. They wander the streets of the big cities, and lie on the sidewalks—even on the street car tracks. Yes, the conductor must get out to move them.

In colonial times 90 out of 100 people had to work on farms in order to grow enough food to feed our people. Today the ratio is just reversed, so that 10 people work at farming out of every 100, thanks to labor-saving and time-saving machinery and equipment.

Production per farm worker in 1944 was 200% more than in 1910, 75% more than in 1917, and 33% more than in 1939.

Eleven years ago the days of the week fell on the same dates as this year—1935, and will do the same 11 years hence—1957, unless the calendar system is changed in the meantime. Easter Sunday also falls on the same date in these three years, but will not do so again during the 20th century.



Party Games

—Lulu Belle

LAND sakes alive! I guess I'm gettin' to be a reg'lar writer 'cause here I am agin writin' stuff about party games for ya in the new Almanak. I knew I was gonna be doin' this over a week ago and now that it's time to hand in my yarn I find I'm so busy that I . . . oh pardon me a minute folks . . . Little Stevie just come in with a wet nose and a hole in his pants. I've told that young'un time and again to stop climbin that old apple tree out in the back yard. And look Stevie! Ain't Mamma told you to use that handkerchief? Well then . . . stop usin' yer sleeve! There now . . . run out and play some more . . . Mamma's busy.

Now lemme see where was I? Oh yes . . . Party Games we was supposed to talk about, wasn't we? Ya know me and Scotty keep a list of games that we've used when we've given parties here at the house. Some of the games we've got marked "Okay" . . . some of them are marked "Not-so-okay" and then there's a couple of games we got marked "Positively N. G." That's a game the kids played onct at Linda Lou's birthday party. They called it "Circus." The kids had to jump off the fireplace shelf onto the davenport and then bounce back onto the floor landing on their feet. I guess they had fun playin the game but it cost Scotty twenty-six dollars to have new springs put in the davenport. That's why we got that game marked up as "Positively N. G."

Not long ago Scotty and me was invited to a party over at the Doolittle's house and that night the Doolittles did a little first-class entertainin' with a couple of games we never heard of before. I thought you might like to know about them. They're heaps of fun and good mixers, too. One of the games we played was called **THE HOLIDAY GAME**. Here's how ya play it:

Give each of your guests some object or a pitcher of an object that represents a month or a holiday. Each should be just about the right size to pin on your coat or dress. Now you kin get these pitchers outa newspapers or magazines and you can cut them out and paste them on pieces of paper.

Here are a few suggestions:

JANUARY—Page one, out of a book or magazine.

FEBRUARY—The number "28" to mean Valentine's day. Or maybe a sketch of two hearts pierced with an arrow.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY—Might be represented with a pitcher of a log cabin.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—A hatchet.

MARCH—A pitcher of a lion or a lamb.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY—A shamrock.

APRIL—A pitcher of a umbrella.

MAY—A bunch of May flowers.

MEMORIAL DAY—A civil war scene.

JUNE—A rose.

JULY—A firecracker.

AUGUST—A scene on vacation or a travelling bag.

SEPTEMBER—A pitcher of a schoolhouse.

OCTOBER—A leaf from a tree.

NOVEMBER—A football.

THANKSGIVING—A turkey.

DECEMBER—A winter scene.

CHRISTMAS—A Xmas card.

Now then when ya get all the pitchers ready for your guests, ya give 'em each one to pin on their coat or dress and they get about five minutes to go 'round and identify them. The person that turns in the most perfect answers as to who is who or what . . . gets a prize. The time we played it at the Doolittle's house Mrs. Newhouser got the prize and it was a new pair of knittin needles. The game is a lot of fun and gives everybody something to do.

Now here's another game we played at one of the parties and it was lots of fun cause the kids all started it. Us older folks told the youngsters we'd play any kind of a game they wanted us to. Little Henry, who lives across the road thought up one he knew called "Ridiculous Rookies." And he told us how to play it. It's a lot of fun 'cause you gotta think.

Ya gotta do everything wrong. The players stand in line and the leader acts as a drill Sergeant. Whenever he tells the rookies to perform some task they have to do just the opposite. If he tells 'em to turn right . . . they have to turn left. . . . If he tells them to salute with the right hand they're s'posed to salute with the left hand. But this drill Sergeant feller does everything the right way which only makes the game funnier. Nobody's s'posed to laugh all during the game and anyone who does or gets mixed up on the commands, has to fall out of the army until the last man is left and of course he wins the contest. You see you can win the game by doing things wrong. My hubby Scotty won the game the night we played it but that wasn't no fair. He had a head start on the rest of us cause he's been doin' things wrong all his life! (Except when he married me. Lucky critter.)

Interesting Facts

The first dairy school was organized in 1891 at the University of Wisconsin.

The first College of Agriculture was established in 1856 in Michigan.

We have the Indians of northern Guatemala and southern Mexico to thank for corn. They developed it from teo-sinte, a tall grass. Early Spanish explorers found the Indians of North and South America using it, and then took the corn back with them to Europe.

Milk in its many forms is our most widely used food, comprising over $\frac{1}{4}$ of the 1,500 odd pounds consumed each year by the average American.

Holstein Friesian cattle were first brought to the United States in 1795 from Holland; Alderman, Guernsey and Jersey cattle were imported from the Channel Islands in the latter part of the 18th Century; Ayreshires came from Scotland and were first imported in 1882; Brown Swiss were imported from Switzerland about 1869.

Do You Understand Humans?

—Dr. W. M. Davidson

CHAMBERLAIN could have known Hitler was bluffing, at the crisis of Munich, had he noted the significance of a certain movement of Hitler's hands, and thus have altered history by knowing "the outer signs of the inner man." Movies of the event clearly reveal Hitler "hand-washing with invisible soap"—a certain sign of apprehensiveness.

Is it not curious that man, so often amazingly expert in the knowledge of the "points" of an animal—whether of horse, cow, sheep or dog—and keenly aware of the meaning of these points, yet has made so little effort to grasp the nature of the points and signals whereby the human animal is constantly revealing himself.

On one occasion I attended a conference between a prominent Midwest banker and a manufacturer. The moment I had shaken hands with the former I knew the latter was a person to be watched and took the earliest opportunity of whispering a warning to the banker who had asked me to advise him. On leaving, my friend asked me how I was able to make so swift a judgment. I told him that I observed his fingers, gave him the curious obscure reasons why this was so significant. He was very silent for a time, then said—"had I known that fact years ago it would have saved me over \$100,000 on one occasion" and then related details of the episode.

Strangely enough although science has always somewhat discounted this idea that the inner man unconsciously signals himself outwardly, eminent psychologists and physicians have recently begun evolving definite scientific principles along these lines. Draper in "The Human Constitution" has definitely correlated certain types of body with a tendency toward certain of the great chronic diseases, while one of the German Universities has produced convincing evidence along these same lines. Dr. Sheldon and others at Chicago University have minutely recorded the inter-action between certain types of personality and certain types of body measurements.

Our Revealing Actions

The simple meaning of all this is that our inner life of feeling, will and thought infallibly writes itself on our exterior, and that even our momentary transient inner attitude influences our manifest outer actions, which thereby become revealing signs of what is going on hiddenly within us.

Observation thus leads us to a chain of effects and causes. Outer form of body and actions relate to certain types of glands; these types of glands invariably accompany certain types of mentality. The ancients went one step further. They related these mental types to certain qualities of the planets and claimed that the dominance of certain planetary energies was symbolic of the qualities of the soul then born.

Let us test this in the hard school of everyday experience. It will be found of incalculable value in knowing how to deal with people, the knowledge which successful men say is the determining factor in life.

The zodiacal sign of the birth-month, though only one of the planetary factors, is invariably very pronounced and renders classification of people easy. The first easy clue is to remember that there are **four main types:**

Fire Signs

Aries—March 21-April 21
Leo—July 23-August 24
Sagittarius—November 23-December 22

Air Signs

Gemini—May 22-June 22
Libra—September 23-October 23
Aquarius—January 21-February 19

Water Signs

Cancer—June 22-July 23
Scorpio—October 24-November 23
Pisces—February 20-March 21

Earth Signs

Taurus—April 21-May 22
Virgo—August 24-September 24
Capricorn—December 23-January 21

It then becomes easy to remember that those of the same sign-type are, on the whole, much more compatible, either in business, friendship or marriage. Thus, all the fire signs have more ready agreement among themselves; the same rule applies to the other groups, air, water and earth. People in the same triplicity find greater understanding. To a lesser extent, though still strongly marked, people in the fire signs get along with people in the air signs; similarly those born in the water signs can find understanding among those born in the earth signs. But fire does not find agreeable response with water or with earth; while air finds difficulty in being understood by the earth people.

Particular clash is found between Leo and Capricorn, and between Aries and Capricorn, as all of these types have a hatred of playing second fiddle and so a struggle for power begins.

The signs of the zodiac also form three crosses—the fixed cross, Taurus, Leo, Scorpio and Aquarius. The mutable cross, Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius and Pisces. The cardinal cross, Aries, Cancer, Libra and Capricorn. **People on the same cross tend to clash with each other.**

With these simple rules you can quickly decide who can get along with who and who cannot agree, unless there is great mutual forbearance and understanding.

If it is not possible to arrange agreeable signs for individuals working together, or if the (marriage) die has already been cast, then the following tips will be found useful in knowing how to handle the other fellow:

ARIES ♈ (March 21 to April 21)

In business, friendship, or love, remember that Aries wants priority. Defer to him, give him immediate action and all is well. He hates delay. He likes to be the first one to do it. He has plenty of initiative. Put him where courage, action, striving is needed. Splendid salespeople. Ardent lovers, but soon wane.

TAURUS ♉ (April 21 to May 22)

Sell him by conservative claims, lastingness, comfort, peace, harmony. Husbands of this type easily won by good cooking and/or excellent bank book. Don't like theory and mere talk. Is dependable and plodding. No swifty.

GEMINI ♊ (May 22 to June 22)

Interested in eternal change—even in love. Can't stay put. Have too many irons in the fire. Excellently adaptable and very versatile. Give them the reason-why—even when you come home late, because they are logical minded.

CANCER ♋ (June 22 to July 23)

Very sympathetic. A victim for anybody's troubles. Loves to advise people and keep them right—generally finds it is not worth it in old age. Home-lovers, clannish, tenacious. Never give up. Very sensitive. Need to cultivate more thick skinnedness.

LEO ♌ (July 23 to August 24)

High minded, generous, appreciates loyalty, jealous of privileges and rights. If you want Leo's help kow-tow to him, never ignore him. Unduly flatterable. Born lovers.

(Continued on next page)

Do You Understand Humans?

(Continued from page 29)

Keep 'em chained up, girls. Sold on quality, exclusiveness. Put them on honor and they are splendid.

VIRGO ♍ (August 24 to September 24)

Looks at everything through a microscope, misses nothing. Very practical. To "sell them" have every detail perfect. In marriage they expect efficiency more than sentiment (unlike Leo). Good business heads, discriminating, are efficient thinkers and make fewer mistakes.

LIBRA ♎ (September 23 to October 23)

Impractical idealists. Always seeking someone to work with them. Don't like to be lone wolves. Sell 'em on beauty, loveliness, harmony. Essentially artists, even if lacking talent. Love attention. Hate injustice. Want square deal above all else.

SCORPIO ♏ (October 24 to November 23)

Tell them exactly what you think. They love it. They detest weakness and love a scrap. Like difficult tasks. Great courage and self reliance. Women can keep a secret. Shrewd judges of human nature. Have X-ray minds that see through you. Will give you plenty of rope then hang you. Mistake not silence for apathy. Like dramatic scenes.

SAGITTARIUS ♐ (November 23 to December 22)

Very smart. Great foresight and insight. Witty and fond of jokes. Love outdoors and sports. Like to "beat you to it," quick, jolly, generous. Their intuition and hunch is often most revealing.

CAPRICORN ♑ (December 23 to January 21)

They must run things. Like to manage and control because that is their natural genius. They hate taking orders. Manage them best by letting them think they are running things. Sell them by letting them make the choice. Are serious and purposeful. Above all be punctual. They are frugal, conservative, economical—hate waste.

AQUARIUS ♒ (January 21 to February 14)

Good mixers. Like people. Don't like to be alone, must have a crowd. Great co-operators, love teamwork. Husbands should realize Aquarian women are pals, not mothers. Understand but are not sympathetic, helpful without being sentimental. Sell them by modernity appeal. They like to be right-up-to-date. They just don't want to be back numbers.

PISCES ♓ (February 20 to March 21)

Most misunderstood of the signs. Great sympathy for the underdog. Love nature and animals. Like to be alone. Silence is not secrecy but inarticulateness. Won by sympathy. Need to cultivate clarity of thought, tend to worry needlessly. Wonderful doctors or nurses. Need to cultivate more expressiveness.

Use these tips in the home, in business, in friendships, in all human contacts and you will gradually come to recognize they will enable you to make friends by understanding that most interesting of all phenomena—human nature.

Finding the Day of the Week

Perhaps you have forgotten your own week day of birth. Here is an easy way to find out. For this you need a paper and pencil.

Write down the two right-hand figures of the year of your birth and under this place the figures representing one-fourth of this amount, omitting any fractions. If first two figures of the year of birth are 19, place a five beneath the right hand column of the figures already written. (Should the first two figures of the year be 18, disregard

this operation.) Under this place the date of your birth and then add to the column the figure representing the month of birth as listed below.

January 3-2	April 2	July 2	October 3
February 6-5	May 4	August 5	November 6
March 6	June 0	September 1	December 1

NOTE: In leap years use 2 for January and 5 for February. To determine leap years: Common years divided by 4 with no remainder are leap years. Century years divided by 400 with no remainder are leap years; thus, 1800 is not a leap year but year 2000 is a leap year.

Now carefully add this column of figures and divide the sum by seven. If there is a remainder, that figure represents the day of your birth; 1 representing Sunday; 2, Monday; 3, Tuesday; 4, Wednesday; 5, Thursday; 6, Friday. If there is no remainder, your birthday is Saturday.

For example: Suppose you were born August 12, 1905 and desired to know on what day of the week this occurred:

- 05 Two right hand figures of year (1905).
- 1 One-fourth of five, omitting fractions.
- 5 Year begins with 19.*
- 12 Date of birth.
- 5 Representing August.

7) 28 Add column and divide by 7.

4 Remainder, so Saturday is your birthday and you have already proved it by having "to work hard" to find it out.

*When working with years beginning with 17 (1700), add 2. Years beginning with 18 (1800), no addition is made.

Anniversaries and Festivals, 1946

January

- 1—New Year's Day.
- 3—79th Congress opens second session.
- 6—Epiphany.
- 17—Thrift Day.
- 29—Carnation Day
- 30—Infantile Paralysis Day.

February

- 2—Groundhog Day.
- 8—Boy Scout Day.
- 12—Lincoln's Birthday.
- 14—St. Valentine's Day.
- 17—Septuagesima Sunday.
- 22—Washington's Birthday.
- 24—Sexagesima Sunday.

March

- 1—St. David.
- 3—Quinquagesima Sunday.
- 4—Federal Government Day.
- 5—Shrove Tuesday.
- 6—Ash Wednesday; Lent begins.
- 10—Quadragesima Sunday.
- 17—St. Patrick's Day.
- 25—Annunciation Day.
- 31—Mid-Lent Sunday.

April

- 1—All Fool's Day.
- 6—Army Day.
- 7—Passion Sunday.
- 14—Palm Sunday.
- 16—First day Jewish Passover.
- 18—Maundy Thursday.
- 19—Good Friday.
- 21—Easter Sunday.
- 23—St. George.
- 25—St. Mark.
- 28—Low Sunday.

May

- 1—May Day.
- 12—Mother's Day.
- 19—American Citizen Day.
- 25—Poppy Day.
- 26—Rogation Sunday.
- 30—Memorial Day; Ascension Day.

June

- 5—First day Jewish Pentecost.
- 9—Whitsunday; Pentecost.
- 14—Flag Day.
- 16—Trinity Sunday.
- 20—Corpus Christi.
- 24—Midsummer Day.

July

- 4—Independence Day.
- 15—St. Swithin's Day.

August

- 1—Lammas Day.
- 19—National Aviation Day.
- 24—St. Bartholomew.

September

- 2—V-J Day; Labor Day.
- 14—Holy Cross Day.
- 17—Constitution Day.
- 26—First day Jewish New Year.
- 27—American Indian Day.
- 28—Forget-Me-Not Day.
- 29—Gold Star Mother's Day.

October

- 5—Jewish Yom Kippur.
- 10—Harvest Moon.
- 12—Columbus Day.
- 27—Navy Day.
- 31—Halloween.

November

- 1—All Saint's Day.
- 2—All Soul's Day.
- 5—Election Day, some states.
- 9—Hunter's Moon.
- 10—Marine Corps Day.
- 11—Armistice Day.
- 28—Thanksgiving Day.
- 30—St. Andrews.

December

- 1—First Sunday in Advent.
- 8—Immaculate Conception.
- 21—St. Thomas.
- 25—Christmas Day.
- 28—Seabee Day; Holy Innocent's Day.

Random Rhymes

—JOSEPHINE WETZLER

This poetry was written by Josephine Wetzler, of WLS, during "random" moments—on the backs of envelopes, on marketing lists and on a pad of paper kept handy on the kitchen shelf. Nevertheless, most of them have found their way into leading publications and have won national recognition for the author, who in addition to being a writer, is a homemaker and mother.

"BLESS ALL I LOVE"

How often we learn from children
 Lessons profound and deep.
 I gathered a heart full of wisdom
 From a little child's prayer before sleep.
 She was tired, and her eyes were weary,
 The blessing she wanted to say
 Included so many playmates,
 So she said, "Bless all that I love today."
 Bless all that I love! That petition
 Included a circle wide
 As a small child's world, at the end of day
 She gathered them all inside.
 Bless all that I loved! God must have smiled
 At that sleepy little prayer
 And thought, "If all men prayed as this—
 Then love would be everywhere."

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

Each year we buy new trinkets
 To hang on the Christmas tree,
 Silver and crystal baubles
 As beautiful as can be;
 But tucked away in a cardboard box,
 And treasured from year to year,
 Are a few little funny dangles
 That to us are wonderfully dear.
 There's a dusty little angel,
 With one of her bright wings torn;
 We fastened her onto the Christmas tree
 The year that Bobbie was born.
 There's a jovial looking Santa,
 With his reindeers and a sleigh,
 That we tenderly hang on the highest limb
 For one who has gone away.
 Each little fragile treasure—
 Each little crystal bell
 Has a precious memory all its own,
 A fond little story to tell.
 They're fastened with threads of silver,
 With strands that will never break—
 Those bright little Christmas baubles
 That we cherish for old time's sake!

OCTOBER

What shall we keep of this October's glowing
 To warm the dark and wintry months ahead?
 Simply this—the constant knowing
 That life returns to what seems dead—
 Spring, with blue skies and fresh winds blowing,
 With violets stirring in their leafy bed.
 What shall we keep of this bright hour together
 To cheer the lonely days when we're apart?
 Simply this—that time rolls out an endless tether
 That binds with golden links the broken part;
 That love—like Spring—comes on forever
 To quicken life within the waiting heart.

TO MOTHER

Once my youthful world was bounded
 By a circle at your feet,
 Then the lines were stretched and widened
 To the schoolyard and the street,
 But the center of my circle
 Was your tender watchful care
 And when storms or darkness gathered
 My footsteps led me there.
 Far horizons called and claimed me
 But they kept us not apart
 For an ever open highroad
 Was the pathway to your heart,
 And although the circle widens
 To some distant shining star,
 I know your love will find me
 And your heart will not be far.



Little Genevieve's "Kiddie Korner"

Dear Friends:

Uncle Otto and myself thank you for your nice letters saying how much you enjoyed my Kiddie Korner in the last Almanak. . . . I am happy to know that you sing the songs I wrote down for you. . . . Some of your mamas and daddies have asked if I was going to have more songs in the new Almanak, would I write down the notes, too, so the kiddies could learn them on the piano. So, my Uncle Otto said he'd write down the notes for me at the bottom of this letter. I hope all my little pals will learn them and be ready to sing them with me some Saturday night on the Barn Dance.

How do you like the picture Uncle Otto drew of me and my brand new dolly? Her name is WARENDA—and she got that name in my doll-naming contest on the WLS National Barn Dance. Do you think it is a peculiar name? Well, one of my friends, Mrs. George Ewald, who lives in Beloit, Wisconsin, named her WARENDA, because my dolly was born on the day the terrible war ended. Now, don't you think that is a cute name? WAR-END-A?

Now, my Uncle Otto says I should leave room for him to write down two of my songs, so I guess I'd better close for now. Hope you enjoy the Happy-Go-Lucky Almanak, and my Kiddie Korner. Love, Little Genevieve.

I HAD A LITTLE RABBIT

I HAD A LITTLE RABBIT-AND HE HAD A LITTLE TAIL-IT WAS NOTHING BUT A
 LITTLE FUZZY BALL- THE SUN CAME OUT ONE DAY- AND DRIED THOSE HAIRS A-
 WAY- AND NOW HE HAN'T ANY TAIL AT ALL.....

THE FLY AND THE FLEA AND THE FLEA

OH THE FLY AND THE FLEA AND THE FLEA-THEY WERE CAUGHT SO WHAT COULD THEY DO-
 LET US FLEE SAID THE FLY-LET US FLY SAID THE FLEA-SO THEY FLED THRU A FLY IN THE
 FLEA.

Quiz Skids

1. How many members has the Supreme Court of the United States?
2. How many arms has an octopus?
3. How many thieves did All Baba meet in the Arabian Night's tale?
4. How many signs in the zodiac?
5. The amendment to the Constitution that gave nation-wide suffrage to women was the —?

Answers: 1. Nine; 2. Eight; 3. Forty; 4. Twelve; 5. Nineteenth.

Rate of Seeding and Weight of Crops

Crop	Rate of Seeding Per Acre	Weight Per Bushel
Alfalfa	10-12 lbs.	60 lbs.
Barley	1½-2 bu.	48 lbs.
Red Clover	8-10 lbs.	60 lbs.
Alsike Clover	4-6 lbs.	60 lbs.
Sweet Clover	10 lbs.	60 lbs.
Corn—shelled	8-10 lbs.	56 lbs.
Corn—on cob	—	70 lbs.
Bluegrass	15-20 lbs.	14-32 lbs.
Redtop	10-15 lbs.	14-40 lbs.
Timothy	4-10 lbs.	45 lbs.
Lespedeza	20-25 lbs.	25 lbs.
Oats	1½-2 bu.	32 lbs.
Rape	5-8 lbs.	60 lbs.
Rye	1½-2 bu.	56 lbs.
Soybeans—in rows	¾ bu.	60 lbs.
Wheat—winter	1½-2 bu.	60 lbs.
Wheat—spring	1½ bu.	60 lbs.

Home Gardener's Planting Table

Name of Vegetable	Seed Required Per 100 Feet of Row	Distance Between Rows (Hand Culture) Inches	No. Days Before Ready for Use	Approximate Yield Per 100 Feet of Row
Artichokes, Jerusalem	18 roots	24-36	150	10-20
Artichokes, Globe	1 pkt.	36		300 buds
Asparagus	100-120	12-24	2-3 yrs.	75-100 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf	1 quart	18-24	45-65	½-3 bu.
Beans, Pole	1 pint	24-36	50-80	¾-3 bu.
Beets	4 oz.	12-24	95-120	300-400
Broccoli	1 pkt.	24-30	120*	
Brussels Sprouts	¾ oz.	18-36	50-85	100-150 qt.
Cabbage, Early	1 pkt.	18-24	90-100	120-150 lbs.
Cabbage, Midseason	1 pkt.	24-30	100-120	120-150 lbs.
Cabbage, Late	1 pkt.	30-26	100-130	120-150 lbs.
Carrots	1 oz.	12	75-110	1-1½ bu.
Cauliflower	1 pkt.	18-24	100-130	15-40 hds.
Celeriac	200-250	18-24	120-150	
Celery, Early	1 pkt.	18-24	120-130	200 plts.
Celery, Late	1 pkt.	24-42	130-150	200 plts.
Chard	4 oz.	12-24	95-120	1-5 bu.
Chicory, Whitloaf	1 pkt.	18-24	150-180	
Chives	1 pkt.	14-16		
Collards	1 pkt.	18-24		
Corn, Early	1 pint	18-24*	65-90	12-13 doz.
Corn, Late	1 pint	30-36*	75-100	12-13 doz.
Cucumbers	½ oz.	48*	60-80	10 doz.
Eggplant	¼ oz.	18-36	100-140	20-60 lbs.
Endive	1 oz.	12-18	90-130	3-4 bu.
Garlic	1 lb.	14-16		
Horseradish	Cuttings	24-30		
Kale	1 pkt.	18	90-120	5-6 bu.
Kohlrabi	1 pkt.	12	60-80	100-150
Leek	3 oz.	10-12	120-180	200 roots
Lettuce	½ oz.	10-20	60-90	60-100 plts.
Muskmelons	½ oz.	72	120-150	60-180 fruits
Mustard	¼ oz.	14-16	60-90*	
Onions	3 oz.	12	130-150	2-3 bu.
Parsley	1 oz.	12-18	125-160	2-3 bu.
Parsnips	2 oz.	12-18	90-120	1-2 bu.
Peas, Early	1 lb.	18-24	40-80	1-2 bu.
Peas, Late	1 lb.	24-36	65-90	1-2 bu.
Peppers	¼ oz.	12-18	100-140	10-20 doz.
Potatoes, Early	5-6 lbs.	24-30	80-100	1-2 bu.
Potatoes, Late	5-6 lbs.	30-36	100-140	1-2 bu.
Potatoes, Sweet	5 lbs.	42	120-140	2 bu.
Pumpkins	2 oz.	96	100-140	52-30
Radishes	3 oz.	8-12	20-40	75 bun.
Rhubarb	25-30 plts.	36		
Rutabaga	1 oz.	24	90-100	
Salsify	4 oz.	12-18	120-180	
Spinach	4 oz.	12-18	30-60	1-1½ bu.
Squash	4 oz.	36-96	60-80	40-50 fruits
Tomatoes	½ oz.	18-36	100-140	20-60 lbs.
Turnips	2 oz.	12-36	60-120	2-4 bu.

*In hills.

Handy Calculations

To Find the Number of Bushels of Ear Corn in a Crib: Multiply width by length of crib, by depth of corn. This gives you cubic feet of corn. Divide by 2.25, the number of cubic feet in bushels of ear corn, to get number of bushels in the crib. **More Accurate Way:** If cobs are well filled and corn is dry, and well settled in crib, multiply number of cubic feet by 4 and divide by 9. If corn is new corn, and has not settled, divide by 10 instead of 9. If corn is damp and of poor quality, divide by 11.

Round Crib: To measure ear corn, multiply inside diameter by itself and then multiply this result by four-fifths of the depth of the corn. This will give you total cubic feet of corn. Then multiply by 4, and divide by 9 if corn is dry; divide by 10 if it is new and unsettled; divide by 11 if it is damp and of poor quality.

To Find Number of Bushels of Shelled Corn, Small Grain, or Soybeans in a Bin: Multiply width by length by depth to get cubic feet. Multiply this by .8 to get number of bushels.

To measure small grain, shelled corn or soybeans, find cubic feet as above and multiply by .8.

2½ cubic feet of ear corn = 1 bushel.

1¼ cubic feet of shelled corn, soybeans, small grain = 1 bushel.

Grass or legumes give 1½ to 2½ times more silage per cubic foot than corn silage.

Valuing Corn Silage: One ton of good alfalfa or clover hay is equal in feeding value to about three tons of good corn silage. If hay is worth \$15 a ton, corn silage is worth about \$5.

If ears are removed from corn silage, the silage is still about 75% as good, or worth \$3.75 a ton instead of \$5.

To Measure Height of Tree or Building: Set up stick and measure its shadow. Measure length of shadow of tree or building. Length of shadow of tree, times height of stick, divided by length of shadow of stick, equals height of tree, or building.

Example: Stick 6 feet long casts 3-foot shadow. Building shadow is 20 feet long. 20 times 6 equals 120, divided by 3 equals 40. Building is 40 feet high.

To Measure Water in Cistern: Rectangular—multiply height, depth and width in feet, then multiply by 7.5, and this gives you the capacity in gallons. Circular—multiply depth in feet by ½ the diameter squared. Then multiply this total by 3.14 and multiply by 7.5. This gives you the capacity in gallons.

To Find Number of Board Feet in a Log: Subtract 4 inches from the diameter and square the remainder in inches (that is, multiply it by itself). The result will be the number of board feet in a 16-foot log. A 12-foot log would have one-fourth less board feet. A 20-foot log would have one-fourth more, etc.

Globes and Circles: To find diameter of circle, multiply circumference by 0.31831. To find circumference of circle, multiply diameter by 3.1416. To find area of circle, multiply square of diameter by 0.7854. To find surface of a ball, multiply square of diameter by 3.1416. To find cubic inches in a ball, multiply cube of diameter by 0.5236.

Miscellaneous: Doubling the diameter of a pipe increases its capacity four times. One ton of coal is equal to two cords of wood for steam purposes. A cubic foot of water contains 7½ gallons, 1,728 cubic inches, and weighs 62½ pounds. 100 pounds of nails make a keg. A square acre measures 208.71 feet on each side.

Whiz Quiz

- How many quarts in a common U. S. bushel?
- How many acres are there in a 15-foot strip 1 mile long?
- How many dozen in a gross?
- How many ounces in a pound (avoirdupois)?
- In order of entry into the Union, Arizona is the —th state?
- How many years are 10 less than man's allotted span of life?
- At what degree Fahrenheit does pure water boil at sea level?
- How many barrels will a cistern 10 feet in diameter and nine feet deep hold?

Answers: 1. Thirty-two; 2. 1.815 acres; 3. Twelve; 4. Sixteen; 5. Forty-eight; 6. Sixty; 7. Two hundred twelve; 8. One hundred sixty-eight.

Best Poultry Market Days for 1946

For the benefit of poultry producers we give this schedule of Hebrew holidays for 1946:

PURIM—March 17. Best market days, March 13-15. Demand chiefly for fancy fowls and hen turkeys. Not much extra demand for this holiday.

PASSOVER—April 16-17. Best market days, April 10-12. Demand chiefly for fancy fowls, capons, hen turkeys and ducks.

LAST PASSOVER—April 22-23. Best market days, April 17-19. Prime quality of all kinds wanted.

FEAST OF WEEKS—June 5-6. Best market days, May 31 and June 3. Not much extra demand for this holiday.

NEW YEAR'S—September 26-27. Best market days, September 23-24. Demand chiefly for fancy fat fowls, hen turkeys, ducks, geese and squabs.

DAY OF ATONEMENT—October 5. Best market days, October 1-3. Demand chiefly for all prime stock, especially chickens and fowls.

FEAST OF TABERNACLES—October 10-11. Best market days October 7-8. Demand chiefly for ducks, fowls, fat geese, squabs and hen turkeys.

REJOICING OF THE LAW—October 17-18. Best market days, October 14-15. Prime stock of all kinds wanted for this holiday.

CHANNUKAH—December 18. Best market days, December 13 & 16. Not much extra demand for this holiday.

STATE NAMES

Name	Means	Nickname
Illinois	Men	Sucker or Prairie
Indiana	Land of Indians	Hoosier
Iowa	Sleepy Waters	Hawkeye
Michigan	Great Water	Wolverine
Ohio	Great	Buckeye
Wisconsin	Meeting of Rivers	Badger

STATE MOTTOES

Illinois: State Sovereignty—National Union.
 Indiana: The Crossroads of America.
 Michigan: If Thou Seekest a Beautiful Peninsula, Behold It Here.
 Iowa: Our Liberties We Prize.
 Ohio: Government Within a Government.
 Wisconsin: Forward.

DATES OF STATES ENTERING THE UNION

Illinois	December 3, 1818
Indiana	December 11, 1816
Iowa	December 28, 1846
Michigan	January 26, 1837
Ohio	March 1, 1803
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848

STATE FLOWERS

Illinois	Violet
Indiana	Zinnia
Iowa	Wild Rose
Michigan	Apple Blossom
Ohio	Scarlet Carnation
Wisconsin	Violet

STATE BIRDS

Illinois	Cardinal
Indiana	Eastern Cardinal
Iowa	Eastern Goldfinch
Michigan	Robin
Ohio	House Wren
Wisconsin	Robin

MEANING OF THE COLORS OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

White signifies Purity and Innocence.
 Red signifies Hardiness and Valor.
 Blue signifies Vigilance, Perseverance and Justice.

These meanings of the colors were defined by the Continental Congress, June 20, 1782, at the time they adopted a report describing the design for the Great Seal of the United States.

How Many Grains Do You Weigh?

(Tables of Facts on Weights and Measures)

- Troy Weight**—24 grains = 1 pwt.; 20 pwts. = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound. Used for weighing gold, silver and jewels.
- Apothecaries' Weight**—20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound. The ounce and pound in this are the same as in Troy Weight.
- Avoirdupois Weight**—27-11/32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 100 pounds = 1 cwt.; 2,000 pounds = 1 short ton; 2,240 pounds = 1 long ton.
 1 oz. Troy = 480 grains; 1 oz. Avoirdupois = 437½ grains.
 1 lb. Troy = 5,760 grains; 1 lb. Avoirdupois = 7,000 grains.
- Dry Measure**—2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.
- Liquid Measure**—4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead. Barrels and hogsheads vary in size.
- Circular Measure**—60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 90 degrees = 1 quadrant; 4 quadrants = 12 signs, or 360 degrees = circle.
- Long Measure**—12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 stat. mile; 3 miles = 1 league.
- Mariners' Measure**—6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 stat. mile; 6,085 feet = 1 naut. mile.
- Miscellaneous**—4 inches = 1 hand; 18 inches = 1 cubit; 21.8 inches = 1 Bible cubit; 2½ feet = 1 military pace.
- Square Measure**—144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot; 9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard; 30¼ sq. yards = 1 sq. rod; 40 sq. rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 sq. mile.
- Surveyors' Measure**—7.92 inches = 1 link; 25 links = 1 rod; 4 rods = 1 chain; 10 sq. chains or 160 sq. rods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 sq. mile or section; 36 sq. miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.
- Cubic Measure**—1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard; 2,150.42 cubic inches = 1 standard bushel; 231 cubic inches = 1 standard gallon; 1 cubic foot = about four-fifths of a bushel; 128 cubic feet = 1 cord (wood); 40 cubic feet = 1 ton.

"YOUR EATS" MEASURES

- 4½ cups coffee = 1 pound
- 8 to 10 average eggs = 1 pound
- 2 cups butter = 1 pound
- 1 square chocolate = 1 ounce
- 2 cups raisins = 1 pound
- 40-50 drops = 1 teaspoon
- 3 cups pastry, bread or graham flour = 1 pound
- 2 cups lard = 1 pound
- 3 teaspoons = 1 tablespoon
- 2 cups = 1 pint
- 2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce
- 16 tablespoons = 1 cup
- ¾ cups whole wheat flour = 1 pound
- 3 cups corn meal = 1 pound
- 2 cups of granulated sugar = 1 pound
- 2½ cups brown sugar = 1 pound
- ¾ cups rolled oats = 1 pound

Decimal Equivalents

$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	.015625	$\frac{17}{32}$	.53125
$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{32}$	.03125	$\frac{9}{16}$	.5625
$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{5}{32}$	.046875	$\frac{5}{8}$	.625
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{32}$	.0625	$\frac{11}{16}$	.6875
$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{9}{32}$	.078125	$\frac{3}{4}$	.75
$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{11}{32}$	.09375	$\frac{7}{8}$	.875
$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{13}{32}$	.109375	$\frac{15}{16}$	.9375
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{15}{32}$	.125	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{17}{32}$	.140625		
$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{19}{32}$	.15625		
$\frac{11}{16}$	$\frac{21}{32}$	.171875		
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{23}{32}$	.1875		
$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{25}{32}$	.203125		
$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{27}{32}$	.21875		
$\frac{15}{16}$	$\frac{29}{32}$	.234375		
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{31}{32}$	.25		
$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{33}{32}$	.265625		
$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{35}{32}$	.28125		
$\frac{11}{16}$	$\frac{37}{32}$	.296875		
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{39}{32}$	.3125		
$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{41}{32}$	.328125		
$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{43}{32}$	.34375		
$\frac{15}{16}$	$\frac{45}{32}$	.359375		
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{47}{32}$	.375		
$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{49}{32}$	.390625		
$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{51}{32}$	.40625		
$\frac{11}{16}$	$\frac{53}{32}$	.421875		
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{55}{32}$	.4375		
$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{57}{32}$	.453125		
$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{59}{32}$	.46875		
$\frac{15}{16}$	$\frac{61}{32}$	.484375		
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{63}{32}$	.5		

Metric Equivalents

Approximate Metric Equivalents

- 1 decimeter = 4 inches.
- 1 meter = 1.1 yards.
- 1 kilometer = ¾ of a mile.
- 1 hektar = 2½ acres.
- 1 stere or cubic meter = ¼ cord.
- 1 liter = 1.06 quarts liquid = 0.9 quart dry.
- 1 hektoliter = 2½ bushels.
- 1 kilogram = 2-1/5 pounds.
- 1 metric ton = 2,200 pounds.

Linear Measure

- 1 centimeter = 0.3937 inch; 1 inch = 2.54 centimeters.
- 1 decimeter = 3.937 inches = 0.328 foot; 1 foot = 3.048 decimeters.
- 1 meter = 39.37 inches = 1.0936 yards; 1 yard = 0.9144 meter.
- 1 dekameter = 1.9884 rods; 1 rod = 0.5029 dekameter.
- 1 kilometer = 0.62137 mile; 1 mile = 1.6093 kilometers.

Weights

- 1 gram = 0.03527 ounce; 1 ounce = 28.35 grams.
- 1 kilogram = 2.2046 pounds; 1 pound = 0.4536 kilogram.
- 1 metric ton = 1.1023 English tons; 1 English ton = 0.9072 metric ton.

Square Measure

- 1 sq. centimeter = 0.1550 sq. inches; 1 sq. inch = 6.452 sq. centimeters.
- 1 sq. decimeter = 0.1076 sq. foot; 1 sq. foot = 9.2903 sq. decimeters.
- 1 sq. meter = 1.196 sq. yards; 1 sq. yard = 0.8361 sq. meter.
- 1 are = 3.954 sq. rods; 1 sq. rod = 0.2529 are.
- 1 hektar = 2.47 acres; 1 acre = 0.4047 hektar.
- 1 sq. kilometer = 0.386 sq. mile; 1 sq. mile = 2.59 sq. kilometers.

Measure of Volume

- 1 cu. centimeter = 0.061 cu. inch; 1 cu. inch = 16.39 cu. centimeters.
- 1 cu. decimeter = 0.0353 cu. foot; 1 cu. foot = 28.317 cu. decimeters.
- 1 cu. meter = 1.308 cu. yards = 0.2759 cord; 1 cu. yard = 0.7646 cu. meter.
- 1 stere = 0.2759 cord = 1.308 cu. yards; 1 cord = 3.624 steres.
- 1 liter = 0.908 qt. dry = 1.0567 qt. liquid; 1 qt. dry = 1.101 liters; 1 qt. liquid = 0.9463 liter.
- 1 dekaliter = 2.6417 gallons = 0.135 peck; 1 gallon = 0.3785 dekaliter; 1 peck = 0.881 dekaliter.
- 1 hektoliter = 2.8375 bushels; 1 bushel = 0.3524 hektoliter.

RISE & FALL OF GRAIN, LIVESTOCK PRICES

(Courtesy Chicago Board of Trade)

WHEAT

CASH PRICES — CHICAGO

Year	Lowest Months	Range for Entire Year	Highest Months
1870	April	73¼ to 1 13½	July
1871	August	99½ to 1 32	Feb., Apr., Sept.
1872	November	1 01 to 1 61	August
1873	September	89 to 1 46	July
1874	October	81½ to 1 28	April
1875	February	83¼ to 1 30½	August
1876	July	83 to 1 26¾	December
1877	August	1 01½ to 1 76½	May
1878	October	77 to 1 14	April
1879	January	81½ to 1 33½	December
1880	August	86½ to 1 32	January
1881	January	95½ to 1 43¼	October
1882	December	81½ to 1 40	April, May
1883	October	90 to 1 13½	June
1884	December	89 to 96	February
1885	March	73¾ to 91¾	April
1886	October	69¾ to 84¾	January
1887	August	66¾ to 94¾	June
1888	April	71½ to 2 00	September
1889	June	75½ to 1 08¾	February
1890	February	74¼ to 1 08¼	August
1891	July	84¾ to 1 14	April
1892	October	69¼ to 91¼	February
1893	July	54¾ to 85	April
1894	July	50¾ to 63¾	April
1895	January	48¾ to 81½	May
1896	August	53 to 94¾	November
1897	April	66½ to 1 06	December
1898	October	62 to 1 85	May
1899	December	64 to 79½	June
1900	January	61½ to 87¼	June
1901	July	63½ to 79½	December
1902	October	67½ to 95	September
1903	March	70¼ to 93	September
1904	January	81¼ to 1 22	Sept., Oct., Dec.
1905	August	77½ to 1 24	February
1906	Aug., Sept.	69¾ to 94¾	May
1907	January	71 to 1 22	October
1908	July	84½ to 1 11	May
1909	August	99¼ to 1 60	June
1910	November	89½ to 1 29½	July
1911	April	83¼ to 1 17	October
1912	Nov., Dec.	85 to 1 22	April, May
1913	October	80¾ to 1 15½	January
1914	July	77¼ to 1 33	September
1915	August	98 to 1 68	February
1916	June	98¼ to 2 02	October
1917	February	51½ to 3 45	May
1918	Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May	2 17 to 2 42	December
1919	August	2 21 to 3 50	December
1920	November	1 58 to 3 50	January
1921	November	1 00½ to 2 06¾	January
1922	Aug., Sept.	1 00 to 1 73	May
1923	July	96½ to 1 38	March
1924	March	1 02 to 1 91	December
1925	April	1 35¼ to 2 20½	January
1926	September	1 30 to 1 94	January
1927	October	1 21¼ to 1 58	May
1928	August	1 06½ to 2 15	April
1929	May	98 to 1 48	February
1930	November	71¾ to 1 29	January
1931	August	45 to 84¾	May
1932	December	44½ to 70½	January
1933	January	45 to 1 17¾	July
1934	April	75½ to 1 16¼	December
1935	July	81 to 1 31	October
1936	June	90½ to 1 44¾	December
1937	November	92 to 1 51	April
1938	August	59½ to 1 16	February
1939	July	59 to 1 10	September
1940	August	69¾ to 1 16	April
1941	February	85 to 1 28¼	December
1942	February	1 07 to 1 42¾	December
1943	January	1 43 to 1 74¾	December
1944	July	1 53 to 1 73½	January

LOW—44½¢, Dec., 1932 HIGH—\$3.50, Aug., 1919; Nov., 1920

CORN

CASH PRICES — CHICAGO

Year	Lowest Months	Range for Entire Year	Highest Months
1871	December	39½ to 56½	March, May
1872	December	29½ to 48¾	May
1873	October	27 to 54¼	December
1874	June	49 to 86	September
1875	January	45½ to 76½	May, July
1876	December	38¾ to 49	May
1877	February	37¾ to 53	April
1878	March	29¾ to 43¾	March
1879	December	29¾ to 49	October
1880	January	31½ to 43¾	November
1881	April	35¾ to 76¾	October
1882	February	49 to 81½	October
1883	December	46 to 70	July
1884	October	34½ to 87	January
1885	December	34½ to 49	September
1886	January	33¾ to 45	April, May
1887	October	33 to 51½	July
1888	February	33½ to 60	December
1889	December	29¼ to 60	May
1890	December	27¼ to 54¼	November
1891	February	39½ to 80	November
1892	December	37½ to 1 00	May
1893	January	34¾ to 44¾	May
1894	December	33¾ to 59½	August
1895	February	24¾ to 54¾	May
1896	December	19½ to 30¾	May
1897	September	21¾ to 32¾	April
1898	Jan., Feb.	26 to 38	August
1899	January	30 to 38¼	December
1900	December	30½ to 49½	January
1901	January	36 to 66¾	November
1902	January	43¼ to 88	December
1903	December	41 to 53	July
1904	December	42¾ to 58¾	July, August
1905	January	42 to 64½	November
1906	Jan., Dec.	39 to 54¾	May
1907	Feb., Mar.	39¾ to 66½	June
1908	January	56½ to 82	October
1909	February	58¼ to 77	May, Sept.
1910	January	45½ to 68	June
1911	December	45½ to 76	January
1912	Jan., Feb.	47½ to 83	November
1913	March	46½ to 78¼	August
1914	December	60 to 86	Aug., Sept.
1915	January	59¾ to 82¼	August
1916	October	69 to 1 11	August
1917	May	93¼ to 2 36	October
1918	January	1 30 to 1 85	August
1919	November	1 22 to 2 10	January
1920	Jan., Feb.	67 to 2 17	July, August
1921	November	42 to 78	May
1922	October	46 to 77½	January
1923	January	69½ to 1 14	December
1924	January	71½ to 35½	October
1925	January	75 to 1 34½	December
1926	November	68 to 87½	January
1927	June, Nov.	67 to 1 16	July
1928	March	83 to 1 15½	August
1929	December	80½ to 1 08¾	May
1930	June	64¼ to 1 05¼	July
1931	December	35¼ to 73	August
1932	October	22 to 40½	January
1933	December	22¾ to 67	January
1934	February	43 to 1 11	July
1935	April	57 to 1 06	December
1936	December	60½ to 1 37	January
1937	January	53¼ to 1 41	August
1938	November	40 to 63½	May
1939	November	40 to 71	January
1940	July	55½ to 78¾	September
1941	December	62 to 88½	May
1942	February	62 to 1 13	September
1943	January	95 to 1 23½	October
1944	November	1 08 to 1 16	Mar., Apr., May

LOW—19½¢, Dec., 1896 HIGH—\$2.17, Jan.-Feb., 1920

HOGS

AVERAGE HOG PRICES PER 100 LBS. IN THE CHICAGO MARKET

Year	Average	Year	Average	Year	Average
1917	\$15.10	1927	\$10.05	1937	\$10.05
1918	17.45	1928	9.30	1938	8.15
1919	17.85	1929	10.20	1939	6.80
1920	14.15	1930	9.50	1940	5.75
1921	8.65	1931	6.20	1941	9.45
1922	9.20	1932	3.85	1942	13.80
1923	7.55	1933	4.00	1943	14.35
1924	8.20	1934	4.75	1944	13.60
1925	11.80	1935	9.25		
1926	12.40	1936	9.85		

LOW—\$3.85, December, 1932 HIGH—\$17.85, July, 1919

BEEF CATTLE

MONTHLY GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES PER 100 LBS. AT CHICAGO

Year	Average	Year	Average
1926	\$ 9.70	1936	\$ 8.85
1927	11.70	1937	11.65
1928	14.05	1938	9.50
1929	13.40	1939	9.80
1930	11.05	1940	10.40
1931	8.10	1941	11.25
1932	6.75	1942	13.85
1933	5.45	1943	15.30
1934	6.75	1944	15.40
1935	10.35		

LOW—\$5.45, February, 1933 HIGH—\$15.40, October, 1944



THE HOME OF PRAIRIE FARMER-WLS

Prairie Farmer-WLS Creed

Our flag—Old Glory—our partner—your flag and mine.

Our Country, where free men keep America American.

Our Church, where righteous people worship, each according to his way.

Our Home, cradle of character, hallowed by motherly love and fatherly devotion.