



de Stolfe
Journal

Candid

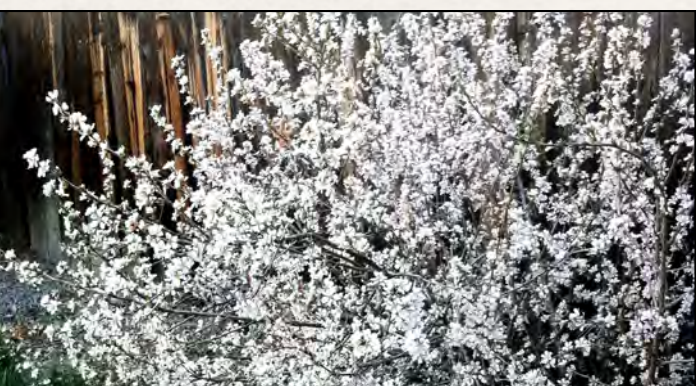
April 2015, Issue 4.4
L'Édition d'Avril, Édition 4,4

International Issue Deux
L'Édition Internationale Deux

April 2015, Issue 4.4

L'Édition d'Avril 2015, Édition 4,4

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“International Issue” «L'Édition Internationale»

Many thanks to [Google Translation](#) for the English to other languages translations! However, please note that the translations are not perfect.

Un grand merci à «[Google Traduction](#)» pour l'anglais vers d'autres langues traductions! Cependant, s'il vous plaît noter que les traductions ne sont pas parfaites.



A blue jay in early April.
Un geai bleu au début Avril.



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May Calendar / Calendrier Pour Mai

- 5.1.15—May Day
- 5.3.15—Hug Your Cat Day
- 5.4.15—May The Fourth Be With You!
- 5.5.15—Cinco de Mayo
- 5.5.15—Teacher's Day
- 5.7.15—National Day of Prayer
- 5.10.15—Mother's Day
- 5.15.15—National Chocolate Chip Day
- 5.18.15—International Museum Day
- 5.25.15—Memorial Day
- 6.2.15—National Bubba Day
- 6.5.15—National Doughnut Day

On the Cover / Sur la Couverture

The cover photo this month is of a crabapple tree with pink flowers across the street from dad's house. Taken in mid April, the crabapple trees in town were blooming, pink ones and the white ones.

La photo de couverture ce mois-ci est d'un pommier à fleurs roses à travers la rue de la maison de papa. Pris à la mi Avril, les pommiers de la ville étaient en fleurs, les roses et les blancs.

Quick News / Rapport Rapide

Palindrome Whirlwind

Like I reported a year ago in this issue about April, now May has a palindrome! A palindrome is a word, line, verse, number, sentence, etc that is the same backwards as it is forwards. Starting the second full week in May and continuing for 10 days, these days in May are palindromes: 5.10.15, 5.11.15, 5.12.15, 5.13.15, 5.14.15, 5.15.15, 5.16.15, 5.17.15, 5.18.15, 5.19.15. The next occurrence of this palindrome will be in June 2016, starting with 6.10.16.

Palindromes

Comme je l'ai signalé il ya un an dans ce numéro à propos de Avril, mai a maintenant un palindrome! Un palindrome est un mot, ligne, verset, le nombre, la phrase, etc qui est la même arrière car ce est vers l'avant. À partir de la deuxième semaine complète de mai et continue pendant 10 jours, les dates de style américain mai sont palindromes. La prochaine apparition de ce palindrome sera en Juin 2016

Eiffel Tower is 126 Years Old

The Eiffel Tower in Paris officially opened on March 31, 1889. This makes the looming French landmark 126 years old! Engineer Alexandre Gustave Eiffel and his company designed and built the tower for the 1889 World's Fair. Initially, the tower received harsh criticism. But now, the tower is the beloved landmark of France, and of Paris especially. The tower is 324 meters (1063 ft) tall, and the structure took about 14 months to construct.

La Tour Eiffel est de 126 Ans

La Tour Eiffel à Paris a officiellement ouvert le 31 Mars 1889. Cela rend le monument français imminente vieille 126 années! Ingénieur Alexandre Gustave Eiffel et son entreprise a conçu et construit la tour pour l'Exposition universelle de 1889. Initialement, la tour a reçu de sévères critiques. Mais maintenant, la tour est l'emblème de la France bien-aimée, et de Paris en particulier. La tour est de 324 mètres de hauteur, et la structure a fallu environ 14 mois pour construire.

Big Ben & Elizabeth Tower

Contrary to popular belief, the famous tower in London is actually called Elizabeth Tower. The name Big Ben is actually the name for the bell in the clock tower. The "clock tower" as it was previously called was renamed in 2012 for the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II (who was crowned on February 6, 1952). The tower was completed in 1858 and the 150th anniversary was May 31, 2009.

Big Ben et La Tour Elizabeth

Contrairement à la croyance populaire, la fameuse tour de Londres est en fait appelé Elizabeth Tower. Le nom de Big Ben est en fait le nom de la cloche de la tour de l'horloge. Le "tour de l'horloge", comme il a été précédemment appelé a été rebaptisé en 2012 pour le jubilé de diamant de la reine Elizabeth II (qui a été couronné le 6 Février, 1952). La tour a été achevée en 1858 et le 150e anniversaire était le 31 mai 2009.

World's Fair in Milan

In a long history of fairs around the world, the next fair just started on May 1 in Milan, Italy! The fair runs to October 31, 2015. Milan last hosted the World's Fair in 1906. The theme for the current expo is "Feeding the planet, energy for life". While the fair is not always every year, usually a fair exists every two or three years somewhere in the world. www.expo2015.org



Exposition Universelle à Milan

Dans une longue histoire de foires à travers le monde, la prochaine équitable, juste débuté le 1er mai à Milan, en Italie! Les justes pistes à 31 Octobre, 2015. Milan dernière accueilli l'Exposition universelle en 1906. Le thème de l'expo actuelle est «Nourrir la planète, énergie pour la vie". Alors que la foire est pas toujours chaque année, habituellement une foire existe tous les deux ou trois ans, quelque part dans le monde. www.expo2015.org

Psalm 8:1-9

To the Chief Musician; set to a Philistine lute, or [possibly] to a particular Hittite tune. A Psalm of David.

1 O Lord, our Lord, how excellent (majestic and glorious) is Your name in all the earth! You have set Your glory on [or above] the heavens.

2 Out of the mouths of babes and unweaned infants You have established strength because of Your foes, that You might silence the enemy and the avenger.

3 When I view and consider Your heavens, the work of Your fingers, the moon and the

stars, which You have ordained and established,

4 What is man that You are mindful of him, and the son of [earthborn] man that You care for him?

5 Yet You have made him but a little lower than God [or heavenly beings], and You have crowned him with glory and honor.

6 You made him to have dominion over the works of Your hands; You have put all things under his feet:

7 All sheep and oxen, yes, and the beasts of the field,

8 The birds of the air, and the fish of the sea, and whatever passes along the paths of the seas.

9 O Lord, our Lord, how excellent (majestic and glorious) is Your name in all the earth!

I read this as part of my devotional one day this month and thought this was a nice overall happy chapter to repeat! Any time we need a lift from being down, angry, sad, disgruntled, blah, or whatever other mood that is not constructive, praise to God can only reciprocate to changing your mood! In addition, direct praise to God will immediately get God's attention to have your prayers and discussions with Him heard!

Local News / Rappports Locaux

In English only / En anglais seulement

April Facebook Posts

Note: These are only a curated selection of my favorite posts.

April 1

Today is “Don’t Be A Fool Day”. In other words, don’t be a stupid moron who likes/wants to play pranks on other people just to get a laugh! Acting like that degrades yourself and shows that you cannot be trusted! Don’t be an idiot!

April 1

Look what Google had today?! Guess where this is. To start, this is somewhere in Lubbock. You will need to give the cross streets to answer correctly. [See lower right]

April 4

Clues as to what I’m making? Note: these are a more rustic version. [See lower right]

April 5

Easter lunch!
— at Rudy’s “Country Store” and Bar-B-Q.

April 7

Any guesses as to what I’m making? [See lower right]

April 9 at 5:10pm

Interesting. Having a light flurry of snow.

April 11

Hello all! Time for an update. I have been approved to do another summer in Leadville working at the same museum as last summer! This will run from mid May to mid October....

April 16 at 5:58pm

Just nuts!



Leadville, Continued

I spent summer 2014 in Leadville working at a museum there. (My Journals last summer report all about it.) I had the availability to return again the next summer. Well here it is, the next summer, and I am happy to report that I’ll be returning to Leadville for another summer at the same museum. This is a sort of picking up where I left off and finishing some projects and starting others. I start in mid May. I’ll have more information about this summer’s work and further future plans beyond this job come the May issue.

Lubbock Teaching

Like in past years, I will be once again going to Lubbock in mid July to teach classes for the Summer Youth Classes. It’ll be nearly the same as last year where I am teaching classes at the NRHC and at the ICC. More to come in future issues.

Spring Once Again

This plant is called Basket of Gold. I planted it spring 2013 as clearance plants from Lowe’s (4). (Anyone who is a savvy shopper at Lowe’s knows exactly what I mean!) They were past blooming in 2013, but came up nicely in 2014 and now, here they are in spring 2015! I had other plants

planted here, but I don’t need them anymore! (There are other plants on the other sides of the spruce, though.)



April’s Blood Moon

For the third time within one year, the world had a third blood moon early in the morning of April 4, 2015. Blood moons happen in a tetrad (meaning a group of 4), and the last blood

moon of this tetrad will be in the early morning of September 28, 2015. Throughout history, tetrads of blood moons occurred. In this instance, all four of the blood moons, and a solar eclipse in March, were on Jewish feast days.

Recent Bakings

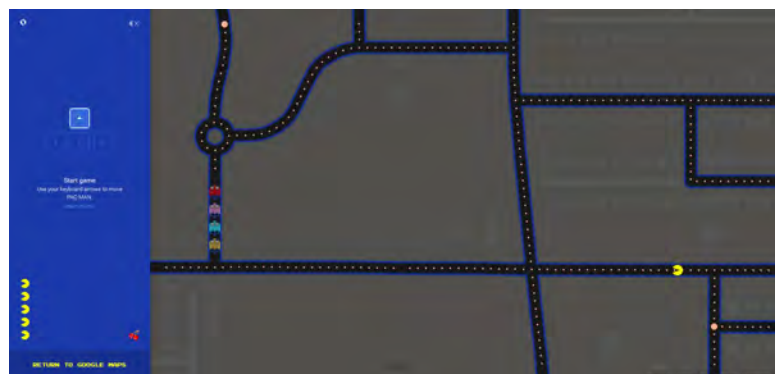
In April, I made rustic hot cross buns for Easter (minus the frosting), and I later made macadamia nut white chip cookies by request from a neighbor.



Pac-Man On The Road

Around Easter in early April, Google had a neat little feature where when you went to their maps, you can convert most anywhere on the map into a Pac-Man game! Normally when you use Google maps, you can choose between a road map view (you know, lines) and an aerial photo view. But for a short number of days, Google had the third option for playing the game. To the right shows the game and the normal view of the map.

These maps show the cross streets of 34th Street and Milwaukee Avenue in Lubbock, just a few blocks to the west from where I lived.



Geography of Island Countries / Géographie des Pays Insulaires

Caribbean / Les Caraïbes

Across the globe, many islands exist. Many are colonies or territories or possessions, while others are independent nations. Several pages in this edition exist to highlight the many known and lesser known countries that are islands. I will not include every island nor provide map scales. For more information, simply use Google. Let us not dismiss geography!

Google Maps is an excellent resource for finding countries!
www.google.com/maps

Partout dans le monde, de nombreuses îles existent. Beaucoup sont colonies ou territoires ou possessions, tandis que d'autres sont des nations indépendantes. Plusieurs pages dans cette édition existent pour mettre en évidence les nombreux pays connus et moins connus qui sont des îles. Je ne vais pas inclure chaque île, ni fournir des échelles de carte. Pour plus d'informations, simplement d'utilisation de Google. Ne nous laissons pas rejeter la géographie!
Google Maps est une excellente ressource pour trouver des pays!
www.google.com/maps



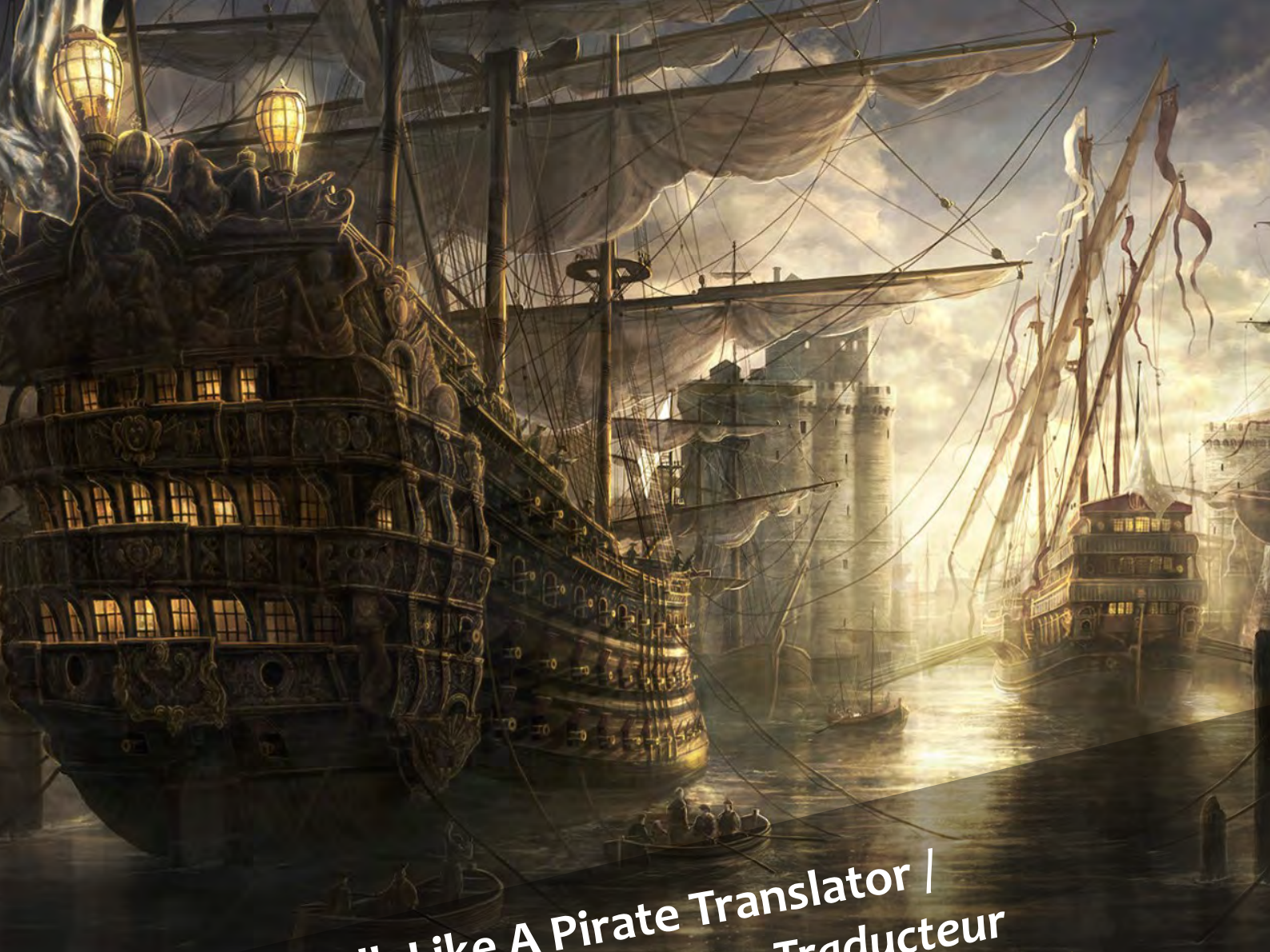
Geography of Island Countries / Géographie des Pays Insulaires

North Atlantic / l'Atlantique Nord



Mediterranean / La Méditerranée



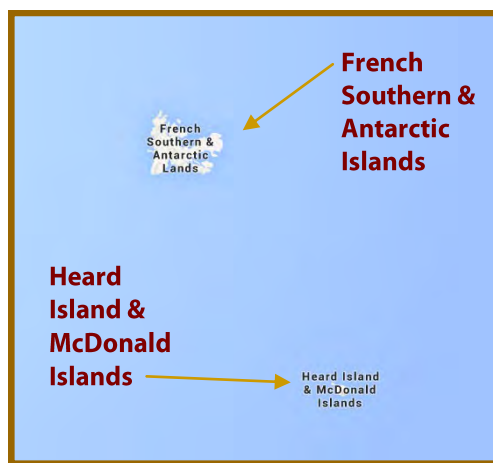
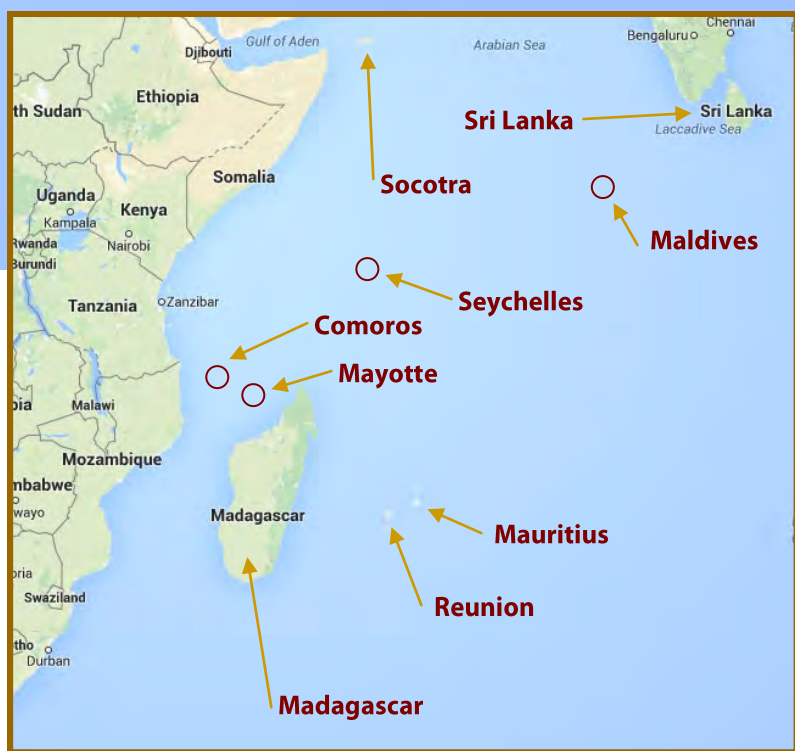


Talk Like A Pirate Translator /
Parlez Comme un Pirate Traducteur
www.talklikeapirate.com/translator.html



Geography of Island Countries / Géographie des Pays Insulaires

SE Asia and Indian Ocean / Asie du Sud et de l'océan Indien



Geography of Island Countries / Géographie des Pays Insulaires

Pacific Ocean / l'Océan Pacifique



Unusual World Rankings / Classements Insolites du Monde

www.swifty.com/lifestyle/13409/27-of-the-worlds-weirdest-country-rankings#slide/0/0

- **Most educated country:** Canada. 50% of its people have education beyond a secondary level.
- **Most time zones:** France. Including overseas territories, France covers 12 time zones.
- **Most diverse country:** India. India is one of the most diverse countries culturally, climatically, religiously, linguistically, racially, ethnically, and economically, among other ways.
- **Produces the most oxygen naturally:** Russia. About 25 percent of the world's forests are located in Siberia, which makes Russia the largest converter of carbon dioxide into breathable oxygen of any country in the world.
- **Land of the not so free:** United States. The US has the most citizens locked up in jail than any other country, 25 percent of the world's incarcerated population.
- **Country being in all four hemispheres:** Kiribati. Because the island nation is comprised of a bunch of small islands spread across the Pacific Ocean, it has territory in each hemisphere, the only country to be in all four.
- **Most lakes:** Canada. Canada has over 3 million lakes, over 60 percent of the world's lakes.
- **More sheep than people:** Falkland Islands (part of UK). 3,000 people and about half a million sheep live in the Falkland Islands!
- **Most desert:** Libya. The country of Libya is 99% desert.
- **Most coral roads:** Guam. Guam doesn't have any natural sand, a main ingredient in making asphalt. Instead of importing sand, the country substitutes ground coral.
- **Least openly affectionate country:** United Arab Emirates. Public displays of affection are illegal.
- **Least densely populated:** Mongolia. Just four people per square mile.
- **Most densely populated:** Hong Kong. Mong Kok district has 340,000 people per square mile.
- **Fewest rivers:** Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has no flowing water at all within its borders.
- **Pays le plus instruits:** Canada. 50% de ses habitants ont fait des études au-delà d'un niveau secondaire.
- **La plupart des fuseaux horaires:** France. Y compris les territoires d'outre-mer, la France couvre 12 fuseaux horaires.
- **Le pays le plus diversifié:** Inde. L'Inde est l'un des pays les plus divers sur le plan culturel, climatiquement, religieusement, linguistique, racial, ethnique et économique, entre autres moyens.
- **Produit le plus d'oxygène naturellement:** la Russie. Environ 25 pour cent des forêts du monde sont situés en Sibérie, ce qui fait de la Russie le plus grand convertisseur de dioxyde de carbone en oxygène respirable de tout pays dans le monde.
- **"Land of the not so free":** États-Unis. Les Etats-Unis a le plus de citoyens enfermés en prison que tout autre pays, 25 pour cent de la population carcérale du monde.
- **Pays étant dans les quatre hémisphères:** Kiribati. Parce que la nation d'île est composée d'un groupe de petites îles réparties sur l'océan Pacifique, il a territoire dans chaque hémisphère, le seul pays à être dans les quatre.
- **La plupart des lacs:** le Canada. Le Canada compte plus de 3 millions de lacs, plus de 60 pour cent des lacs de la planète.
- **Plus de moutons que de personnes:** îles Falkland (Partie du Royaume-Uni). 3.000 personnes et environ un demi-million de moutons vivent dans les îles Falkland!
- **La plupart désert:** la Libye. Le pays de la Libye est de 99% désert.
- **La plupart des routes de corail:** Guam. Guam n'a pas de sable naturel, un ingrédient principal dans la fabrication de l'asphalte. Au lieu d'importer du sable, le pays se substitue sol corail.
- **Moins ouvertement affectueux pays:** Émirats arabes unis. Démonstrations publiques d'affection sont illégales.
- **Le moins densément peuplé:** la Mongolie. Seulement quatre personnes par mile carré.
- **La plus densément peuplée:** Hong Kong. District de Mong Kok a 340 000 personnes par mile carré.
- **Moins de rivières:** l'Arabie saoudite. L'Arabie saoudite a pas d'eau qui coule du tout l'intérieur de ses frontières.

Uh, Help? / Euh, Aider?

No, this is not an intersection nightmare! This is actually a sculpture! The *Traffic Light Tree* was made by French sculptor Pierre Vivant as part of a competition by the Public Art Commissions Agency. This sculpture is located on a roundabout near Canary Wharf in a financial district in London. The sculpture is 8 meters tall (about 26') and contains 75 traffic light units that are controlled by a computer. The artist states, "The sculpture imitates the natural landscape of the adjacent London Plane Trees, while the changing pattern of the lights reveals and reflects the never ending rhythm of the surrounding domestic, financial and commercial activities."

Non, ce ne est pas un cauchemar d'intersection! Ceci est en fait une sculpture! Traffic Light Tree a été faite par le sculpteur français Pierre Vivant dans le cadre d'une compétition par les commissions Agence art public. Cette sculpture est situé sur un rond-point près de Canary Wharf dans un quartier financier de Londres. La sculpture est de 8 mètres de haut (environ 26') et contient 75 unités de feux de circulation qui sont contrôlées par un ordinateur. Les Etats artiste, «La sculpture imite le paysage naturel de la London adjacente platanes, tandis que le modèle changeant des lumières révèle et reflète le rythme sans fin des activités domestiques, commerciales et financières environnantes.»

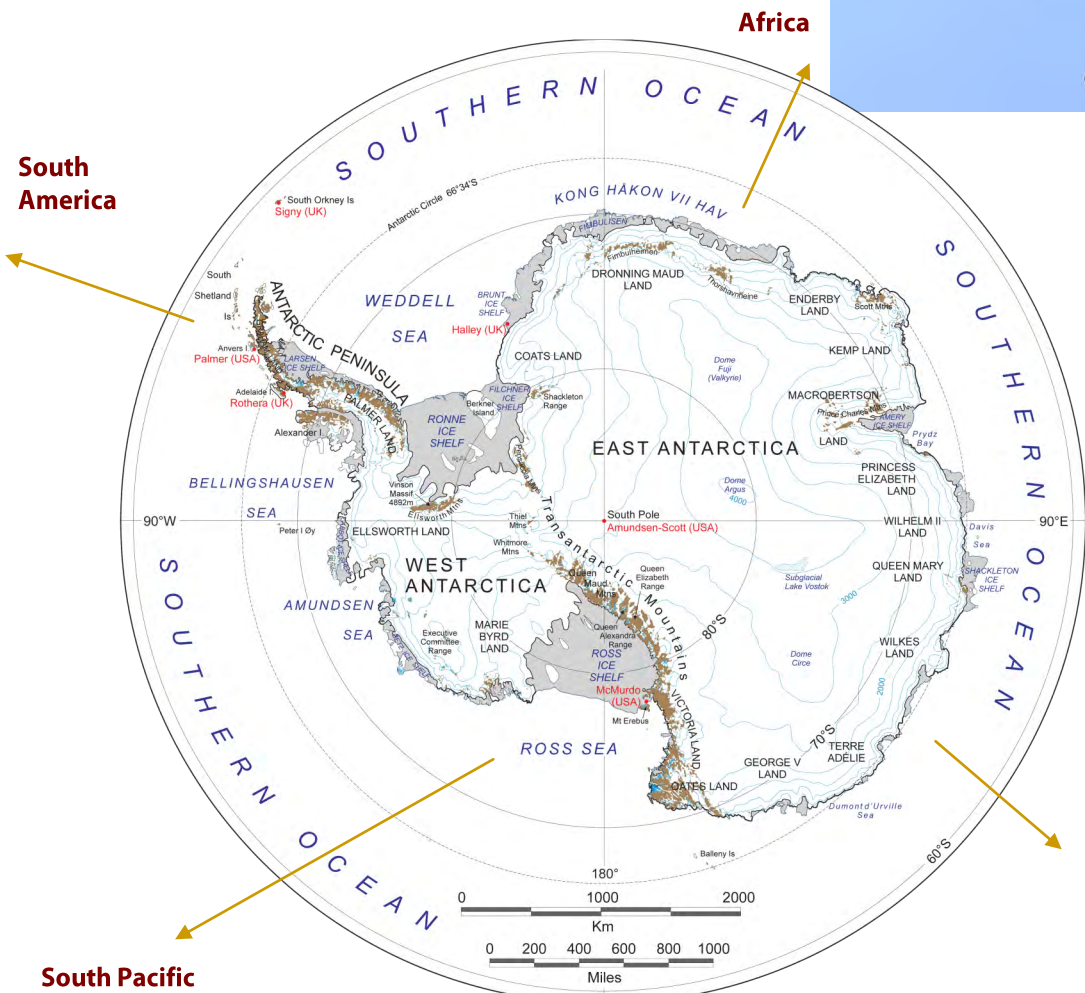
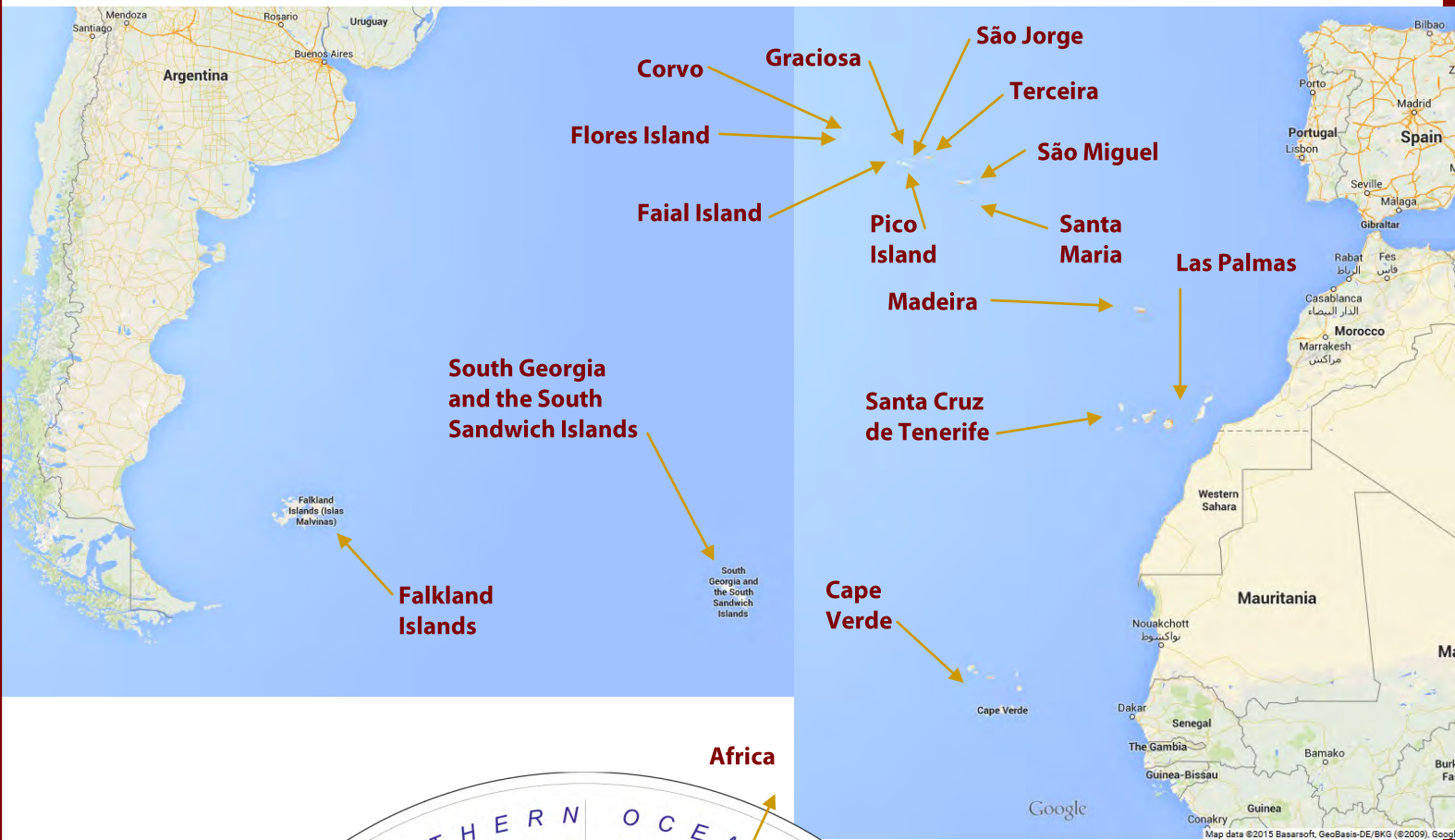
Read more / En savoir plus: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traffic_Light_tree

Video: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Traffic_Light_Tree_from_southeast_in_June_2014_2.ogg



Geography of Island Countries / Géographie des Pays Insulaires

Other Islands of Note / Autres Îles d'Intérêt



English Linguistics / Anglais Linguistique

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z... &?

Yes, & is the 27th letter of the alphabet! But why do we teach that there are only 26 letters in the alphabet?? That's because languages change from century to century and continually evolve. English as we know it today is way different than it was even when the United States purchased the Louisiana territory from France! (And for those lacking in their remembrance of their assumed teaching of US history, the United States with then president Thomas Jefferson purchase the Louisiana Territory in 1803 from Napoleon Bonaparte.) Here is a brief history of letters that are no longer in our alphabet.

&

This letter was used long before the actual word “ampersand” was even created. The & literally means “and”, just how we use it today. However, & was simply called “and”, that was the actual word for the letter, just like we would say dee for D. At the end of the 1800s, children were taught the alphabet from a to z with the addition of “and per se and” on the end. Per se means “by itself” in Latin, and so the phrase is literally “and by itself, and”. With people’s laziness (or inability) to pronounce words correctly, the “and per se and” slurred together to say as “andpersand” or now as “ampersand”. The actual look of the letter comes as a derivation of the French word *et* (just like with *et cetera*, meaning “and so on”). If you look at the bottom, you can see various forms of the ampersand, with some of them actually looking like a connected *et*. Eventually, the letter was apparently dropped, probably for simplicity or possibly because it fell out of vogue to include.

“Alphabet”

The word alphabet means a standard set of characters used in a language, and it represents the set of sounds used in a language. In English today, the alphabet is A through Z. The word alphabet however is actually Greek! They are the first two letters of the Greek alphabet (called ἀλφάβητος (alphabētos)), Alpha (α) and Beta (β). Then the word came to English by way of Latin, called Alphabetum. However, the Greek letters actually came from the earlier Phoenician language, with Alpha (𐤀) meaning ox and Beta (𐤁) meaning house (or measuring tool dividers).



Preface:

The English language came to the United States from England. Of that, we are quite aware. However, the English people previously came from different parts of now Germany, the Angles and the Saxons. Their new territory in Britain came to be known as Angle-land, and eventually as England. Their alphabet, called a futhorc, contained letters—or more correctly, runes—is what we now call Old English and had a whole slew of characters now no longer used. (This futhorc is a whole other article not to be included here.) Christian missionaries went to Britain and brought their use of Latin. Over time, Old English runes were dropped or replaced with Latin characters, or letters. Here are a few of the characters in English that are no longer used as they once were.

Thorn, or Þorn

Thorn (Þ, þ) is an Old English rune with the sound of th (as in then, this, that, though). However, using thorn became difficult as time progressed for various reasons and the Greek letter Y eventually replaced thorn. So the word þen, eventually became yen, and later became then. Likewise the word þe became ye, which became the. When you see things like “ye olde shoppe”, it is literally “the old shop”.

Wynn, or ƿynn

Wynn (ƿ, ƿ) is a rune that sounds like today’s w, as in waffle. However, with Latin replacing the Old English runes, transferring this sound had some issues. Latin did not have a sound for wynn. One popular idea was to use uu, but Latin didn’t have that letter either, so they substituted vv. Eventually, the two letters stuck together to form w, even though this letter is called “double u”, not double v!

Ash, or Æsc

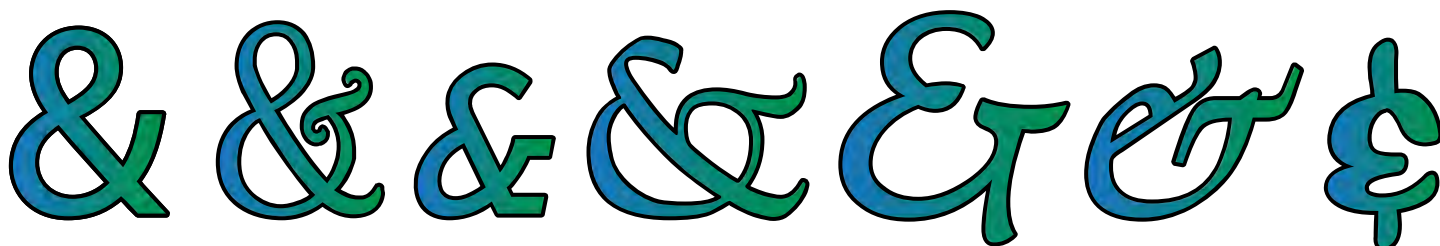
Ash (Æ, æ) is still often seen today in certain words, especially used with British texts, like with the word archæology or encyclopædia. Modern use of this letter typically substitutes ae, or in some cases drops the a. While this is wrong, previous means to use the letter, like with typewriters, proved too costly to include until recently. With the digital age, adding foreign characters, accented characters, even whole other languages and alphabets, is now much easier!

Ethel, or ƒedal

Similar to ash, ethel (ƒ, ƒ) had the same problem about its use. This rune was found in words like subpœna (subpoena), fœtus (fetus), and fœderal (federal).

Long S

Long s (ſ) is an early version of a lower case s. While resembling a faint f, the long s was used in addition to a lowercase s based on a long, complicated set of rules for its use. You can see this character in the title of Paradise Loft (Paradise Lost). You can also see the long s in the word Congreſs (Congress) in the US Bill of Rights (where in this case, it looks a lot like the math symbol, integral ∫).



Normal Things in Dubai / Observations Normales à Dubaï

See more: www.mosthappy.com/article/1272142/17-perfectly-normal-things-youll-see-in-dubai



6 digit purchases (1 UAE dirham = \$.27, over \$105,000!)



Scant and burqas.



ATMs dispense gold bars!



All gold vehicles.



Pets riding shotgun.



Old transportation, new transportation.



Super car traffic jams (with everyone taking photos).



No more traffic jam!

World's Fair / Exposition Universelle

The World's Fair is exactly that, a large fair held around the world. The start of this concept began in France with national expositions in the 1840s. Eventually the idea spread through Europe. The United Kingdom had a popular exposition in 1851 at the Crystal Palace in London. After this, the fairs developed into international expositions, traveling around the world.

While this is a gross generalization of the development of the World's Fair, I am more interested to include the locations of the fairs, including the current fair!

L'Exposition universelle est une grande foire qui a lieu dans le monde entier. Le début de ce concept a commencé en France avec des expositions nationales dans les années 1840. Finalement, l'idée répaties à travers l'Europe. Le Royaume-Uni avait une exposition populaire en 1851 au Crystal Palace à Londres. Après cela, les foires développés dans des expositions internationales, ayant différents endroits à travers le monde. Bien que ce soit une généralisation brute du développement de l'Exposition universelle, je suis plus intéressé à inclure les emplacements des foires, y compris la foire actuelle!

-
- | | |
|--|---|
|  1851 London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) |  1930 Antwerp (Belgium) |
|  1853 New York (United States) |  1933-1934 Chicago (United States) |
|  1855 Paris (France) |  1935 Brussels (Belgium) |
|  1862 London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) |  1937 Paris (France) |
|  1865 Porto (Portugal) |  1939 New York City (United States) |
|  1867 Paris (France) |  1939 Liège Exposition Internationale (Belgium) |
|  1873 Vienna (Austria-Hungary) |  1939-1940 San Francisco (United States) |
|  1876 Philadelphia (United States) |  1958 Brussels (Belgium) |
|  1878 Paris (France) |  1962 Seattle (United States) |
|  1879 Sydney (New South Wales, British Australia) |  1964/65 New York (United States) (not BIE sanctioned) |
|  1880 Melbourne (Victoria, British Australia) |  1967 Montreal (Canada) |
|  1884 New Orleans (United States) |  1968 San Antonio (United States) |
|  1885 Antwerp (Belgium) |  1970 Osaka (Japan) |
|  1888 Barcelona (Spain) |  1974 Spokane (United States) |
|  1889 Paris (France) |  1975 Naha (Japan) |
|  1893 Chicago (United States) |  1982 Knoxville (United States) |
|  1897 Brussels (Belgium) |  1984 New Orleans (United States) |
|  1898 Omaha (United States) |  1985 Tsukuba (Japan) |
|  1900 Paris (France) |  1986 Vancouver (Canada) |
|  1901 Buffalo (United States) |  1988 Brisbane (Australia) |
|  1904 St. Louis (United States) |  1992 Seville (Spain) |
|  1905 Liège (Belgium) |  1992 Genoa (Italy) |
|  1906 Milan (Italy) |  1993 Daejeon (South Korea) |
|  1907 Dublin (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) |  1998 Lisbon (Portugal) |
|  1907 Norfolk (United States) |  2000 Hannover (Germany) |
|  1909 Seattle (United States) |  2005 Aichi (Japan) |
|  1910 Brussels (Belgium) |  2008 Zaragoza (Spain) |
|  1911 Turin (Italy) |  2010 Shanghai (China) |
|  1913 Ghent (Belgium) |  2012 Yeosu (South Korea) |
|  1915 San Francisco (United States) |  2015 Milan (Italy) [Started May 1, 2015!] |
|  1915 San Diego (United States) |  2017 Astana (Kazakhstan) |
|  1922-1923 Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) |  2020 Dubai (United Arab Emirates) |
|  1929 Seville (Spain) | Expo 2022 or 2023 TBA |
|  1929 Barcelona (Spain) | Expo 2025 TBA |
|  1930 Liège (Belgium) | |

Exotic Chicken Breeds / Races Exotiques de Poulets

For your visual pleasure, and to include chickens in this edition, here are some exotic breeds of chickens!

Pour votre plaisir visuel, et d'inclure les poulets dans cette édition, voici quelques races exotiques de poulets!

<http://cutiechickens.weebly.com/exotic-breeds-of-chickens.html>



Cuckoo Maran



Sultan



Mottled Houdan



Golden Polish



Sumatras



*French Black
Copper Maran
(and purple eggs!)*



In Future Issues / À Venir

*May 2015 is the next issue. / Mai 2015 est la prochaine édition.
Here's a preview of topics to come in future issues. /
Voici quelques thèmes pour les éditions futures.*

In English only / En anglais seulement

+ Leadville Summer II

Almost a repeat, I return to Leadville for the summer 2015! More info to come in the May 2015 issue.

+ New Movies to Come

New movies come continuously as they are being made and wrapped up. Here's a list of movies to come.

+ Famous Cows in History

You don't have to be in agriculture to have heard of these cows! Some are real, some are fictional.

+ Chicken Series

For the next unspecified number of issues, I will include sections about chickens. These sections will cover various topics and only a light degree of information. However, links to various websites will provide more in depth info as you would want it.

+ Didga on the Move

I've reported before about the skateboarding cat called Didga. I will report about his current activities and travels. He has been quite popular on Facebook!

+ Mustache Mania

How about a broad survey of the many types and styles of mustaches! You might not know the actual names.

+ Hipster, Uber, Hack... Whaaaaat?

Continuing from previous issues, how about some more definitions of new millennium terms.

+ Return of Back Page Literature

If you have missed it, Back Page Literature will be returning with more writings of various types.