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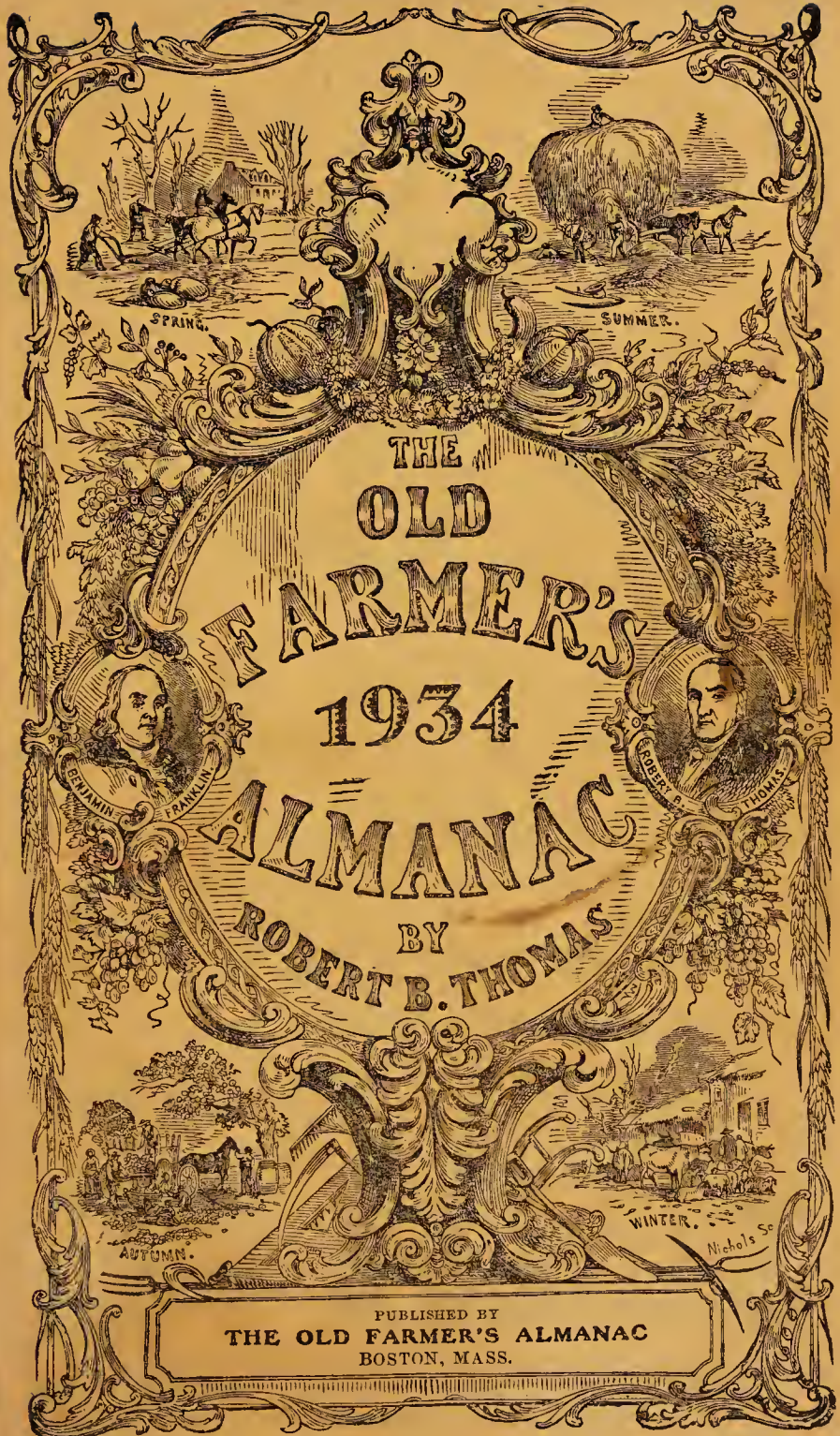
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1934

142nd Year



THE
OLD
FARMER'S
1934
ALMANAC
BY
ROBERT B. THOMAS

PUBLISHED BY
THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC
BOSTON, MASS.

Price 15 Cents



THE FINEST TEA VALUES OBTAINABLE

SALADA RED LABEL . . . a superb blend of the highest-grown, carefully manufactured, fine season teas of Ceylon, India, and Java. Popularly known as "America's Finest Tea."

SALADA BROWN LABEL . . . a fine blend of teas from the same countries, grown at a slightly lower level, but having the same care in manufacture. Truly "A Revelation in Tea Value."

'SALADA' TEA

"FRESH FROM THE GARDENS"

Number One Hundred and Forty-Two.

THE
(OLD)
FARMER'S ALMANACK,

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

1934

Being 2nd after BISSEXTILE or LEAP-YEAR, and (until July 4)
158th of American Independence.

FITTED FOR BOSTON, BUT WILL ANSWER FOR ALL THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

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

NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1793

BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.



“The various ord'nances of the sky
Witness the great Architect on high;
Summer and winter, autumn and the spring,
For him, by turns, their attestation bring.”

*From the Title Page, Old Farmer's Almanac, 1794,
The Second Issue.*

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CARROLL J. SWAN,
BOSTON, MASS.

Sold by Booksellers and Traders throughout New England.

TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Another year has rolled around and we are happy to present to our hundreds of thousands of friends the 142nd edition of this historic OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC.

The editor is deeply grateful to more than a thousand of you for your letters this year and hopes we are deserving of the many flattering and courteous comments.

The past year has been a trying one for many but from every indication we are confident that 1934 will see a gradual return to prosperity—a prosperity we urgently trust will reach each and every one of you, for in the words of our illustrious founder in 1793—

“It is by our works and not by our words we would be judged: these we hope will sustain us in the humble though proud station we have so long held. . . .

John W. Thomas.”

And we are proud and honored to bring to the people of New England this message from the President of the United States:

I AM glad, through the medium of The Old Farmer's Almanac, to extend my best wishes to the people of New England and to express my appreciation of the splendid cooperation you are giving.

Many hard lessons have taught us the human waste that results from lack of planning. Here and there a few wise cities and counties have looked ahead and planned. But our nation has “just grown.” It is time to extend planning to a wider field. If we are successful we can march on, step by step, in a development of the great natural territorial units within our borders.



Franklin D. Roosevelt

New England's Most Beloved Citizen



DURING its entire life of 142 years, **THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC** has never before published a photograph. But this year, of all years, it seems fitting that we pay a tribute to New England's most distinguished and honored son, for since our last issue he was taken from us.

The above photograph of Calvin Coolidge is the favorite photograph of his beloved wife, Grace Coolidge, who graciously selected it for this issue of *The Old Farmer's Almanac*.

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TO OUR PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS

In our advertising section we have aimed to carry a limited number of announcements of one firm in each kind of business.

We are proud of this section for we feel we have secured the leader or one of the leaders in each line. We doubt if any American publication exercises as strict a censorship over its advertising pages. THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC will carry no advertisements of beer, patent medicines, cheap financial or any type of advertising that might offend the kind of following we've enjoyed for 142 years or any of the local merchants in our New England communities.

We recommend our advertisers for your consideration.

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.							APRIL.						
\$	M	T	W	Th	F	S	\$	M	T	W	Th	F	S	\$	M	T	W	Th	F	S	\$	M	T	W	Th	F	S
-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
28	29	30	31	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	-	-	-	-	-
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MAY.							JUNE.							JULY.							AUGUST.						
-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
27	28	29	30	31	-	-	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31	-	-	-	26	27	28	29	30	31	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SEPTEMBER.							OCTOBER.							NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	-	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	31	-	-	-	-	-		

EXPLANATIONS FOR CALENDAR PAGES.

The Calculations are made for the latitude and longitude of Boston and are in *Eastern Standard Time*, i. e., the time of the 75th meridian West from Greenwich, which is 16 minutes behind Boston mean time; and for general purposes are sufficiently accurate for all parts of New England. If, however, greater accuracy is desired, regard may be had to the following precepts.

The Table given below contains corrections in minutes of time for a number of important places in New England, and any other place in New England can use the correction of the place in the Table which is nearest in longitude to itself.

For the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon and Planets add tabular quantity if longitude from Boston is West, but subtract it if East; and this will give the value when the place is in or near the same latitude as Boston. When the latitude of the place differs considerably from that of Boston, the correction will also be right when the celestial body is on or near the Equator; but when it is remote from the Equator so much accuracy cannot be expected.

For Sun Fast, subtract tabular quantity if longitude from Boston is West, but add it if East.

For Moon Souths, add tabular quantity if longitude from Boston is West, but subtract it if East.

	<i>East.</i>	<i>West.</i>	<i>West.</i>
Eastport, Me.	16 min.	Concord, N. H. . . . .	. 2 min.
Bangor, Me.	9 "	Nashua, N. H. . . . .	. 2 "
Augusta, Me.	5 "	Plymouth, N. H. . . . .	. 3 "
Lewiston, Me.	4 "	Keene, N. H. . . . .	. 5 "
Portland, Me.	8 "	Montpelier, Vt. . . . .	. 6 "
Biddeford, Me.	2 "	Brattleboro, Vt. . . . .	. 6 "
Portsmouth, N. H.	4 "	Rutland, Vt. . . . .	. 8 "
Provincetown, Mass.	1 "	Burlington, Vt. . . . .	. 9 "
Gloucester, Mass.	2 "	Lowell, Mass. . . . .	. 1 "
Plymouth, Mass.	2 "	Worcester, Mass. . . . .	. 8 "
		Springfield, Mass. . . . .	. 6 min.
		Williamstown, Mass.	9 "
		Newport, R. I. . . . .	. 1 "
		Providence, R. I. . . . .	. 1 "
		Woonsocket, R. I. . . . .	. 2 "
		New London, Conn. . . . .	. 4 "
		Willimantic, Conn. . . . .	. 5 "
		Hartford, Conn. . . . .	. 6 "
		New Haven, Conn. . . . .	. 7 "
		Bridgeport, Conn. . . . .	. 9 "

If during any part of the year 1934 there is in operation in any State or City of New England any of the so-called "*daylight saving*" laws or ordinances, proper allowance for that should be made in applying the figures of time given in the Almanac, which figures, as above stated, are all herein given in *Eastern Standard Time*.

The **Times and Heights of the Tides at High Water** are for the Port of Boston (Navy Yard). The times of High Water are given on the left hand Calendar pages under "Full Sea." The heights of High Water in feet and tenths are given among other data on the right hand Calendar pages under "Aspects," &c. The heights are reckoned from Mean Low Water; each day has a set of figures—many of them preceded by the word "Tides." The upper figures give the height of the morning (A.M.) tide, and the lower that of the evening (P.M.) tide.

Names and Characters of the Principal Planets.

☉ ☽ ☿ ☿ The Sun.	♀ Venus.	♃ Jupiter.	♆ Neptune.	♄ Juno.
☾ ☽ ☿ ☿ The Moon.	♁ The Earth.	♄ Saturn.	♁ Vesta.	♃ Pallas.
☿ Mercury.	♂ Mars.	♃ or ♄ Uranus.		♄ Ceres.

Names and Characters of the Aspects.

☿ Conjunction, or in the same degree.	♁ Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
☿ Quadrature, 90 degrees.	♁ Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.
☿ Opposition, or 180 degrees.	

Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

1. ♈ Aries, head.	5. ♌ Leo, heart.	9. ♐ Sagittarius, thighs.
2. ♉ Taurus, neck.	6. ♍ Virgo, belly.	10. ♑ Capricornus, knees.
3. ♊ Gemini, arms.	7. ♎ Libra, reins.	11. ♒ Aquarius, legs.
4. ♋ Cancer, breast.	8. ♏ Scorpio, secrets.	12. ♓ Pisces, feet.

Chronological Cycles for 1934.

Golden Number 16	Solar Cycle 11	Roman Indiction 2
Epact 14	Dominical Letter G	Year of Julian Period 6647

Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1934.

Septuagesima Sun., Jan. 28	Good Friday, Mar. 30	Whit-Sunday, May 20
Shrove Sunday, Feb. 11	Easter Sunday, Apr. 1	Trinity Sunday, " 27
Ash Wednesday, " 14	Low Sunday, " 8	Corpus Christi, " 31
1st Sunday in Lent, " 18	Rogation Sunday, May 6	1st Sunday in Advent, Dec. 2
Palm Sunday, Mar. 25	Ascension Day, " 10	

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1934.

In the year 1934 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. None of these Eclipses will be visible in New England.

I. *A Partial Eclipse of the Moon*, January 30, 1934. The beginning will be visible generally in the northwestern part of North America, the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean except the southeastern part, Australia, Asia, the Indian Ocean, the north-eastern part of Africa, and Europe except the southwestern part; and the ending will be visible generally in the extreme northwestern part of North America, the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean except the eastern part, Australia, Asia, the Indian Ocean, Europe, and Africa except the northwestern part. Magnitude of Eclipse, 0.117 (Moon's diameter = 1.0).

II. *A Total Eclipse of the Sun*, February 13, 1934. Visible as a partial Eclipse in the extreme western part of North America, the eastern part of Asia, the northern and central parts of Australia, and the intervening parts of the Pacific Ocean; and as a total Eclipse along a narrow band extending across the islands of Borneo, Celebes, Gilolo, Losap, Oroluk, and Wake but mostly over the Pacific Ocean. The Eclipse begins in the Malayan Archipelago, in longitude $120^{\circ} 45'$ east from Greenwich, latitude $6^{\circ} 35'$ south, and ends on the Pacific Ocean, in longitude $146^{\circ} 40'$ west from Greenwich, latitude $42^{\circ} 19'$ north. The maximum duration of totality is 2 minutes, 53 seconds, which takes place at a point about 400 miles northeast of Oroluk Island.

III. *A Partial Eclipse of the Moon*, July 26, 1934. The beginning will be visible generally in the western part of North America, the western part of South America, the Pacific Ocean, the Antarctic Ocean, Australia, and the extreme eastern part of Asia; and the ending will be visible generally in the extreme northwestern part of North America, the Pacific Ocean, the Antarctic Ocean, Australia, the Indian Ocean, and central and eastern Asia. Magnitude of Eclipse, 0.668 (Moon's diameter = 1.0).

IV. *An Annular Eclipse of the Sun*, August 10, 1934. Visible as a partial Eclipse in central and southern Africa, the island of Madagascar, and the neighboring parts of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans; and as an annular Eclipse along a curved band which begins in the Atlantic Ocean, crosses parts of Angola, southern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa, and ends on the Indian Ocean. At its maximum, in southern Rhodesia, the annular phases will last 6 minutes 34 seconds. The Eclipse begins on the Atlantic Ocean, in longitude $4^{\circ} 25'$ east from Greenwich, latitude $2^{\circ} 41'$ south, and ends on the Indian Ocean in longitude $82^{\circ} 45'$ east from Greenwich latitude $47^{\circ} 12'$ south.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1934.

Mercury will be most favorably situated for being seen as an Evening Star about February 18, June 14, and October 10, on which dates it sets 1h 33m, 1h 45m, and 0h 46m, respectively, after sunset; and as Morning Star about April 2, July 31, and November 19, on which dates it rises 0h 52m, 1h 29m, and 1h 44m, respectively, before sunrise.

Venus will be Evening Star until February 4, then Morning Star until November 18, and then Evening Star the rest of the year. *Venus* will reach her greatest brilliancy on March 11 and greatest western elongation on April 16.

Mars will be Evening Star until April 14, and then Morning Star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be Morning Star until April 8, then Evening Star until October 27, and then Morning Star the rest of the year.

Saturn will be Evening Star until February 8, then Morning Star until August 18, and then Evening Star the rest of the year.

An interesting close conjunction of Mars and Saturn, with Venus and the crescent Moon near by, occurs on January 17.

Morning Stars—A planet is called Morning Star when it is above the horizon at sunrise.

Evening Stars—A planet is called Evening Star when it is above the horizon at sunset.

THE SEASONS, 1934.

Winter begins	1933, December	22,	1h.58m. A. M.	— Sun enters	Capricornus,	♑
Spring	" 1934, March	21,	2h.28m. A. M.	" "	Aries,	♈
Summer	" " June	21,	9h.48m. P. M.	" "	Cancer,	♋
Autumn	" " September	23,	12h.46m. P. M.	" "	Libra,	♎
Winter	" " December	22,	7h.50m. A. M.	" "	Capricornus,	♑
Spring	" 1935 March	21,	8h.18m. A. M.	" "	Aries,	♈
Length of Winter,	1933-1934,	89 days,	0 hours,	30 minutes.		
" " Spring,	1934,	92 "	19 "	20 "		
" " Summer,	" "	93 "	14 "	58 "		
" " Autumn,	" "	89 "	19 "	4 "		
" " Winter,	1934-1935,	89 "	0 "	28 "		

EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1934.

January 2, 1934, 5h A.M., Earth in Perihelion, distant from the Sun 91,344,000 miles. July 5, 1934, 2h P.M., Earth in Aphelion, distant from the Sun 94,455,000 miles.

VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN, 1934.

Below are given the times of the rising or setting of the Planets named, on the first, eleventh and twenty-first days of each month. The time of the rising or setting of any one of said Planets between the days named may be found with sufficient accuracy by interpolation.

1934		VENUS		MARS		JUPITER		SATURN	
		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	
JANUARY	1st	sets	7 39 P.M.	sets	6 10 P.M.	rises	0 46 A.M.	sets	7 7 P.M.
"	11th	"	7 21 P.M.	"	6 12 P.M.	"	0 11 A.M.	"	6 33 P.M.
"	21st	"	6 44 P.M.	"	6 14 P.M.	"	11 32 P.M.	"	6 00 P.M.
FEBRUARY	1st	sets	5 48 P.M.	sets	6 16 P.M.	rises	10 51 P.M.	sets	5 23 P.M.
"	11th	rises	5 20 A.M.	"	6 17 P.M.	"	10 11 P.M.	rises	6 46 A.M.
"	21st	"	4 52 A.M.	"	6 18 P.M.	"	9 31 P.M.	"	6 10 A.M.
MARCH	1st	rises	4 25 A.M.	sets	6 19 P.M.	rises	8 56 P.M.	rises	5 41 A.M.
"	11th	"	4 2 A.M.	"	6 20 P.M.	"	8 13 P.M.	"	5 5 A.M.
"	21st	"	3 47 A.M.	"	6 21 P.M.	"	7 28 P.M.	"	4 28 A.M.
APRIL	1st	rises	3 34 A.M.	sets	6 21 P.M.	rises	6 38 P.M.	rises	3 48 A.M.
"	11th	"	3 23 A.M.	"	6 21 P.M.	sets	5 20 A.M.	"	3 11 A.M.
"	21st	"	3 12 A.M.	rises	4 55 A.M.	"	4 38 A.M.	"	2 34 A.M.
MAY	1st	rises	3 00 A.M.	rises	4 34 A.M.	sets	3 56 A.M.	rises	1 56 A.M.
"	11th	"	2 48 A.M.	"	4 14 A.M.	"	3 14 A.M.	"	1 18 A.M.
"	21st	"	2 35 A.M.	"	3 55 A.M.	"	2 33 A.M.	"	0 30 A.M.
JUNE	1st	rises	2 22 A.M.	rises	3 34 A.M.	sets	1 48 A.M.	rises	11 54 P.M.
"	11th	"	2 12 A.M.	"	3 18 A.M.	"	1 9 A.M.	"	11 15 P.M.
"	21st	"	2 4 A.M.	"	3 3 A.M.	"	0 29 A.M.	"	10 35 P.M.
JULY	1st	rises	2 00 A.M.	rises	2 50 A.M.	sets	11 47 P.M.	rises	9 56 P.M.
"	11th	"	2 1 A.M.	"	2 38 A.M.	"	11 9 P.M.	"	9 15 P.M.
"	21st	"	2 7 A.M.	"	2 27 A.M.	"	10 31 P.M.	"	8 34 P.M.
AUGUST	1st	rises	2 19 A.M.	rises	2 18 A.M.	sets	9 55 P.M.	rises	7 50 P.M.
"	11th	"	2 36 A.M.	"	2 9 A.M.	"	9 19 P.M.	"	7 9 P.M.
"	21st	"	2 57 A.M.	"	2 2 A.M.	"	8 40 P.M.	sets	4 46 A.M.
SEPTEMBER	1st	rises	3 22 A.M.	rises	1 54 A.M.	sets	8 1 P.M.	sets	3 58 A.M.
"	11th	"	3 46 A.M.	"	1 48 A.M.	"	7 26 P.M.	"	3 15 A.M.
"	21st	"	4 11 A.M.	"	1 41 A.M.	"	6 51 P.M.	"	2 33 A.M.
OCTOBER	1st	rises	4 35 A.M.	rises	1 33 A.M.	sets	6 17 P.M.	sets	1 51 A.M.
"	11th	"	5 00 A.M.	"	1 25 A.M.	"	5 43 P.M.	"	1 10 A.M.
"	21st	"	5 24 A.M.	"	1 17 A.M.	"	5 8 P.M.	"	0 29 A.M.
NOVEMBER	1st	rises	5 52 A.M.	rises	1 7 A.M.	rises	5 57 A.M.	sets	11 42 P.M.
"	11th	"	6 18 A.M.	"	0 56 A.M.	"	5 29 A.M.	"	11 4 P.M.
"	21st	sets	4 22 P.M.	"	0 45 A.M.	"	5 00 A.M.	"	10 27 P.M.
DECEMBER	1st	sets	4 23 P.M.	rises	0 33 A.M.	rises	4 32 A.M.	sets	9 50 P.M.
"	11th	"	4 30 P.M.	"	0 20 A.M.	"	4 3 A.M.	"	9 14 P.M.
"	21st	"	4 45 P.M.	"	0 6 A.M.	"	3 33 A.M.	"	8 39 P.M.
"	31st	"	5 5 P.M.	"	11 48 A.M.	"	3 3 A.M.	"	8 5 P.M.

TIDE CORRECTIONS.

Both the times and heights of the Tides in the calendar are for the Port of Boston. The following table gives the approximate difference between Boston and the places named. If the hours and minutes opposite a place named in the table are preceded by a "+" sign, the time of high water at that place will be that much later than at Boston; if preceded by a "-" sign, high water will be that much earlier. This also applies to the heights of the tide. If the feet in the table opposite the place are preceded by a "+" sign, the height of high water at that place will be that much higher than the height at Boston; if preceded by a "-" sign, the height of high water will be that much lower than the height at Boston.

Port	h. m.	feet	Port	h. m.	feet
Augusta, Me.	+ 3 42	- 5.5	New Bedford, Mass.	- 3 31	- 5.6
Bangor, Me.	- 0 17	+ 3.5	Newburyport, Mass.	+ 0 11	- 1.3
Bar Harbor, Me.	- 0 41	+ 0.9	New Haven, Conn.	- 0 12	- 3.6
Bath, Me.	+ 0 42	- 3.2	New London, Conn.	- 1 58	- 7.1
Belfast, Me.	- 0 26	+ 0.1	Newport, R. I.	- 3 43	- 6.1
Block Island, R. I.	- 3 53	- 6.6	New York, Gov. Island	- 3 12	- 5.2
Boothbay Harbor, Me.	- 0 29	- 0.3	Plymouth, Mass.	- 0 08	+ 0.0
Bridgeport, Conn.	- 0 10	- 2.4	Point Judith, R. I.	- 3 41	- 6.5
Bristol, R. I.	- 3 25	- 5.6	Portland, Me.	- 0 20	- 0.7
Camden, Me.	- 0 27	+ 0.0	Port Clyde, Me.	- 0 35	- 0.3
Chatham Lights, Mass.	+ 0 13	- 2.9	Portsmouth, N. H.	- 0 03	- 0.9
Cohasset, Mass.	- 0 13	- 0.6	Providence, R. I.	- 3 14	- 6.0
Eastport, Me.	- 0 36	+ 3.6	Provincetown, Mass.	- 0 09	- 0.4
Edgartown, Mass.	+ 0 39	- 7.6	Rockland, Me.	- 0 23	+ 0.1
Fall River, Mass.	- 3 17	- 4.7	Salem, Mass.	+ 0 12	- 0.6
Gloucester, Mass.	- 0 15	- 0.7	Sandwich, Mass.	- 0 02	- 0.2
Greenport, L. I.	- 0 59	- 7.2	Stamford, Conn.	- 0 13	- 2.3
Hartford, Conn.	+ 3 54	- 3.3	Stonington, Conn.	- 2 25	- 6.9
Hyannisport, Mass.	+ 0 45	- 6.3	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	+ 0 13	- 7.9
Nantucket, Mass.	+ 0 52	- 6.5	West Falmouth, Mass.	- 3 39	- 5.5
Narragansett Pier, R. I.	- 3 44	- 6.1	Wood's Hole, Fish Com. Whf.	- 3 03	- 7.3

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JANUARY, FIRST MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	23s.	02	7	22 24	13	21 31	19	20 23	25	19 01
2	22	56	8	22 16	14	21 20	20	20 10	26	18 46
3	22	51	9	22 08	15	21 10	21	19 57	27	18 30
4	22	45	10	21 59	16	20 58	22	19 43	28	18 15
5	22	38	11	21 50	17	20 47	23	19 29	29	17 59
6	22	31	12	21 41	18	20 35	24	19 15	30	17 42

☾ Last Quarter, 8th day, 4h. 36m., evening, W.

● New Moon, 15th day, 8h. 37m., morning, E.

☽ First Quarter, 22nd day, 6h. 50m., morning, E.

○ Full Moon, 30th day, 11h. 31m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.		Day's Incr.		Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place.	☽		☽ Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.			h.	m.		Morn	Even		Rises	h.	m.	h.	m.
1	1	M.	7 14	4 22	9 8	0 4	12 16	11 1/2	0	Cnc	5 03	0 05				
2	2	Tu.	7 14	4 23	9 9	0 5	12 17	—	0	Leo	6 06	0 53				
3	3	W.	7 14	4 24	9 10	0 6	11 18	0 1/2	0 3/4	Leo	7 10	1 39				
4	4	Th.	7 14	4 25	9 11	0 7	11 19	1 1/4	1 1/4	Leo	8 14	2 23				
5	5	Fr.	7 14	4 26	9 12	0 8	10 20	1 3/4	2	Vir	9 18	3 05				
6	6	Sa.	7 14	4 27	9 13	0 9	10 21	2 1/2	2 3/4	Vir	10 22	3 47				
7	7	S.	7 14	4 28	9 14	0 10	9 22	3 1/4	3 1/2	Lib	11 28	4 28				
9	8	M.	7 14	4 29	9 15	0 11	9 23	4	4 1/2	Lib	morn	5 12				
8	9	Tu.	7 13	4 30	9 17	0 13	9 24	4 3/4	5 1/4	Lib	0 37	5 58				
10	10	W.	7 13	4 31	9 18	0 14	8 25	5 3/4	6 1/4	Sco	1 50	6 49				
11	11	Th.	7 13	4 32	9 19	0 15	8 26	6 3/4	7 1/4	Sco	3 07	7 45				
12	12	Fr.	7 12	4 33	9 21	0 17	7 27	7 3/4	8 1/4	Sgr	4 24	8 47				
13	13	Sa.	7 12	4 34	9 22	0 18	7 28	8 3/4	9 1/4	Sgr	5 36	9 53				
14	14	S.	7 12	4 35	9 23	0 19	7 29	9 3/4	10 1/4	Cap	6 38	11 00				
15	15	M.	7 11	4 36	9 25	0 21	6	10 1/2	11 1/4	Cap	sets	0 04				
16	16	Tu.	7 11	4 38	9 27	0 23	6 1	11 1/2	—	Aqr	6 11	1 04				
17	17	W.	7 10	4 39	9 29	0 25	6 2	0	0 1/2	Aqr	7 31	1 58				
18	18	Th.	7 10	4 40	9 30	0 26	5 3	1	1 1/4	Psc	8 46	2 48				
19	19	Fr.	7 9	4 41	9 32	0 28	5 4	1 3/4	2 1/4	Psc	9 58	3 35				
20	20	Sa.	7 9	4 43	9 34	0 30	5 5	2 3/4	3	Ari	11 09	4 20				
21	21	S.	7 8	4 44	9 36	0 32	4 6	3 1/2	4	Ari	morn	5 06				
22	22	M.	7 7	4 45	9 38	0 34	4 7	4 1/2	5	Tau	0 17	5 52				
23	23	Tu.	7 7	4 46	9 39	0 35	4 8	5 1/4	6	Tau	1 24	6 39				
24	24	W.	7 6	4 47	9 41	0 37	4 9	6 1/4	6 3/4	Tau	2 29	7 28				
25	25	Th.	7 5	4 49	9 44	0 40	3 10	7 1/4	7 3/4	G'm	3 32	8 19				
26	26	Fr.	7 4	4 50	9 46	0 42	3 11	8	8 3/4	G'm	4 29	9 10				
27	27	Sa.	7 3	4 51	9 48	0 44	3 12	9	9 1/2	Cnc	5 19	10 01				
28	28	S.	7 2	4 52	9 50	0 46	3 13	9 3/4	10 1/4	Cnc	6 00	10 50				
29	29	M.	7 2	4 54	9 52	0 48	3 14	10 1/4	10 3/4	Cnc	6 35	11 37				
30	30	Tu.	7 1	4 55	9 54	0 50	2	○	11	Leo	rises	morn				
31	31	W.	7 0	4 56	9 56	0 52	2	16	11 1/2	Leo	6 06	0 22				



Which of the merry months shall I praise?

Meadow birds, say!
Shall the April nights, or the autumn days,
Have place in my lay?

"Oh the sun of the summer is golden and strong,
And the flowers of the summer shine fairly and long,
Sing thou to the summer the first of thy song,
As we sing on the spray." No! no!
Meadow birds, no!

Mine is the month that is born in the snow. EDWIN ARNOLD

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	M.	Circumcision. Tides { ^{9.6} / _{8.2} <i>Snow</i>	Our Forefather's Advice the Best
2	Tu.	⊕ in Per. ⊙ Sta. Tides { ^{9.6} / _{9.5} <i>and</i>	
3	W.	Postal savings banks established in the U.S., 1911. Tides { ^{8.3} / _{8.5}	He that has been industrious, economical and moral, may welcome the New Year, with a cheerful heart and smiling countenance. The slothful and intemperate man has little to rejoice him; many things he has left undone, which were necessary and expedient; and many things have been done, which are disgraceful and ruinous.
4	Th.	♀ in Aphelion. Tides { ^{8.4} / _{9.4} <i>colder.</i>	
5	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{8.5} / _{8.6}	This is a good season for self-examination; both as to the improvement of life, and the improvement of our farms. Let us then consider whether our hours and fields have been employed to the best advantage.
6	Sa.	Epiphany. ☾ on Eq. Tides { ^{9.2} / _{9.0}	
7	C	1st S. af. Epiph. Tides { ^{8.8} / _{8.7} <i>North-</i>	As time is cash, even the miser will be systematical; and without proper arrangement, we do every thing to disadvantage.
8	M.	Pres. Wilson's Fourteen Points of Peace pres. to Con., 1918. Tides { ^{8.9} / _{8.5}	
9	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾ Tides { ^{9.1} / _{9.3} <i>erly winds.</i>	As it is stormy and we can do nothing without doors, but shovel paths and fodder our cattle; let us mend our rakes, harrows and ploughs. What think you, neighbor Sprig-gins?
10	W.	Penny postage established in England, 1840. Tides { ^{9.4} / _{8.3}	
11	Th.	Treaty est. boun. line between U.S. and Russia ratified, 1825. Tides { ^{9.3} / _{8.4}	The Prompter says "a stitch in time saves nine"; but farmer Drone will wait till he wants a thing before he puts it in repair; by which he saves at the spigot and lets out at the bung. This is not working it right; for instead of gain we meet pain.
12	Fr.	☐ ♀ ☉ Tides { ^{10.2} / _{8.6}	
13	Sa.	♀ Stat. ☾ runs low. Tides { ^{10.6} / _{9.0}	—The Old Farmer's Almanac, January, 1802.
14	C	2d S. af. Ep. ☐ ⊙ ☉. ☾ in Per. Tides { ^{11.4} / _{9.7} [14 th . { ^{11.1} / _{9.4}	
15	M.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{11.4} / _{9.7}	The Old Farmer's Almanac, January, 1802.
16	Tu.	♂ ♂ ☾. ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{11.5} / _—	
17	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♂ ♂ ♀. Tides { ^{10.0} / _{11.4} <i>Much</i>	The Old Farmer's Almanac, January, 1802.
18	Th.	Detroit incorporated as a city, 1802. Tides { ^{10.2} / _{11.1}	
19	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☉ Superior. ☾ on Eq. Tides { ^{10.2} / _{10.5} <i>cold-</i>	The Old Farmer's Almanac, January, 1802.
20	Sa.	England renounced claim to American Colonies, 1783. Tides { ^{10.0} / _{9.8}	
21	C	3d S. af. Epip. ♂ ⊙ ☾. Tides { ^{9.8} / _{9.0} <i>er.</i>	The Old Farmer's Almanac, January, 1802.
22	M.	♂ ♀ ♂ Tides { ^{9.5} / _{8.4} <i>Variable,</i>	
23	Tu.	Falkland Islands colonized by the British, 1765. Tides { ^{9.2} / _{7.8}	The Old Farmer's Almanac, January, 1802.
24	W.	Gold discovered in California at Sutter's Mill, 1848. Tides { ^{8.9} / _{7.5}	
25	Th.	Conversion of St. Paul. ♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. ♂ in Per. Tides { ^{8.8} / _{7.4}	The Old Farmer's Almanac, January, 1802.
26	Fr.	☾ runs high. Tides { ^{8.8} / _{7.5} [25 th . { ^{8.8} / _{7.4}	
27	Sa.	☾ in Apogee Tides { ^{8.9} / _{7.6} <i>rain</i>	The Old Farmer's Almanac, January, 1802.
28	C	Sep. Sun. ♂ ♀ ♀. Tides { ^{9.1} / _{7.3} <i>or</i>	
29	M.	George III died, 1820. Tides { ^{9.2} / _{8.1} <i>snow.</i>	The Old Farmer's Almanac, January, 1802.
30	Tu.	Partial Eclipse, invis. in N. E. ♂ ♀ ♀. Tides { ^{9.4} / _{8.4}	
31	W.	Free Silver Bill defeated in the House, 1898. Tides { ^{9.5} / _—	

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FEBRUARY, SECOND MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	17s.	09	7	15 22	13	13 25	19	11 21	25	9 10
2	16	52	8	15 03	14	13 05	20	10 59	26	8 47
3	16	35	9	14 44	15	12 44	21	10 38	27	8 25
4	16	17	10	14 25	16	12 24	22	10 16	28	8 02
5	15	59	11	14 05	17	12 03	23	9 54		
6	15	40	12	13 45	18	11 42	24	9 32		

☾ Last Quarter, 7th day, 4h. 22m., morning, E.

● New Moon, 13th day, 7h. 43m., evening, W.

☽ First Quarter, 21st day, 1h. 5m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☺		Length of Days.		Day's Incr.		Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place	☽ Rises.		☽ Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.			h.	m.		h.	m.		h.	m.
32	1	Th.	6 59	4 58	9 58	0 54	2 17	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	7 11	1 05				
33	2	Fr.	6 58	4 59	10 10	0 57	2 18	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	Vir	8 15	1 46				
34	3	Sa.	6 57	5 00	10 30	0 59	2 19	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	9 19	2 28				
35	4	S ₂	6 55	5 10	10 6	1 2	2 20	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	10 27	3 10				
36	5	M.	6 54	5 30	10 9	1 5	2 21	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	Lib	11 38	3 55				
37	6	Tu.	6 53	5 40	10 11	1 7	2 22	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Sco	morn	4 43				
38	7	W.	6 52	5 6	10 14	1 10	2 23	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	0 51	5 35				
39	8	Th.	6 51	5 7	10 16	1 12	1 24	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	Sgr	2 06	6 33				
40	9	Fr.	6 50	5 8	10 18	1 14	1 25	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	Sgr	3 17	7 34				
41	10	Sa.	6 48	5 9	10 21	1 17	1 26	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	Cap	4 22	8 39				
42	11	S ₋	6 47	5 11	10 24	1 20	1 27	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	Cap	5 15	9 43				
43	12	M.	6 46	5 12	10 26	1 22	1 28	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Aqr	5 57	10 44				
44	13	Tu.	6 44	5 13	10 29	1 25	1	● 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	Aqr	sets	11 41				
45	14	W.	6 43	5 15	10 32	1 28	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Psc	6 18	0 33				
46	15	Th.	6 42	5 16	10 34	1 30	1	2	—	Psc	7 34	1 22				
47	16	Fr.	6 40	5 17	10 37	1 33	2	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Ari	8 46	2 10			
48	17	Sa.	6 39	5 18	10 39	1 35	2	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ari	9 58	2 57			
49	18	S ₋	6 38	5 20	10 42	1 38	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ari	11 08	3 44			
50	19	M.	6 36	5 21	10 45	1 41	2	6	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	morn	4 32			
51	20	Tu.	6 34	5 22	10 48	1 44	2	7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	0 16	5 21			
52	21	W.	6 33	5 24	10 51	1 47	2	8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	G'm	1 20	6 12			
53	22	Th.	6 31	5 25	10 54	1 50	2	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	G'm	2 21	7 04			
54	23	Fr.	6 30	5 26	10 56	1 52	2	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	3 13	7 55			
55	24	Sa.	6 29	5 27	10 58	1 54	2	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	3 58	8 44			
56	25	S ₋	6 27	5 29	11 2	1 58	3	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	Cnc	4 36	9 32			
57	26	M.	6 26	5 30	11 4	2 0	3	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	5 07	10 18			
58	27	Tu.	6 24	5 31	11 7	2 3	3	14	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	5 33	11 02			
59	28	W.	6 22	5 32	11 10	2 6	3	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	Vir	5 55	11 44			

FEBRUARY hath 28 days.

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On the wind in February
Snowflakes float still,
Half inclined to turn to rain,
Nipping, dripping, chill.

CHRISTINA GEORGINA ROSSETTI
—“A Year's Windfalls”

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	♀ in Perihelion.	Tides { 8.6 9.5
2	Fr.	Purification of Virgin Mary „Candlemas Day”	♂ ♀ ☾
3	Sa.	Tides { 9.0 9.3	[2nd ☾ on Eq. Tides { 8.8 9.4 9.2 9.0
4	G	Ser. Sun. ♂ ♀ ☉ Inf.	{ 9.3 8.8
5	M.	♂ ♀ ☾.	Tides { 9.3 8.8
6	Tu.	Mass. adopted the Constitu- tion of the U.S., 1788.	Tides { 9.4 8.5
7	W.	♃ Stationary	Tides { 9.4 8.2
8	Th.	♂ ♃ ☉. ♂ ♀ ♂.	Tides { 9.5 8.1
9	Fr.	☾ runs low.	Tides { 9.7 8.3
10	Sa.	Philadelphia lighted with gas for first time, 1835.	Tides { 10.0 8.6
11	G	Quinqua. Sun.	Tides { 10.5 9.0
12	M.	♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ in Per.	Tides { 10.9 9.6
13	Tu.	Sht. Tu. ♀ in ☉. ♂ ♃ ☾.	To. ecl. in. in NE [13th { 11.2 10.1
14	W.	A. Wed. S. Val. ♂ ♂ ☾.	[13th { 11.2 10.1
15	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ on Eq.	{ 11.2 10.4
16	Fr.	Panama Canal property bought by U.S., 1903.	Tides { 10.6 10.8
17	Sa.	♀ in Per.	Tides { 10.5 10.2
18	G	1st Sun. in Lent	Gr. ecl. ♂ ☉ ☾. Colder,
19	M.	♃ in Aph.	{ 9.9 8.3
20	Tu.	Admiral Peary died, 1920.	Tides { 9.4 8.1
21	W.	Germans begin new attack against Verdun, 1916.	Tides { 9.0 7.6
22	Th.	☾ runs high.	Tides { 8.6 7.3
23	Fr.	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.	{ 8.5 7.3
24	Sa.	St. Matthias. ☾ in Ap. ♀ Sta. ♀ Sta.	
25	G	2nd Sun. in Lent	{ 8.6 7.7
26	M.	Thomas Moore, the Irish Poet, died, 1852.	Tides { 8.9 8.0
27	Tu.	♂ ♀ ♂.	Tides { 9.1 8.4
28	W.	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.	Tides { 9.3 8.3

WARNING! FRAUDULENT INVESTMENTS

The advice given by the Old Farmers' Almanac in this column one year ago can be found enacted into legislation by the Congress in the Securities Act of 1933. That advice admonished all subscribers to take up with the State Utility Commissions the merits of all stock propositions made to them. The Securities Act of 1933 requires all sellers of securities using the mails or any of the means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce to register the security before offering it to the public. To secure registration full information must be filed with the Federal Trade Commission as to the promoters, character of the business, capitalization, outstanding funded debt, amount of money to be devoted to each purpose of the enterprise, remuneration including commission paid to promoters and others, estimated net proceed to be derived, price at which it is to be offered to the public and method by

(Continued on page 40)

1934] MARCH, THIRD MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	7s.	40	7	5 21	13	3 00	19	0 38	25	1 44
2	7	17	8	4 58	14	2 37	20	0s. 14	26	2 08
3	6	54	9	4 34	15	2 13	21	0N. 09	27	2 31
4	6	31	10	4 11	16	1 49	22	0 33	28	2 55
5	6	08	11	3 47	17	1 25	23	0 57	29	3 18
6	5	44	12	3 24	18	1 02	24	1 20	30	3 41

- Full Moon, 1st day, 5h. 26m., morning, W.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 8th day, 1h. 6m., evening, W.
 ● New Moon, 15th day, 7h. 8m., morning, E.
 ☽ First Quarter, 22nd day, 8h. 44m., evening, W.
 ○ Full Moon, 30th day, 8h. 14m., evening, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.	Day's Incr.	Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea.		D's Place	D		D Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.					Morn.	Even.		Rises.	Souths.	
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
60	1	Th.	6 21	5 33	11 12	2 8	3	○	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	rises	morn	
61	2	Fr.	6 19	5 35	11 16	2 12	3	17	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Vir	7 11	0 26	
62	3	Sa.	6 18	5 37	11 19	2 15	4	18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	8 19	1 09	
63	4	S	6 16	5 37	11 21	2 17	4	19	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	9 29	1 54	
64	5	M.	6 15	5 38	11 23	2 19	4	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	10 42	2 41	
65	6	Tu.	6 13	5 39	11 26	2 22	4	21	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	11 55	3 32	
66	7	W.	6 12	5 41	11 29	2 25	5	22	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	morn	4 27	
67	8	Th.	6 10	5 42	11 32	2 28	5	23	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	1 07	5 26	
68	9	Fr.	6 8	5 43	11 35	2 31	5	24	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cap	2 12	6 28	
69	10	Sa.	6 6	5 44	11 38	2 34	5	25	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cap	3 08	7 30	
70	11	S	6 4	5 45	11 41	2 37	6	26	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cap	3 53	8.30	
71	12	M.	6 3	5 47	11 44	2 40	6	27	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	4 29	9 27	
72	13	Tu.	6 1	5 48	11 47	2 43	6	28	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	4 58	10 20	
73	14	W.	5 59	5 49	11 50	2 46	6	29	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	5 23	11 10	
74	15	Th.	5 57	5 50	11 53	2 49	7	●	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	sets	11 58	
75	16	Fr.	5 56	5 51	11 55	2 51	7	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Ari	7 34	0 45	
76	17	Sa.	5 54	5 52	11 58	2 54	7	2	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ari	8 46	1 33	
77	18	S	5 52	5 54	12 2	2 58	7	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	9 57	2 21	
78	19	M.	5 50	5 55	12 5	3 1	8	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Tau	11 04	3 11	
79	20	Tu.	5 49	5 56	12 7	3 3	8	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	G'm	morn	4 03	
80	21	W.	5 47	5 57	12 10	3 6	8	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	0 08	4 55	
81	22	Th.	5 45	5 58	12 13	3 9	9	7	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	1 04	5 47	
82	23	Fr.	5 44	5 59	12 15	3 11	9	8	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	1 53	6 37	
83	24	Sa.	5 42	6 0	12 18	3 14	9	9	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	2 33	7 25	
84	25	S	5 40	6 1	12 21	3 17	10	10	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	3 07	8 12	
85	26	M.	5 38	6 3	12 25	3 21	10	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	3 35	8 56	
86	27	Tu.	5 37	6 4	12 27	3 23	10	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	Leo	3 59	9 39	
87	28	W.	5 35	6 5	12 30	3 26	10	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vir	4 20	10 22	
88	29	Th.	5 33	6 6	12 33	3 29	11	14	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	4 40	11 05	
89	30	Fr.	5 31	6 7	12 36	3 32	11	○	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	Lib	rises	11 49	
90	31	Sa.	5 30	6 8	12 38	3 34	11	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	7 16	morn	

MARCH hath 31 days.

[1934



Nor will we mock thee for thy faint blue sky.
 Welcome, O March! whose kindly days and dry
 Make April ready for the throstle's song,
 Thou first redresser of the winter's wrong!

WILLIAM MORRIS
 —"The Earthly Paradise"

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	St. David $\delta \Psi \text{C}$. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 9.1 \end{cases}$	Lawn Repairs That lawn of yours may need some repairing this spring. On those places where the grass is thin or weedy sow a liberal quantity of lawn grass seed when the ground is in the honeycombed stage. Usually this is about the middle of March. No harm will result if the seed is sown while there is still a little snow on the ground. If this late winter or early spring seeding is practiced the seed will be buried by the alternate freezing and thawing, and will sprout soon after the frost comes out. Grass seed germinates at a much lower temperature than the average weed and there is naturally quite an advantage if the grass can get ahead of the weeds.
2	Fr.	$\delta \Psi \odot$. C on Eq. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ - \end{cases}$	
3	Sa.	Formation of U. S. Steel Corporation, 1901. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 9.3 \end{cases}$	
4	C	3d S. in Lent. $\delta \Psi \text{C}$. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.7 \\ 9.3 \end{cases}$	
5	M.	$\delta \Psi \odot$ Inferior. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.3 \\ 9.1 \end{cases}$	
6	Tu.	Panic of 1837 begins with the failure of Herman Briggs & Co. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.9 \\ 8.8 \end{cases}$	
7	W.	First telephone patent taken out by Bell, 1876. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 8.5 \end{cases}$	
8	Th.	C runs low. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.7 \\ 8.3 \end{cases}$	
9	Fr.	Battle of Vera Cruz, 1847. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.6 \\ 8.2 \end{cases}$	
10	Sa.	Albany made the capitol of New York State, 1797. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.7 \\ 8.4 \end{cases}$	
11	C	4th S. in Lent. $\delta \Psi$ Greatest Brilliancy $\begin{cases} 9.9 \\ 8.8 \end{cases}$	
12	M.	$\delta \Psi \text{C}$. C in Peri. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.2 \\ 9.4 \end{cases}$	
13	Tu.	$\delta \Psi \text{C}$. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.6 \\ 10.0 \end{cases}$	
14	W.	$\delta \Psi \text{C}$. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.8 \\ 10.4 \end{cases}$	
15	Th.	$\delta \Psi \text{C}$. C on Eq. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.9 \\ 10.8 \end{cases}$	
16	Fr.	Congress passes Daylight Saving Act, 1918. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.8 \\ - \end{cases}$	
17	Sa.	St. Patrick. $\delta \Psi \text{C}$ Tides $\begin{cases} 10.9 \\ 10.2 \end{cases}$	
18	C	5th S. in Lent. $\delta \Psi$ Stat. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.7 \\ 9.8 \end{cases}$	
19	M.	Cuban-U. S. reciprocity treaty ratified, 1903. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.4 \\ 9.2 \end{cases}$	
20	Tu.	Phil. "Public Ledger" makes its first appearance, 1836. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.9 \\ 8.6 \end{cases}$	
21	W.	St. Benedict. \odot centers Ψ Spring commences	
22	Th.	C runs high. $\begin{cases} 8.9 \\ 7.7 \end{cases}$ [21 st . $\begin{cases} 9.4 \\ 8.1 \end{cases}$	
23	Fr.	Ψ in δ . Tides $\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 7.4 \end{cases}$	
24	Sa.	C in Apo. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.3 \\ 7.4 \end{cases}$	
25	C	{Annunciation or Lady Day {Palm Sunday Tides $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 7.6 \end{cases}$	
26	M.	Asiatic cholera appeared in Paris, 1832. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 8.0 \end{cases}$	
27	Tu.	Treaty of Amiens signed, 1802. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 8.4 \end{cases}$	
28	W.	$\delta \Psi \text{C}$. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.0 \\ 8.9 \end{cases}$	
29	Th.	C on Equator. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.2 \\ 9.4 \end{cases}$	
30	Fr.	Good Friday Tides $\begin{cases} 9.4 \\ 9.8 \end{cases}$	
31	Sa.	$\delta \Psi \text{C}$. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 10.1 \end{cases}$	

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APRIL, FOURTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	4	N. 28	7	6 45	13	8 58	19	11 06	25	13 07
2	4	51	8	7 08	14	9 20	20	11 27	26	13 27
3	5	14	9	7 30	15	9 42	21	11 47	27	13 46
4	5	37	10	7 52	16	10 03	22	12 08	28	14 05
5	6	00	11	8 14	17	10 24	23	12 28	29	14 24
6	6	22	12	8 36	18	10 45	24	12 48	30	14 42

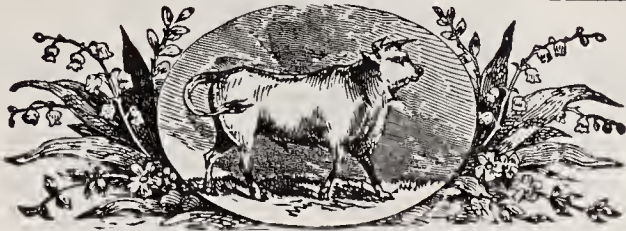
☾ Last Quarter, 6th day, 7h. 48m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 13th day, 6h. 57m., evening, W.

☽ First Quarter, 21st day, 4h. 20m., evening, E.

○ Full Moon, 29th day, 7h. 45m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.	Day's Incr.	Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston.		☽'s Place	☽		☽
			Rises.	Sets.					Morn.	Even.		Rises.	Souths.	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h.	h.	h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
91	1	S.	5 28	6 9	12 41	3 37	12 17	—	0	Sco	8 29	0 36		
92	2	M.	5 26	6 11	12 45	3 41	12 18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	9 43	1 27		
93	3	Tu.	5 24	6 12	12 48	3 44	12 19	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sco	10 57	2 22		
94	4	W.	5 23	6 13	12 50	3 46	13 20	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	morn	3 21		
95	5	Th.	5 21	6 14	12 53	3 49	13 21	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	0 05	4 22		
96	6	Fr.	5 19	6 15	12 56	3 52	13 22	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	1 03	5 24		
97	7	Sa.	5 18	6 16	12 58	3 54	14 23	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	1 51	6 24		
98	8	S.	5 16	6 17	13 1	3 57	14 24	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	2 29	7 20		
99	9	M.	5 14	6 18	13 4	4 0	14 25	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	2 59	8 13		
100	10	Tu.	5 12	6 19	13 7	4 3	14 26	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	3 25	9 02		
101	11	W.	5 11	6 21	13 10	4 6	15 27	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	3 49	9 50		
102	12	Th.	5 9	6 22	13 13	4 9	15 28	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	4 12	10 36		
103	13	Fr.	5 8	6 23	13 15	4 11	15 28	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	Ari	sets	11 23		
104	14	Sa.	5 6	6 24	13 18	4 14	15 28	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	7 37	0 11		
105	15	S.	5 4	6 25	13 21	4 17	16 2	—	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	8 45	1 01		
106	16	M.	5 3	6 26	13 23	4 19	16 3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	Tau	9 51	1 52		
107	17	Tu.	5 1	6 27	13 26	4 22	16 4	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	10 52	2 45		
108	18	W.	5 0	6 29	13 29	4 25	16 5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	11 45	3 37		
109	19	Th.	4 58	6 30	13 32	4 28	17 6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	morn	4 28		
110	20	Fr.	4 56	6 31	13 35	4 31	17 7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Cnc	0 29	5 18		
111	21	Sa.	4 55	6 32	13 37	4 33	17 8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	Cnc	1 04	6 05		
112	22	S.	4 53	6 33	13 40	4 36	17 9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	1 34	6 50		
113	23	M.	4 52	6 34	13 42	4 38	17 10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	2 00	7 33		
114	24	Tu.	4 50	6 35	13 45	4 41	18 11	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	2 22	8 15		
115	25	W.	4 49	6 36	13 47	4 43	18 12	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	2 43	8 57		
116	26	Th.	4 47	6 37	13 50	4 46	18 13	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	Lib	3 04	9 41		
117	27	Fr.	4 46	6 39	13 53	4 49	18 14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	3 25	10 27		
118	28	Sa.	4 44	6 40	13 56	4 52	18 15	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	3 48	11 17		
119	29	S.	4 43	6 41	13 58	4 54	18 15	11	11	Sco	rises	morn		
120	30	M.	4 42	6 42	14 0	4 56	19 17	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	8 41	0 11		



The year's at the spring,
 And day's at the morn;
 Morning's at seven;
 The hillside's dew-pearled;
 The lark's on the wing;
 The snail's on the thorn;
 God's in his heaven,—
 All's right with the world.

ROBERT BROWNING
 Pippa Passes

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	C	E. Sun. ♂ ♀ ♀. Tides { 9.5 Signs	Put Surplus Eggs Down in Water-Glass Solution
2	M.	♀ Gr. Elong. ♀ in W. Aph. Tides { 10.4 of 9.4	
3	Tu.	French Government approves electric lights, 1861. Tides { 10.4 9.2	Fresh eggs preserved in water glass in April and May will be good for cooking purposes up to next November or December, the United States Department of Agriculture says. Water glass is a common name for sodium silicate, which may be purchased at any drug store.
4	W.	First pony express leaves Sacramento for St. Joseph, 1861. Tides { 10.4 8.9	
5	Th.	☾ runs low. Tides { 10.2 8.7 rain	Preserve only clean, fresh, infertile eggs, the department warns. Dirty eggs will spoil, and washing them removes the protective coating which prevents spoiling. Cracks, ever so tiny, may cause spoilage. It is a wise precaution to examine every egg by candling.
6	Fr.	U. S. enters World War, 1917. Tides { 9.9 8.5	
7	Sa.	☾ in Perigee. Tides { 9.7 8.5 Some	The department gives these suggestions: Clean and scald a 5-gallon crock, allow it to dry, and place it where the eggs are to be stored. After heating a quantity of water to the boiling point let it cool, and mix the water-glass solution in the crock by adding 1 quart of water glass to 9 gallons of water. Place the eggs in the solution as they are available. Handle them carefully to avoid cracking, and always be sure at least 2 inches of the solution covers the eggs. The crock should be kept covered, to retard evaporation. The eggs may be used at any time. If they are to be boiled, a small hole should be made with a pin in one end to prevent their cracking.
8	C	Low Sunday. ☽ ♃ ☉. Tides { 9.7 8.8	
9	M.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { 9.9 9.2 what colder,	The department gives these suggestions: Clean and scald a 5-gallon crock, allow it to dry, and place it where the eggs are to be stored. After heating a quantity of water to the boiling point let it cool, and mix the water-glass solution in the crock by adding 1 quart of water glass to 9 gallons of water. Place the eggs in the solution as they are available. Handle them carefully to avoid cracking, and always be sure at least 2 inches of the solution covers the eggs. The crock should be kept covered, to retard evaporation. The eggs may be used at any time. If they are to be boiled, a small hole should be made with a pin in one end to prevent their cracking.
10	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { 9.9 9.8 snow	
11	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ on Equator. Tides { 10.1 10.8	The department gives these suggestions: Clean and scald a 5-gallon crock, allow it to dry, and place it where the eggs are to be stored. After heating a quantity of water to the boiling point let it cool, and mix the water-glass solution in the crock by adding 1 quart of water glass to 9 gallons of water. Place the eggs in the solution as they are available. Handle them carefully to avoid cracking, and always be sure at least 2 inches of the solution covers the eggs. The crock should be kept covered, to retard evaporation. The eggs may be used at any time. If they are to be boiled, a small hole should be made with a pin in one end to prevent their cracking.
12	Th.	Airship Bremen makes its first east to west flight, 1928. Tides { 10.2 10.7	
13	Fr.	♂ ♂ ☾. Tides { 10.2 10.9 flurries.	The department gives these suggestions: Clean and scald a 5-gallon crock, allow it to dry, and place it where the eggs are to be stored. After heating a quantity of water to the boiling point let it cool, and mix the water-glass solution in the crock by adding 1 quart of water glass to 9 gallons of water. Place the eggs in the solution as they are available. Handle them carefully to avoid cracking, and always be sure at least 2 inches of the solution covers the eggs. The crock should be kept covered, to retard evaporation. The eggs may be used at any time. If they are to be boiled, a small hole should be made with a pin in one end to prevent their cracking.
14	Sa.	♂ ☽ ☾. ♂ ♂ ☉. Tides { 10.1 10.9	
15	C	2d Sun. af. Easter. Tides { 9.8	The department gives these suggestions: Clean and scald a 5-gallon crock, allow it to dry, and place it where the eggs are to be stored. After heating a quantity of water to the boiling point let it cool, and mix the water-glass solution in the crock by adding 1 quart of water glass to 9 gallons of water. Place the eggs in the solution as they are available. Handle them carefully to avoid cracking, and always be sure at least 2 inches of the solution covers the eggs. The crock should be kept covered, to retard evaporation. The eggs may be used at any time. If they are to be boiled, a small hole should be made with a pin in one end to prevent their cracking.
16	M.	♀ Gr. Elong. West Tides { 10.7 9.4	
17	Tu.	♂ ☽ ☉. Tides { 10.3 9.0	The department gives these suggestions: Clean and scald a 5-gallon crock, allow it to dry, and place it where the eggs are to be stored. After heating a quantity of water to the boiling point let it cool, and mix the water-glass solution in the crock by adding 1 quart of water glass to 9 gallons of water. Place the eggs in the solution as they are available. Handle them carefully to avoid cracking, and always be sure at least 2 inches of the solution covers the eggs. The crock should be kept covered, to retard evaporation. The eggs may be used at any time. If they are to be boiled, a small hole should be made with a pin in one end to prevent their cracking.
18	W.	☾ runs high. Tides { 9.9 8.5 Cold	
19	Th.	♂ ♂ ☽. Tides { 9.4 8.1 westerly winds.	The department gives these suggestions: Clean and scald a 5-gallon crock, allow it to dry, and place it where the eggs are to be stored. After heating a quantity of water to the boiling point let it cool, and mix the water-glass solution in the crock by adding 1 quart of water glass to 9 gallons of water. Place the eggs in the solution as they are available. Handle them carefully to avoid cracking, and always be sure at least 2 inches of the solution covers the eggs. The crock should be kept covered, to retard evaporation. The eggs may be used at any time. If they are to be boiled, a small hole should be made with a pin in one end to prevent their cracking.
20	Fr.	♀ in ☽. ☾ in Apogee. Tides { 9.0 7.9	
21	Sa.	New York state library established, 1818. Tides { 8.6 7.7	The department gives these suggestions: Clean and scald a 5-gallon crock, allow it to dry, and place it where the eggs are to be stored. After heating a quantity of water to the boiling point let it cool, and mix the water-glass solution in the crock by adding 1 quart of water glass to 9 gallons of water. Place the eggs in the solution as they are available. Handle them carefully to avoid cracking, and always be sure at least 2 inches of the solution covers the eggs. The crock should be kept covered, to retard evaporation. The eggs may be used at any time. If they are to be boiled, a small hole should be made with a pin in one end to prevent their cracking.
22	C	3rd Sun. af. Easter Tides { 8.4 7.8	
23	M.	St. George., ♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. Tides { 8.4 8.0	The department gives these suggestions: Clean and scald a 5-gallon crock, allow it to dry, and place it where the eggs are to be stored. After heating a quantity of water to the boiling point let it cool, and mix the water-glass solution in the crock by adding 1 quart of water glass to 9 gallons of water. Place the eggs in the solution as they are available. Handle them carefully to avoid cracking, and always be sure at least 2 inches of the solution covers the eggs. The crock should be kept covered, to retard evaporation. The eggs may be used at any time. If they are to be boiled, a small hole should be made with a pin in one end to prevent their cracking.
24	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { 8.4 8.4	
25	W.	St. Mark. ☾ on Eq. Tides { 8.6 8.9	The department gives these suggestions: Clean and scald a 5-gallon crock, allow it to dry, and place it where the eggs are to be stored. After heating a quantity of water to the boiling point let it cool, and mix the water-glass solution in the crock by adding 1 quart of water glass to 9 gallons of water. Place the eggs in the solution as they are available. Handle them carefully to avoid cracking, and always be sure at least 2 inches of the solution covers the eggs. The crock should be kept covered, to retard evaporation. The eggs may be used at any time. If they are to be boiled, a small hole should be made with a pin in one end to prevent their cracking.
26	Th.	John Thornton Kirkland, pres. of Harvard, died, 1840. Tides { 8.3 9.4	
27	Fr.	♂ ♃ ☾. Tides { 9.1 9.9 Probably rain.	The department gives these suggestions: Clean and scald a 5-gallon crock, allow it to dry, and place it where the eggs are to be stored. After heating a quantity of water to the boiling point let it cool, and mix the water-glass solution in the crock by adding 1 quart of water glass to 9 gallons of water. Place the eggs in the solution as they are available. Handle them carefully to avoid cracking, and always be sure at least 2 inches of the solution covers the eggs. The crock should be kept covered, to retard evaporation. The eggs may be used at any time. If they are to be boiled, a small hole should be made with a pin in one end to prevent their cracking.
28	Sa.	Napoleon exiled to Elba, 1814. Tides { 9.3 10.4	
29	C	4th Sun. af. Easter. Tides { 9.4 10.7	The department gives these suggestions: Clean and scald a 5-gallon crock, allow it to dry, and place it where the eggs are to be stored. After heating a quantity of water to the boiling point let it cool, and mix the water-glass solution in the crock by adding 1 quart of water glass to 9 gallons of water. Place the eggs in the solution as they are available. Handle them carefully to avoid cracking, and always be sure at least 2 inches of the solution covers the eggs. The crock should be kept covered, to retard evaporation. The eggs may be used at any time. If they are to be boiled, a small hole should be made with a pin in one end to prevent their cracking.
30	M.	Geo. Washington inaugurated first pres. of U. S., 1789. Tides { 9.5 10.9	

1934]

MAY, FIFTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.	
	d.	m.	d.	m.	d.	m.	d.	m.	d.	m.
1	15	N 01	7	16 45	13	18 20	19	19 43	25	20 55
2	15	19	8	17 02	14	18 35	20	19 56	26	21 05
3	15	37	9	17 18	15	18 49	21	20 09	27	21 16
4	15	54	10	17 34	16	19 03	22	20 21	28	21 26
5	16	12	11	17 50	17	19 17	23	20 32	29	21 35
6	16	28	12	18 05	18	19 30	24	20 44	30	21 44

☾ Last Quarter, 6th day, 1h. 41m., morning, E.

● New Moon, 13th day, 7h. 30m., morning, E.

☽ First Quarter, 21st day, 10h. 20m., morning, E.

○ Full Moon, 28th day, 4h. 41m., evening, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.		Day's Incr.		Sun. Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		D's Place	D		D Southa.
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.			Morn.	Even.		Rises.	h. m.	
121	1	Tu.	4 41	6 43	14 24	4 58	19 18	—	—	0 ½	Sgr	9 53	1 10			
122	2	W.	4 39	6 44	14 55	1 19	19 19	0 ¾	1 ¼	Sgr	10 57	2 13				
123	3	Th.	4 38	6 45	14 75	3 19	20 11 ½	2 ¼	Cap	11 49	3 17					
124	4	Fr.	4 36	6 46	14 105	5 6	21 2 ½	3 ¼	Cap	morn	4 18					
125	5	Sa.	4 35	6 48	14 135	5 9	22 3 ½	4 ¼	Aqr	0 30	5 16					
126	6	S.	4 34	6 49	14 155	5 11	23 4 ½	5 ¼	Aqr	1 03	6 10					
127	7	M.	4 32	6 50	14 185	5 14	24 5 ½	6 ¼	Psc	1 30	7 00					
128	8	Tu.	4 31	6 51	14 205	5 16	25 6 ½	7 ¼	Psc	1 54	7 47					
129	9	W.	4 30	6 52	14 225	5 18	26 7 ¾	8 ¼	Ari	2 16	8 33					
130	10	Th.	4 29	6 53	14 245	5 20	27 8 ½	9	Ari	2 38	9 18					
131	11	Fr.	4 28	6 54	14 275	5 23	28 9 ½	9 ¾	Ari	3 01	10 05					
132	12	Sa.	4 27	6 55	14 285	5 24	29 10 ¼	10 ½	Tau	3 28	10 53					
133	13	S.	4 26	6 56	14 305	5 26	20 ●	11 ¼	Tau	sets	11 44					
134	14	M.	4 25	6 57	14 325	5 28	20 1	11 ¾	G'm	8 40	0 36					
135	15	Tu.	4 23	6 58	14 355	5 31	20 2	—	0 ½	G'm	9 36	1 28				
136	16	W.	4 22	6 59	14 375	5 33	20 3	0 ½	1 ¼	Cnc	10 23	2 20				
137	17	Th.	4 21	7 0	14 395	5 35	20 4	1 ¼	2	Cnc	11 03	3 11				
138	18	Fr.	4 20	7 1	14 415	5 37	19 5	2	2 ¾	Cnc	11 35	3 59				
139	19	Sa.	4 19	7 2	14 435	5 39	19 6	2 ¾	3 ½	Leo	morn	4 44				
140	20	S.	4 18	7 3	14 455	5 41	19 7	3 ¾	4 ¼	Leo	0 01	5 27				
141	21	M.	4 18	7 4	14 475	5 43	19 8	4 ½	5	Vir	0 24	6 09				
142	22	Tu.	4 17	7 5	14 485	5 44	19 9	5 ½	6	Vir	0 45	6 50				
143	23	W.	4 16	7 6	14 505	5 46	19 10	6 ¼	6 ¾	Vir	1 05	7 32				
144	24	Th.	4 15	7 7	14 525	5 48	19 11	7 ¼	7 ½	Lib	1 26	8 17				
145	25	Fr.	4 14	7 8	14 545	5 50	19 12	8	8 ¼	Lib	1 48	9 04				
146	26	Sa.	4 14	7 9	14 555	5 51	19 13	9	9 ¼	Sco	2 13	9 56				
147	27	S.	4 13	7 10	14 575	5 53	19 14	9 ¾	10	Sco	2 45	10 54				
148	28	M.	4 13	7 11	14 585	5 54	19 ○	10 ½	10 ¾	Sgr	rises	11 56				
149	29	Tu.	4 12	7 11	14 595	5 55	19 16	11 ¼	11 ½	Sgr	8 42	morn				
150	30	W.	4 12	7 12	15 05	5 56	18 17	—	0 ¼	Cap	9 41	1 02				
151	31	Th.	4 11	7 13	15 25	5 58	18 18	0 ½	1	Cap	10 27	2 06				



When April steps aside for May,
Like diamonds all the raindrops glisten;
Fresh violets open every day;
To some new bird each hour we listen.

LUCY LARCOM

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	St. Philip & St. James. ♂ ♀ ☉. { 9.5 East-	<p>Certified Butter</p> <p>When the housewife goes to the store for a pound of butter, there are three things she should keep in mind.</p> <p>First, a specific Federal law requires that butter contain at least 80% butter-fat. Interstate shipment of butter which falls below that requirement is illegal under the National pure food law.</p> <p>Second, another Federal law permits butter to be colored artificially without that fact being stated on the label. The presence of artificial coloring in foods other than butter must be stated.</p> <p>Third, the law requires that the quantity of butter contained in the package be plainly stated upon the label. The buyer who wants a full pound will not get 14 ounces if she reads the label carefully.</p> <p>Most butter entering into interstate shipments is graded and scored by a Federal inspector and the score of the butter is printed on a certificate. One hundred points is a perfect score, but this is seldom if ever reached. Very little commercial butter on the market scores more than 93, and runs from that point down to 80.</p> <p>The buyer will do well to look for the grading certificate in packages she buys. If no certificate is present the dealer can usually inform the buyer of the correct score.</p>
2	W.	☾ in Per. ☾ runs low. { 10.9 9.3 erly	
3	Th.	San Francisco swept by fire, 1851. Tides { 10.8 9.1	
4	Fr.	Louis XIII of France died, 1643. Tides { 10.5 9.0	
5	Sa.	Napoleon Bonaparte died at St. Helena, 1821. Tides { 10.2 8.9	
6	C	Rogation Sun. Tides { 9.8 9.0 winds.	
7	M.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { 9.6 9.3 Fairly	
8	Tu.	♂ ♀ ♂. ☾ on Equator { 9.4 9.6	
9	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { 9.4 10.0 warm.	
10	Th.	Ascension Day. Tides { 9.4 10.3	
11	Fr.	♂ ☉ ☾. Tides { 9.4 10.6	
12	Sa.	♀ in ☉. ♂ ♂ ☾. Tides { 9.4 10.6	
13	C	S. af. Ascen. ♂ ♀ ☉. Su. { 9.3 10.6	
14	M.	Tides { 9.1 10.4 [13th. ♂ ♀ ☾.	
15	Tu.	☾ runs high. Tides { 9.0 10.1	
16	W.	♀ in Perihelion. Tides { 9.7 9.8	
17	Th.	World Bank for Inter. Set. opened in Basel, Swit. 1930. Tides { 9.5 8.5	
18	Fr.	☾ in Apo. Tides { 9.5 8.3 Clear	
19	Sa.	☐ ♀ ☉. Tides { 9.1 8.1 and	
20	C	Whit Sunday Tides { 8.8 8.1	
21	M.	☽ Stationary. Tides { 8.6 8.2	
22	Tu.	♂ ☽ ☾. Tides { 8.4 8.5 mild.	
23	W.	☾ on Equator. Tides { 8.4 8.8	
24	Th.	♀ in Aphelion. Tides { 8.4 9.3	
25	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { 8.6 9.8	
26	Sa.	U. S. paper money reduced to present size, 1927. Tides { 8.8 10.3	
27	C	Trin. Sun. ♀ Gr. Hel. ♂ in ☉ Lat. N. Tides { 9.0 10.7 A	
28	M.	Tides { 9.2 11.1 [27th. Tides { 9.0 10.7 A	
29	Tu.	☾ runs low. Tides { 9.4 11.3 cold rain.	
30	W.	☾ in Per. Tides { 9.5 11.3	
31	Th.	Corpus Christi ☐ ☽ ☉. Tides { 9.5 9.5	

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JUNE, SIXTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	22	N.02	7	22 44	13	23 12	19	23 26	25
2	22	10	8	22 50	14	23 15	20	23 26	26	23 22
3	22	17	9	22 55	15	23 18	21	23 26	27	23 20
4	22	24	10	23 00	16	23 21	22	23 26	28	23 18
5	22	32	11	23 05	17	23 23	23	23 26	29	23 15
6	22	38	12	23 09	18	23 24	24	23 25	30	23 12

☾ Last Quarter, 4th day, 7h. 53m., morning, W.

● New Moon, 11th day, 9h. 12m., evening, W.

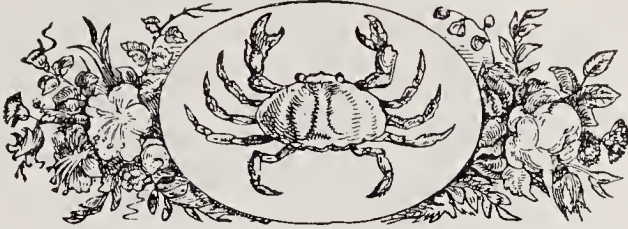
☽ First Quarter, 20th day, 1h. 37m., morning, W.

○ Full Moon, 27th day, 0h. 8m., morning, W.

Day of Year	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☺		Length of Days.		Day's Iner.		Sun. Past.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston.		☽'s Place	☽		☽ Souths.
			Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	h.	m.	h.	m.			Morn. h.	Even. h.		Rises. h. m.	h.		m.
152	1	Fr.	4 10	7 14	15 4	6 18	0 18	19	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	Aqr	11 03	3 08		
153	2	Sa.	4 10	7 15	15 5	6 18	1 18	20	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	Aqr	11 32	4 05		
154	3	S.	4 9	7 15	15 6	6 2	18	21	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	Psc	11 58	4 57		
155	4	M.	4 9	7 16	15 7	6 3	18	22	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	Psc	morn	5 45		
156	5	Tu.	4 8	7 17	15 9	6 5	18	23	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	Psc	0 20	6 31		
157	6	W.	4 8	7 18	15 10	6 6	17	24	6	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ari	0 43	7 17		
158	7	Th.	4 8	7 18	15 10	6 6	17	25	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ari	1 05	8 03		
159	8	Fr.	4 7	7 19	15 12	6 8	17	26	8	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	1 31	8 50		
160	9	Sa.	4 7	7 19	15 12	6 8	17	27	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	2 01	9 39		
161	10	S.	4 7	7 20	15 13	6 9	17	28	10	1	10	G'm	2 35	10 30		
162	11	M.	4 7	7 21	15 14	6 10	16	●	10	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	sets	11 22		
163	12	Tu.	4 7	7 21	15 14	6 10	16	1	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	8 19	0 14		
164	13	W.	4 7	7 22	15 15	6 11	16	2	—	0	0	Cnc	9 00	1 05		
165	14	Th.	4 7	7 22	15 15	6 11	16	3	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cnc	9 35	1 54		
166	15	Fr.	4 7	7 22	15 15	6 11	16	4	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	10 03	2 40		
167	16	Sa.	4 7	7 23	15 16	6 12	15	5	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	10 28	3 24		
168	17	S.	4 7	7 23	15 16	6 12	15	6	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	10 49	4 05		
169	18	M.	4 7	7 24	15 17	6 13	15	7	3	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	11 08	4 46		
170	19	Tu.	4 7	7 24	15 17	6 13	15	8	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	11 28	5 27		
171	20	W.	4 7	7 24	15 17	6 13	14	9	4	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	11 49	6 09		
172	21	Th.	4 7	7 24	15 17	6 13	14	10	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Lib	morn	6 54		
173	22	Fr.	4 7	7 25	15 18	Dec.	14	11	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	0 13	7 42		
174	23	Sa.	4 8	7 25	15 17	0	14	12	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	0 41	8 36		
175	24	S.	4 8	7 25	15 17	0	14	13	8	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sco	1 16	9 36		
176	25	M.	4 8	7 25	15 17	0	13	14	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	2 01	10 40		
177	26	Tu.	4 9	7 25	15 16	0	2	13	15	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	3 00	11 46		
178	27	W.	4 9	7 25	15 16	0	2	13	○	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	rises	morn		
179	28	Th.	4 9	7 25	15 16	0	2	13	17	0	—	Cap	9 00	0 51		
180	29	Fr.	4 10	7 25	15 15	0	3	13	18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	9 33	1 52		
181	30	Sa.	4 10	7 25	15 15	0	3	12	19	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	10 00	2 48		

JUNE hath 30 days.

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They come! the merry summer months of beauty, song, and flowers;
They come! the gladsome months that bring thick leafiness to bowers.
Up, up, my heart! and walk abroad; fling cark and care aside;
Seek silent hills, or rest thyself where peaceful waters glide;
Or, underneath the shadow vast of patriarcal tree,
Scan through its leaves the cloudless sky in rapt tranquillity.

WILLIAM MOTHERWELL

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Fr.	Nicomede. ♂ ♀ ☽. Tides { ^{11.2} / _{9.5}	Warmer,
2	Sa.	P. T. Barnum began his first tour, 1835. Tides { ^{10.8} / _{9.5}	some
3	C	1st S. after Trin. ♂ ♀ ☾. { ^{10.8} / _{9.5}	
4	M.	☾ on Equator. Tides { ^{9.8} / _{9.5}	rain.
5	Tu.	Naval engagement in the Baltic between Rus. and Ger. 1915. Tides { ^{9.4} / _{9.7}	
6	W.	First agricultural exhibit in France held in Paris, 1854. Tides { ^{9.1} / _{9.8}	
7	Th.	Young Plan for Ger. repara. pay. adopt. Parls Con., 1929. Tides { ^{8.8} / _{9.9}	
8	Fr.	♂ ☽ ☾. ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{8.7} / _{10.0}	Several
9	Sa.	☽ Stat. Tides { ^{8.6} / _{10.1}	hot days.
10	C	2d S. af. Trin. ♂ ☽ ☾. { ^{8.6} / _{10.2}	Hot
11	M.	St. Barnabas. ♀ Stat. Tides { ^{8.6} / _{10.1}	and
12	Tu.	☾ runs high. Tides { ^{8.6} / _{10.0}	showery.
13	W.	Violent eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, 1794. Tides { ^{8.6} / _{8.6}	
14	Th.	♀ Gr. elong. ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{9.9} / _{8.6}	
15	Fr.	☾ in Apo. Tides { ^{9.8} / _{8.6}	
16	Sa.	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. Tides { ^{9.6} / _{8.5}	
17	C	3rd Sun. after Trinity Tides { ^{9.3} / _{8.5}	
18	M.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{9.0} / _{8.6}	Hot with thun-
19	Tu.	♀ in ☽. ☾ on Eq { ^{8.7} / _{8.7}	der showers.
20	W.	The Savan., first steam ves. to cross the At., arr. Liv. 1819. Tides { ^{8.5} / _{8.9}	
21	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ enters ☽. SUMMER COMM. Tides { ^{8.3} / _{9.1}	
22	Fr.	Martin Van Buren nominated for president, 1848. Tides { ^{8.2} / _{9.5}	
23	Sa.	Terrible hurricane at Man-teno, Illinois, 1854. Tides { ^{8.3} / _{10.0}	
24	C	St. John, Baptist. 4th S. af. Trin. Tides { ^{8.5} / _{10.9}	[24 th . Tides { ^{8.5} / _{10.5}
25	M.		{ ^{9.2} / _{11.3}
26	Tu.	☾ runs low. Tides { ^{9.2} / _{11.3}	
27	W.	♀ Stat. ☾ Per. Tides { ^{9.5} / _{11.6}	Good
28	Th.	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838. Tides { ^{9.8} / _—	
29	Fr.	St. Peter & St. Paul. ♀ in Aph. Tides { ^{11.6} / _{10.0}	
30	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{11.4} / _{10.1}	haying weather.

To Retain Aroma of Cedar Wood

The aroma of cedar wood, caused by volatilization of the oil in the wood, repels clothes moths. This quality has made the wood popular for chests and closet lining. It has been found that while the inner surface of the lining gave off aroma the outer surface was also giving off aroma which was lost on the outside. To prevent this loss of aroma and thereby make the wood effective for a longer time has been the subject of much study.

The problem was complicated by several factors. A coating should prevent loss of aroma from only one side of the lining. It had to be transparent so as not to hide the grain and quality of the wood. It had to be of low cost, easy to apply and quick drying.

After experiments with shellac, floor varnish, lacquer, paraffin, gum arabic, water-glass, gelatin, etc., a chemist of the U. S. D. A. has recently made available to the public a process for sealing and coating the lumber effectively. It was found that paraffin had the qualities for doing the job most advantageously and persons installing cedar closet lining or buying chests should now insist that the wood be properly processed.

1934]

JULY, SEVENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	23 ^N	8	7	22 37	13	21 52	19	20 54	25	19 43
2	23	04	8	22 31	14	21 43	20	20 43	26	19 30
3	22	59	9	22 24	15	21 34	21	20 32	27	19 17
4	22	54	10	22 16	16	21 20	22	20 20	28	19 03
5	22	49	11	22 09	17	21 15	23	20 08	29	18 49
6	22	43	12	22 01	18	21 04	24	19 55	30	18 34

☾ Last Quarter, 3rd day, 3h. 28m., evening, W.

● New Moon, 11th day, 0h. 6m., evening, W.

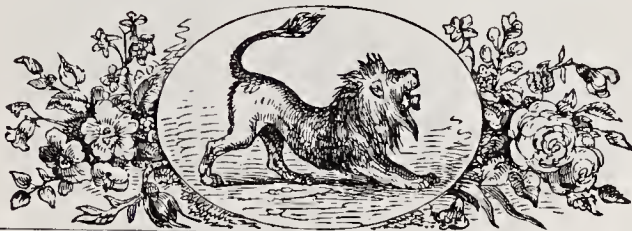
☽ First Quarter, 19th day, 1h. 53m., evening, E.

○ Full Moon, 26th day, 7h. 9m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.		Day's Decr.		Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		D's		D		D	
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.			h.	m.	Morn.	Even.	Place	Rises.	Souths.	h.	m.	h.	m.
182	1	S.	4 11	7 25	15 14	0	4 12	20	2	2½	Psc	10 24	3 39					
183	2	M.	4 11	7 25	15 14	0	4 12	21	3	3½	Psc	10 47	4 28					
184	3	Tu.	4 12	7 25	15 13	0	5 12	22	3¾	4½	Ari	11 10	5 14					
185	4	W.	4 12	7 24	15 12	0	6 12	23	5	5½	Ari	11 35	6 01					
186	5	Th.	4 13	7 24	15 11	0	7 11	24	6	6¼	Tau	morn	6 48					
187	6	Fr.	4 14	7 24	15 10	0	8 11	25	7	7¼	Tau	0 03	7 36					
188	7	Sa.	4 14	7 23	15 9	0	9 11	26	8	8¼	G'm	0 36	8 26					
189	8	S.	4 15	7 23	15 8	0	10 11	27	8¾	9	G'm	1 15	9 18					
190	9	M.	4 15	7 23	15 8	0	10 11	28	9¾	9¾	G'm	2 03	10 10					
191	10	Tu.	4 16	7 22	15 6	0	12 11	29	10½	10½	Cnc	2 56	11 01					
192	11	W.	4 17	7 22	15 5	0	13 11	●	11	11¼	Cnc	sets	11 50					
193	12	Th.	4 17	7 21	15 4	0	14 10	1	11¾	11¾	Cnc	8 06	0 37					
194	13	Fr.	4 18	7 21	15 3	0	15 10	2	—	0¼	Leo	8 32	1 22					
195	14	Sa.	4 19	7 20	15 1	0	17 10	3	0½	1	Leo	8 54	2 04					
196	15	S.	4 20	7 20	15 0	0	18 10	4	1	1½	Vir	9 14	2 45					
197	16	M.	4 21	7 19	14 58	0	20 10	5	1¾	2¼	Vir	9 33	3 25					
198	17	Tu.	4 22	7 18	14 56	0	22 10	6	2½	3	Vir	9 53	4 06					
199	18	W.	4 23	7 18	14 55	0	23 10	7	3¼	3¾	Lib	10 15	4 46					
200	19	Th.	4 23	7 17	14 54	0	24 10	8	4	4½	Lib	10 40	5 34					
201	20	Fr.	4 24	7 16	14 52	0	26 10	9	5	5¼	Sco	11 11	6 24					
202	21	Sa.	4 25	7 15	14 50	0	28 10	10	5¾	6¼	Sco	11 50	7 19					
203	22	S.	4 26	7 14	14 48	0	30 9	11	6¾	7¼	Sgr	morn	8 20					
204	23	M.	4 27	7 14	14 47	0	31 9	12	8	8¼	Sgr	0 40	9 24					
205	24	Tu.	4 28	7 13	14 45	0	33 9	13	8¾	9¼	Cap	1 44	10 29					
206	25	W.	4 29	7 12	14 43	0	35 9	14	9¾	10	Cap	2 59	11 33					
207	26	Th.	4 30	7 11	14 41	0	37 9	○	10¾	11	Aqr	rises	morn					
208	27	Fr.	4 31	7 10	14 39	0	39 9	16	11¾	0	Aqr	7 59	0 32					
209	28	Sa.	4 32	7 9	14 37	0	41 9	17	—	0½	Psc	8 25	1 27					
210	29	S.	4 33	7 8	14 35	0	43 9	18	0¾	1¼	Psc	8 49	2 18					
211	30	M.	4 34	7 7	14 33	0	45 9	19	1¾	2¼	Ari	9 13	3 07					
212	31	Tu.	4 35	7 6	14 31	0	47 10	20	2½	3	Ari	9 38	3 55					

JULY hath 31 days.

[1934



First, April, she with mellow showers
 Opens the way for early flowers;
 Then after her comes smiling May,
 In a more rich and sweet array;
 Next enters June, and brings us more
 Gems than those two that went before;
 Then, lastly, July comes, and she
 More wealth brings in than all those three.

ROBERT HERRICK

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	C	5th Sn. a. Trin. Tides $\begin{cases} 11.0 \\ 10.1 \end{cases}$ <i>Some</i>	Hints to the Farmer's Wife A cake with much better texture will result if your butter, milk and eggs are not too cold. Take them from the refrigerator to warm to room temperature before mixing.
2	M.	☾ on Equator. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.4 \\ 10.0 \end{cases}$ <i>very</i>	
3	Tu.	Battle of Gettysburg ends, 1863. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 9.9 \end{cases}$ <i>hot days.</i>	A wad of slightly dampened absorbent cotton is excellent for picking up fine splinters of broken glass.
4	W.	Independence Day. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.1 \\ 8.8 \end{cases}$	
5	Th.	♁ ☽ ☾. ☽ in Aph. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 9.7 \end{cases}$	If more conventional treatment is not available cold cream will take the stiffness out of leather shoes that have been wet and dried.
6	Fr.	☐ ♃ ☽. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.2 \\ 9.6 \end{cases}$	
7	Sa.	Geo. Washington appointed Lt. General of the U.S. Armies, 1775. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.1 \\ 9.6 \end{cases}$	For cutting angel cake easily, dip knife in cold water before cutting each slice.
8	C	6th S. af. Tr. ♁ ♀ ☾. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.0 \\ 9.6 \end{cases}$	
9	M.	♁ ♁ ☾. ☾ runs high. $\begin{cases} 8.1 \\ 9.7 \end{cases}$ <i>Fine</i>	When boiled frosting continues to be soft and runs off cake, place cake in very hot oven for just a few minutes until crust forms over top.
10	Tu.	British take Gibraltar from Spain, 1704. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.2 \\ 9.7 \end{cases}$	
11	W.	♁ ♀ ☽ Inf. ♁ ♀ ☾. $\begin{cases} 8.4 \\ 9.8 \end{cases}$ <i>and</i>	To replace castors in light-weight furniture, melt paraffin wax, fill hole in leg of furniture, place castor in quickly and let harden.
12	Th.	☾ in Apogee. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 9.8 \end{cases}$ <i>sunny.</i>	
13	Fr.	Elizabeth imprisons Mary, Queen of Scots, 1568. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.7 \\ 9.8 \end{cases}$	If only part of the head of cabbage is used, wrap the remainder in oiled paper and place in the refrigerator until desired.
14	Sa.	Holy Cross College partially destroyed by fire, 1852. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.3 \\ 9.8 \end{cases}$	
15	C	7th S. af. Tr. St. Swithin $\begin{cases} 9.6 \\ 8.9 \end{cases}$	When the enamel saucepan begins to chip it is time to discard it. Otherwise, the chipping will continue and particles are very apt to get into the food that is cooked in the pan.
16	M.	♁ ♀ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.4 \\ 9.0 \end{cases}$	
17	Tu.	Charlotte Corday executed 1793. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.1 \\ 9.0 \end{cases}$	
18	W.	♁ ♃ ☾. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 9.1 \end{cases}$ <i>Rain and</i>	
19	Th.	Steamer "Great Western" launched at Boston, 1837. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 9.2 \end{cases}$	
20	Fr.	St. Margaret. ♀ Gr. Hel. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.3 \\ 9.4 \end{cases}$	
21	Sa.	Adolph Ocks bought Philadelphia "Public Ledger," 1902. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.2 \\ 9.7 \end{cases}$	
22	C	8th S. af. Tr. St. Mary Magdalene. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.2 \\ 9.7 \end{cases}$	
23	M.	☾ runs $\begin{cases} 8.4 \\ 10.5 \end{cases}$ [22 ^d ♀ Stat. $\begin{cases} 8.2 \\ 10.0 \end{cases}$	
24	Tu.	☐ ☽ ☽. $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 11.0 \end{cases}$ <i>thunder showers.</i>	
25	W.	St. James. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.3 \\ 11.4 \end{cases}$	
26	Th.	St. Anne. ☾ in Per. ☾ Par. Eclipse, in N. E. $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 11.7 \end{cases}$	
27	Fr.	♁ ♃ ☾. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.2 \\ 11.7 \end{cases}$	
28	Sa.	Rohesierre guillotined, 1794. $\begin{cases} 10.5 \\ 11.5 \end{cases}$ <i>A day</i>	
29	C	9th Sn. a. Tri. ☾ on Eq. $\begin{cases} 11.5 \\ 10.7 \end{cases}$ <i>ortwo</i>	
30	M.	First legislative assembly in America at Jamestown, Va.; 1619 $\begin{cases} 11.0 \\ 10.6 \end{cases}$ <i>of</i>	
31	Tu.	♀ Gr. Elong. $\begin{cases} 10.3 \\ 10.4 \end{cases}$ <i>warm weather.</i>	

1934]

AUGUST, EIGHTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	18	N. 05	7	16 30	13	14 45	19	12 51	25	10 51
2	17	50	8	16 13	14	14 26	20	12 32	26	10 30
3	17	35	9	15 56	15	14 08	21	12 12	27	10 09
4	17	19	10	15 38	16	13 49	22	11 52	28	9 48
5	17	03	11	15 21	17	13 30	23	11 32	29	9 27
6	16	46	12	15 02	18	13 11	24	11 06	30	9 05

☾ Last Quarter, 2nd day, 1h. 27m., morning, E.

● New Moon, 10th day, 3h. 46m., morning, E.

☽ First Quarter, 17th day, 11h. 33m., evening, W.

○ Full Moon, 24th day, 2h. 37m., evening, E.

☾ Last Quarter, 31st day, 2h. 40m., evening, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.	Day's Decr.		Sun. Past	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place	☽	
			Rises.	Sets.		h.	m.			Morn.	Even.		Rises.	Souths.
213	1	W.	4 36	7 4	14 29	0 49	10 21	3½	4	Tau	10 05	4 43		
214	2	Th.	4 37	7 3	14 26	0 52	10 22	4½	5	Tau	10 37	5 32		
215	3	Fr.	4 38	7 2	14 24	0 54	10 23	5½	5¾	Tau	11 15	6 22		
216	4	Sa.	4 39	7 1	14 22	0 56	10 24	6½	6¾	G'm	11 59	7 14		
217	5	S.	4 40	7 0	14 20	0 58	10 25	7½	7¾	G'm	morn	8 06		
218	6	M.	4 41	6 58	14 17	1 1	10 26	8½	8¾	Cnc	0 50	8 57		
219	7	Tu.	4 42	6 57	14 15	1 3	10 27	9¼	9½	Cnc	1 47	9 47		
220	8	W.	4 43	6 56	14 13	1 5	10 28	10	10	Cnc	2 49	10 35		
221	9	Th.	4 44	6 55	14 11	1 7	10 29	10¾	10¾	Leo	3 52	11 20		
222	10	Fr.	4 45	6 53	14 8	1 10	10 10	●	11¼	11½	Leo	sets	0 03	
223	11	Sa.	4 46	6 52	14 6	1 12	11 1	11¾	—	Vir	7 20	0 44		
224	12	S.	4 47	6 50	14 3	1 15	11 2	0	0½	Vir	7 39	1 25		
225	13	M.	4 48	6 49	14 1	1 17	11 3	0¾	1	Vir	7 59	2 05		
226	14	Tu.	4 49	6 48	13 59	1 19	11 4	1¼	1¾	Lib	8 20	2 47		
227	15	W.	4 51	6 46	13 55	1 23	11 5	2	2¼	Lib	8 43	3 31		
228	16	Th.	4 52	6 44	13 52	1 26	12 6	2¾	3	Sco	9 11	4 18		
229	17	Fr.	4 53	6 43	13 50	1 28	12 7	3½	3¾	Sco	9 46	5 10		
230	18	Sa.	4 54	6 41	13 47	1 31	12 8	4½	4¾	Sgr	10 30	6 07		
231	19	S.	4 55	6 40	13 45	1 33	12 9	5½	5¾	Sgr	11 26	7 07		
232	20	M.	4 56	6 39	13 43	1 35	12 10	6½	6¾	Sgr	morn	8 10		
233	21	Tu.	4 57	6 37	13 40	1 38	13 11	7½	8	Cap	0 34	9 13		
234	22	W.	4 58	6 36	13 38	1 40	13 12	8½	9	Cap	1 52	10 14		
235	23	Th.	4 59	6 34	13 35	1 43	13 13	9½	9¾	Aqr	3 14	11 10		
236	24	Fr.	5 0	6 32	13 32	1 46	13 0	10½	10¾	Aqr	rises	morn		
237	25	Sa.	5 1	6 31	13 30	1 48	14 15	11¼	11¾	Psc	6 49	0 04		
238	26	S.	5 2	6 29	13 27	1 51	14 16	—	0	Psc	7 14	0 55		
239	27	M.	5 3	6 28	13 25	1 53	14 17	0½	1	Ari	7 38	1 44		
240	28	Tu.	5 4	6 26	13 22	1 56	14 18	1¼	1¾	Ari	8 05	2 34		
241	29	W.	5 5	6 24	13 19	1 59	15 19	2¼	2½	Tau	8 36	3 24		
242	30	Th.	5 6	6 23	13 17	2 1	15 20	3	3½	Tau	9 12	4 15		
243	31	Fr.	5 7	6 21	13 13	2 5	15 21	4	4¼	G'm	9 55	5 07		

AUGUST hath 31 days.

[1934



Shrill, shrill, ceaseless shrill, from his loft
 In the leaves,
 Rings the cecada's cry;
 Silent the droop-winged birds, empty the nest by
 the eaves;
 Cloth-of-mist for the bare bright stubble the
 spider weaves, —
 And August passeth by.

EDITH MATILDA THOMAS

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	Lammas Day. ☊ ☉ ☾. Tides { ^{9.6} _{10.1}	<p>Summer 100 Years Ago Summer has inexpressible charms, and daily gives us proofs of the infinite beneficence of God. It is the happy season in which he most abundantly pours forth his blessings upon every living creature. We see all around us, in the fields and in the gardens, fruits, which, after having delighted us with their beauty, and gratified our taste with their sweets, may be collected and preserved for our future convenience. The flowers present us with the most agreeable variety; we admire their rich colors, and rejoice at the inexhaustible fecundity of nature in their multiplied species. What a beautiful variety is displayed in plants, from the lowly sprig of moss to the majestic oak! Our eye glances from flower to flower; and, whether we climb the steep mountain, descend into the valley, or seek the friendly shade of the woods, we every where find new beauties, all differing from one another. We look up, and a clear blue sky presents itself; beneath fresh verdure smiles: our ear is ravished with the tuneful notes of winged songsters: the soft murmuring of the distant brook, and the silver waves of a clear, smooth stream, gently gliding beneath the overhanging willows, lull our souls to ease, and love and pleasure dwell in our unruffled breasts. —The Old Farmer's Almanac, Aug., 1834.</p>
2	Th.	☊ ☉ ☊. Tides { ^{8.9} _{9.7} Cooler weather.	
3	Fr.	First stone laid of Bank of England, 1732. Tides { ^{8.3} _{9.4}	
4	Sa.	Hudson discovered Cape Cod, 1609. Tides { ^{7.9} _{9.2}	
5	C	10th S. af. ☽. ☾ runs high. Tides { ^{7.7} _{9.1}	
6	M.	Transfiguration. Tides { ^{7.7} _{9.2} Sultry,	
7	Tu.	☽ Stat. ☊ ☊ ☾. ☊ ☉ ☾. { ^{7.9} _{9.3}	
8	W.	☉ in ☊. ☊ ☉ ☾. ☊ in Ap. { ^{8.1} _{9.5}	
9	Th.	Imprisonment for debt abolished in England, 1844. Tides { ^{8.4} _{9.6}	
10	Fr.	St. Lawrence. ☉ Annular Eclipse, invisible in N. E. { ^{8.7} _{9.7}	
11	Sa.	☉ in ☊. Tides { ^{8.9} _— thunder showers.	
12	C	11th Sun. af. ☽ Trin. ☊ ☽ ☾. { ^{9.7} _{9.2}	
13	M.	☾ on Eq. { ^{9.6} _{9.3} [12 th ☉ in Peri.	
14	Tu.	First book in colors printed in Germany, 1457. Tides { ^{9.5} _{9.5}	
15	W.	☊ ☽ ☾. Tides { ^{9.2} _{9.5}	
16	Th.	Bennington Battle Day in Vermont. Tides { ^{8.9} _{9.5}	
17	Fr.	Lafayette created Marshall of France, 1830. Tides { ^{8.6} _{9.6}	
18	Sa.	☊ ☽ ☉. Tides { ^{8.3} _{9.6} Some hot days.	
19	C	12th S. af. ☽ Trin. ☾ runs low. { ^{8.2} _{9.7}	
20	M.	Pennsylvania given back to Wm. Penn, 1694. Tides { ^{8.2} _{10.0}	
21	Tu.	First ad. by a mer. appeared in the Bos. "News-Let," 1704. Tides { ^{8.5} _{10.4}	
22	W.	Germans occupy Ghent, 1914. Tides { ^{9.0} _{10.9}	
23	Th.	☉ Gr. Hel. ☾ in Per. Tides { ^{9.6} _{11.3}	
24	Fr.	St. Bartholomew. ☊ ☽ ☾. Tides { ^{10.2} _{11.6}	
25	Sa.	Washington, D. C., burned by the British, 1814. Tides { ^{10.7} _{11.5}	
26	C	13th S. af. ☽. ☊ ☉ ☽ Su. { ^{11.3} _{11.0}	
27	M.	Tides { ^{11.3} _{11.1} [26 th ☾ on Eq. Cool mornings	
28	Tu.	St. Augustine. ☊ ☽ ☾. Tides { ^{10.8} _{10.9}	
29	W.	Beheading of St. John Baptist. Tides { ^{10.1} _{10.6}	
30	Th.	☊ ☉ ☽. Tides { ^{9.3} _{10.0} and nights.	
31	Fr.	John Bunyan died, 1688. Tides { ^{8.6} _{9.5}	

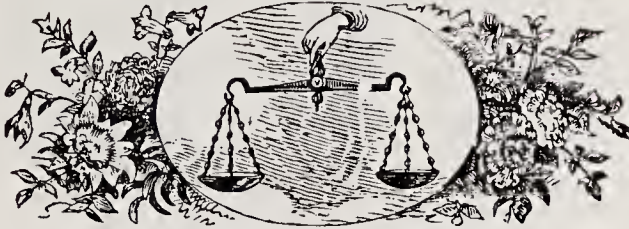
1934] SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		d. m.		Days.		d. m.		Days.		d. m.	
	1	8N.22	7	6 10	13	3 53	19	1 34	25	0 46		
	2	8 00	8	5 47	14	3 30	20	1 11	26	1 09		
	3	7 38	9	5 24	15	3 07	21	0 48	27	1 33		
	4	7 16	10	5 02	16	2 44	22	0 24	28	1 56		
	5	6 54	11	4 39	17	2 21	23	0N.01	29	2 19		
	6	6 32	12	4 16	18	1 58	24	0S.22	30	2 43		

- New Moon, 8th day, 7h. 20m., evening, W.
- ☽ First Quarter, 16th day, 7h. 26m., morning, E.
- Full Moon, 22nd day, 11h. 19m., evening, E.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 30th day, 7h. 29m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.		Day's Decr.		Sun Past.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place	☽	
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.			Morn.	Even.		Rises	Souths.
244	1	Sa.	5 9	6 19	13 10	2 8	16 22	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	G'm	10 45	6 00			
245	2	S.	5 10	6 18	13 8	2 10	16 23	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	11 40	6 52			
246	3	M.	5 11	6 16	13 5	2 13	16 24	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	morn	7 43			
247	4	Tu.	5 12	6 14	13 2	2 16	17 25	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	0 40	8 31			
248	5	W.	5 13	6 12	12 59	2 19	17 26	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	Leo	1 43	9 17			
249	6	Th.	5 14	6 11	12 57	2 21	17 27	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	2 46	10 01			
250	7	Fr.	5 15	6 9	12 54	2 24	18 28	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	3 49	10 43			
251	8	Sa.	5 16	6 7	12 51	2 27	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	Vir	sets	11 24			
252	9	S.	5 17	6 6	12 49	2 29	18	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	6 06	0 05			
253	10	M.	5 18	6 4	12 46	2 32	19	2	0	Lib	6 27	0 47			
254	11	Tu.	5 19	6 2	12 43	2 35	19	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	6 49	1 30		
255	12	W.	5 20	6 0	12 40	2 38	19	4	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	Sco	7 15	2 16		
256	13	Th.	5 21	5 59	12 38	2 40	20	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	7 47	3 06		
257	14	Fr.	5 22	5 57	12 35	2 43	20	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sco	8 28	4 01		
258	15	Sa.	5 23	5 55	12 32	2 46	20	7	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	9 18	4 59		
259	16	S.	5 24	5 53	12 29	2 49	21	8	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	10 20	5 59		
260	17	M.	5 25	5 51	12 26	2 52	21	9	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	11 32	7 00		
261	18	Tu.	5 27	5 50	12 23	2 55	22	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	morn	7 59		
262	19	W.	5 28	5 48	12 20	2 58	22	11	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	0 50	8 56		
263	20	Th.	5 29	5 46	12 17	3 1	22	12	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	2 09	9 50		
264	21	Fr.	5 30	5 44	12 14	3 4	23	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	3 29	10 41		
265	22	Sa.	5 31	5 43	12 12	3 6	23	○	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	rises	11 31		
266	23	S.	5 32	5 41	12 9	3 9	23	15	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	5 38	morn		
267	24	M.	5 33	5 39	12 6	3 12	24	16	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Ari	6 04	0 21		
268	25	Tu.	5 34	5 37	12 3	3 15	24	17	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	6 34	1 11		
269	26	W.	5 35	5 36	12 1	3 17	24	18	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	7 08	2 03		
270	27	Th.	5 36	5 34	11 58	3 20	25	19	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	G'm	7 49	2 56		
271	28	Fr.	5 37	5 32	11 55	3 23	25	20	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	G'm	8 37	3 50		
272	29	Sa.	5 38	5 30	11 52	3 26	25	21	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	9 32	4 44		
273	30	S.	5 39	5 28	11 49	3 29	26	22	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cnc	10 30	5 36		



Mornings frosty grow, and cold,
Brown the grass on hill and wold;
Crows are cawing sharp and clear
Where the rustling corn grows sere;
Mustering flocks of blackbirds call;
Here and there a few leaves fall.
In the meadows larks sing sweet,
Chirps the cricket at our feet,
In September.

ELIZABETH COLE

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	☾ runs high. Tides {8.1 9.1	Sunny
2	C	14th S. a. Trin. Tides {7.7 8.9	days,
3	M.	Labor Day Tides {7.6 8.8	
4	Tu.	Michael Faraday discovered elec. mag. rotation, 1821. Tides {7.7 8.9	
5	W.	♄ ♃ ☉. ♄♄ ☾. ☾ in Ap. Tides {7.9 9.0	
6	Th.	Mayflower sets sail for America, 1620. Tides {8.3 9.2	
7	Fr.	♄ ♀ ☾. Tides {8.7 9.4	cool nights.
8	Sa.	Nativ. of Vir. Mary. ♄ ♃ ☾. Tides {9.0 9.6	
9	C	15th S. af. Trin. ☾ on Eq. Tides {9.4 9.6	
10	M.	♄ ♀ ☾. Tides {9.7	Several very
11	Tu.	First air-mail plane flies from N.Y. to San Fra. in 4 days, 1920. Tides {9.5 9.9	
12	W.	♄ ♃ ☾. Tides {9.4 10.0	warm
13	Th.	Albany & Schenectady Railroad opened, 1831. Tides {9.2 10.0	
14	Fr.	♀ in Per. Tides {9.0 9.9	days.
15	Sa.	♀ in ♄. Tides {8.7 9.8	
16	C	16th S. af. Trin. ☾ runs low. Tides {8.4 9.8	
17	M.	Corner stone of Boston Public Library laid, 1855. Tides {9.3 9.8	
18	Tu.	Great eclipse of the sun over U. S., 1838. Tides {8.4 10.0	Cooler.
19	W.	New French calendar commenced, 1793. Tides {8.8 10.3	
20	Th.	♄ ♀ ☾. ☾ in Perigee. Tides {9.4 10.7	
21	Fr.	St. Matthew. ♄ ♀ ♃. Tides {10.1 11.0	Frosts
22	Sa.	☾ on Eq. Tides {10.7 11.1	in some
23	C	17th S. af. ☾. ☾ enters ♄. Tides {11.1 11.0	
24	M.	Tides {11.3 [23d. AUTUMN COM. Tides {10.8 11.3	places.
25	Tu.	♄ ♀ ☾. ♀ in Aph. Tides {10.3 11.3	
26	W.	Franklin, Dean and Jefferson app. com. to France, 1776. Tides {10.3 11.0	
27	Th.	Lancaster, Pa., became capital of U. S., for a day, 1777. Tides {9.7 10.5	
28	Fr.	William of Normandy invaded England, 1066. Tides {9.1 9.9	Rain
29	Sa.	St. Michael & All Angels. ♄ ♀ ♃. ☾ runs high. Tides {9.9 10.5	
30	C	St. Jer. 18th S. af. ☾. Tides {8.0 9.0	[29th 8.5 9.4

KEEP WELL INSURED
You can do most anything you like if properly insured. Is your house insured so if it burus dowu you will not lose it all, including the money loaned on mortgage? Have you life insurance to cover the mortgage on your house so that your wife and children will not have to pay it? Have you life insurance to give your family an income or to help put your childreu through college? Have you provided against want in your old age, should you be forced to retire from business or suffer losses ou property or other investments? Is your business insured amply for fire and life insurance so that your family aud associates will be protected? Are your employees, or any for whom you may be liable, insured for compensation? Are you insured against accident, disability and illness? Is your automobile insured against fire, theft, collision, and personal liability? Have you life insurance to cover inheritance taxes? If you haven't an estate on which to pay an inheritance tax, have you a Life Insurance Estate which you can leave whole and free from such taxes? If insured against these contingencies, your mind is free from worry; you have made yourself and family secure. You are financially independent.

—Written for **THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC** by Henry H. Putnam, Pres. Insurance Advertising Conference

1934] OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

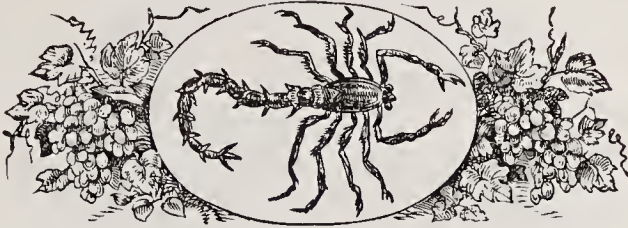
☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	3s.	06	7	5 25	13	7 42	19	9 54	25	12 02
2	3	29	8	5 48	14	8 04	20	10 16	26	12 22
3	3	53	9	6 11	15	8 26	21	10 37	27	12 43
4	4	16	10	6 34	16	8 48	22	10 59	28	13 03
5	4	39	11	6 57	17	9 11	23	11 20	29	13 23
6	5	02	12	7 19	18	9 32	24	11 41	30	13 43

- New Moon, 8th day, 10h. 5m., morning, E.
 D First Quarter, 15th day, 2h. 29m., evening, E.
 ○ Full Moon, 22nd day, 10h. 1m., morning, W.
 C Last Quarter, 30th day, 3h. 22m., morning, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.		Day's Decr.		Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		D's Place.	D		D Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.			Morn.	Even.		Rises.	h.		m.
274	1	M.	5 41	5 27	11 46	3 32	26 23	5 1/4	5 3/4	Cnc	11 32	6 25				
275	2	Tu.	5 42	5 25	11 43	3 35	26 24	6 1/4	6 1/2	Leo	morn	7 13				
276	3	W.	5 43	5 23	11 40	3 38	27 25	7 1/4	7 1/2	Leo	0 35	7 57				
277	4	Th.	5 44	5 22	11 38	3 40	27 26	8	8 1/4	Leo	1 38	8 40				
278	5	Fr.	5 45	5 20	11 35	3 43	27 27	8 3/4	9	Vir	2 40	9 21				
279	6	Sa.	5 46	5 18	11 32	3 46	28 28	9 1/2	9 3/4	Vir	3 43	10 02				
280	7	S.	5 47	5 17	11 30	3 48	28 29	10	10 1/2	Lib	4 46	10 44				
281	8	M.	5 48	5 15	11 27	3 51	28	10 3/4	11	Lib	sets	11 27				
282	9	Tu.	5 49	5 13	11 24	3 54	28	11 1/4	11 3/4	Lib	5 19	0 13				
283	10	W.	5 51	5 11	11 20	3 58	29	2	0	Sco	5 50	1 03				
284	11	Th.	5 52	5 10	11 18	4 0	29	3	0 1/2	Sco	6 28	1 57				
285	12	Fr.	5 53	5 8	11 15	4 3	29	4	1 1/4	Sgr	7 15	2 54				
286	13	Sa.	5 54	5 7	11 13	4 5	29	5	2	Sgr	8 14	3 54				
287	14	S.	5 55	5 5	11 10	4 8	30	6	2 3/4	Cap	9 23	4 54				
288	15	M.	5 56	5 3	11 7	4 11	30	7	3 3/4	Cap	10 37	5 52				
289	16	Tu.	5 58	5 2	11 4	4 14	30	8	4 3/4	Aqr	11 53	6 48				
290	17	W.	5 59	5 0	11 1	4 17	30	9	6	Aqr	morn	7 41				
291	18	Th.	6 0	4 58	10 58	4 20	30	10	7	Psc	1 10	8 32				
292	19	Fr.	6 1	4 57	10 56	4 22	31	11	8	Psc	2 25	9 21				
293	20	Sa.	6 2	4 55	10 53	4 25	31	12	8 3/4	Ari	3 40	10 09				
294	21	S.	6 3	4 54	10 50	4 28	31	13	9 3/4	Ari	4 54	10 59				
295	22	M.	6 5	4 52	10 47	4 31	31	14	10 1/2	Tau	rises	11 50				
296	23	Tu.	6 6	4 51	10 45	4 33	31	15	11 1/4	Tau	5 04	morn				
297	24	W.	6 7	4 49	10 42	4 36	32	16	—	Tau	5 43	0 43				
298	25	Th.	6 8	4 48	10 40	4 38	32	17	0 1/2	G'm	6 28	1 37				
299	26	Fr.	6 10	4 47	10 37	4 41	32	18	1 1/4	G'm	7 20	2 32				
300	27	Sa.	6 11	4 45	10 34	4 44	32	19	2 1/4	Cnc	8 18	3 26				
301	28	S.	6 12	4 44	10 32	4 46	32	20	3	Cnc	9 20	4 17				
302	29	M.	6 13	4 42	10 29	4 49	32	21	3 3/4	Cnc	10 23	5 06				
303	30	Tu.	6 14	4 41	10 27	4 51	32	22	4 3/4	Leo	11 25	5 51				
304	31	W.	6 16	4 40	10 24	4 54	32	23	5 1/2	Leo	morn	6 34				

OCTOBER hath 31 days.

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The glad harvest greets us; brave toiler for bread,
 Good cheer! the prospect is brighter ahead;
 Like magic, the plentiful sunshine and rain
 Have ripened our millions of acres of grain;
 And the poorest the wolf may keep from his door,—
 There'll be bread and to spare another year more.

HENRY STEVENSON WASHBURN

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	M.	Graf Zeppelin made round trip, Germany to America, 1928. Tides {7.8 8.7	October Advice of 132 Years Ago—Just as Useful Today
2	Tu.	☾ in Apogee. Tides {7.7 8.6 Clear	
3	W.	Blackhawk, famous Indian chief, died, 1838. Tides {7.9 8.6	Three things only are well done in haste; flying from the plague, escaping quarrels, and catching fleas. An Italian proverb.
4	Th.	♂♂☾. Tides {8.2 8.8 and cool.	
5	Fr.	Locarno security pact conference begins, 1925. Tides {8.6 9.0	You cannot, however, be too active in attending to your harvest.
6	Sa.	☾ on Eq. ♂Ψ☾. ♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. {9.0 9.2	
7	C	19th S. af. Trin. ♂♀☾ {9.4 9.3	Indian corn should be gathered immediately.
8	M.	1921 panic begins when silk, cot. & shoe mills in Mass. shut down. {9.3 9.4	
9	Tu.	St. Denis. ♂♂☾. {10.1 9.4 Unsettled,	Winter apples will suffer from frost unless well housed, or prepared in heaps for the press. It will not be labour lost, to cull your fruit for summer cider.
10	W.	♂♀☾. ♀ Gr. Elong. E. {10.3 — rain.	
11	Th.	Daughters of Am. Rev. organized, 1890. Tides {9.8 10.4	Dig your potatoes, and assort the best for next year's planting; it is much better than changing the feed.
12	Fr.	Columbus discovered America, 1492. Tides {9.2 10.4	
13	Sa.	☾ runs low. Tides {9.0 10.2	"He that marries a widow, will often have a dead man's head thrown into his dish"; unless he has been a widower, and then it is "tit for tat."
14	C	20th Sun. af. Trin. Tides {8.7 10.1	
15	M.	First balloon ascension, at Paris, 1783. Tides {8.6 9.9	If you have neglected your ditches and ditches, fail not to clean them this month. Attend to your garden roots, and feeds.
16	Tu.	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. Tides {8.6 9.8	
17	W.	♂♂☾. Tides {8.8 9.8 Clearing	Finish your cider-making with all expedition; and a bucket of water to a barrel, for winter drink, is as pleasant as clear juice.
18	Th.	St. Luke. ☾ in Perigee. {9.3 10.0	
19	Fr.	☾ on Equator. Tides {9.8 10.2 and	Feed your cattle with husks. Poultry must fare better than usual, if you wish a fat turkey for Thanksgiving.
20	Sa.	Spain ceded Florida to the U. S., 1820. Tides {10.4 10.8	
21	C	21st S. af. Trin. Tides {10.9 10.4	—The Old Farmer's Almanac, October, 1802.
22	M.	♂♂☾. ♀ Stat. Tides {11.2 10.3	
23	Tu.	♂♂☾. Tides {11.2 10.0 colder.	
24	W.	Daniel Webster died, 1852. Tides {— 11.1	
25	Th.	St. Crispin. Tides {9.7 10.8	
26	Fr.	♂ Stat. ☾ Runs high. Tides {9.3 10.3	
27	Sa.	♂♂☾. Tides {8.8 9.8 Rain.	
28	C	22d S. af. T. St. Simon & St. Jude. [28th. Tides {8.4 9.3	
29	M.	Tides {8.1 8.9	
30	Tu.	☾ in Ap. Tides {7.9 8.6	
31	W.	All Hallows Eve. Tides {7.9 8.4	

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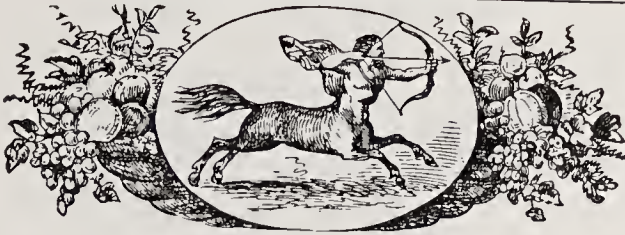
NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	14s.	22	7	16 13	13	17 55	19	19 25	25
2	14	41	8	16 31	14	18 11	20	19 39	26	20 54
3	15	00	9	16 48	15	18 26	21	19 53	27	21 06
4	15	19	10	17 05	16	18 41	22	20 06	28	21 16
5	15	37	11	17 22	17	18 56	23	20 18	29	21 27
6	15	55	12	17 39	18	19 11	24	20 31	30	21 37

- New Moon, 6th day, 11h. 44m., evening, E.
- ☽ First Quarter, 13th day, 9h. 39m., evening, W.
- ☾ Full Moon, 20th day, 11h. 26m., evening, W.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 29th day, 0h. 39m., morning, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.		Day's Decr.		Sun Run Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place	☽	
			Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			Morn. h.	Even. h.		Rises. h. m.	Souths. h. m.
305	1	Th.	6 17	4 38	10 21	4 57	32 24	6 1/2	6 3/4	Vir	0 27	7 16			
306	2	Fr.	6 18	4 37	10 19	4 59	32 25	7 1/4	7 1/2	Vir	1 29	7 57			
307	3	Sa.	6 19	4 36	10 17	5 1	32 26	8	8 1/2	Vir	2 32	8 38			
308	4	S.	6 21	4 35	10 14	5 4	32 27	8 3/4	9 1/4	Lib	3 36	9 21			
309	5	M.	6 22	4 33	10 11	5 7	32 28	9 1/2	10	Lib	4 43	10 06			
310	6	Tu.	6 23	4 32	10 9	5 9	32	10	10 1/2	Sco	sets	10 55			
311	7	W.	6 24	4 31	10 7	5 11	32 1	10 3/4	11 1/4	Sco	4 26	11 48			
312	8	Th.	6 26	4 30	10 4	5 14	32 2	11 1/2	—	Sgr	5 11	0 46			
313	9	Fr.	6 27	4 29	10 2	5 16	32 3	0	0 1/4	Sgr	6 08	1 46			
314	10	Sa.	6 28	4 28	10 0	5 18	32 4	1	1	Cap	7 14	2 48			
315	11	S.	6 29	4 27	9 58	5 20	32 5	1 3/4	2	Cap	8 28	3 48			
316	12	M.	6 31	4 26	9 55	5 23	32 6	2 1/2	2 3/4	Aqr	9 44	4 44			
317	13	Tu.	6 32	4 25	9 53	5 25	31 7	3 1/2	3 3/4	Aqr	11 00	5 38			
318	14	W.	6 33	4 24	9 51	5 27	31 8	4 1/2	5	Aqr	morn	6 28			
319	15	Th.	6 34	4 23	9 49	5 29	31 9	5 3/4	6	Psc	0 15	7 16			
320	16	Fr.	6 36	4 22	9 46	5 32	31 10	6 3/4	7	Psc	1 27	8 03			
321	17	Sa.	6 37	4 21	9 44	5 34	31 11	7 1/2	8	Ari	2 39	8 51			
322	18	S.	6 38	4 20	9 42	5 36	31 12	8 1/2	9	Ari	3 51	9 41			
323	19	M.	6 39	4 19	9 40	5 38	30 13	9 1/4	9 3/4	Tau	5 03	10 32			
324	20	Tu.	6 41	4 19	9 38	5 40	30	10	10 3/4	Tau	rises	11 25			
325	21	W.	6 42	4 18	9 36	5 42	30 15	11	11 1/2	G'm	4 20	morn			
326	22	Th.	6 43	4 17	9 34	5 44	30 16	11 1/2	—	G'm	5 09	0 20			
327	23	Fr.	6 44	4 17	9 33	5 45	29 17	0 1/4	0 1/4	G'm	6 06	1 15			
328	24	Sa.	6 45	4 16	9 31	5 47	29 18	1	1	Cnc	7 07	2 07			
329	25	S.	6 47	4 16	9 29	5 49	29 19	1 3/4	1 3/4	Cnc	8 10	2 58			
330	26	M.	6 48	4 15	9 27	5 51	28 20	2 1/2	2 1/2	Leo	9 12	3 45			
331	27	Tu.	6 49	4 15	9 26	5 52	28 21	3 1/4	3 1/2	Leo	10 14	4 29			
332	28	W.	6 50	4 14	9 24	5 54	28 22	4	4 1/4	Leo	11 16	5 11			
333	29	Th.	6 51	4 14	9 23	5 55	27 23	4 3/4	5	Vir	morn	5 50			
334	30	Fr.	6 52	4 13	9 21	5 57	27 24	5 3/4	6	Vir	0 17	6 32			



O fair November, lesson us, we pray;
 O sweet, sad season, teach us ere you go;
 O teach us, ere your mellow lights have passed,
 The secret in the fading of your day;
 That when life's end approaches, we may know
 The way to make our fairest, brightest, last!

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar. Camp Fires
1	Th.	All Saints Day. ☽ ♀ ♃. Tides { 8.1	<p>When camping always carry a reserve supply of matches in a well-corked bottle or watertight can, says the United States Forest Service. When you are ready to start a camp fire, shovel away all ground litter within a radius of 3 to 5 feet of your fireplace. Do not under any circumstances place your fire within 10 feet of standing trees, or against fallen logs, or tree roots. Keep away from overhanging branches, and build your fire on an earth or rock foundation. Dig a small hole for the fire and place a rock on each side. A few iron rods about 3 feet long, to be laid across a fire to hold cooking utensils, are a useful addition to a camp outfit.</p> <p>Cook over a small concentrated fire, burned down to a good bed of red coals. You can make a small but efficient camp stove by filling a large coffee can half full of sand or earth and pouring in a cupful of gasoline. Punch 3 or 4 holes in the can just above the level of the sand.</p> <p>In wet weather you can probably find dry sticks for kindling among the small dead branches of green spruce timber right against the tree trunk. Another help in starting a camp fire is a tablespoonful or two of sawdust dampened with kerosene.</p> <p>Burn all papers and cartons in the camp fire, and when you leave, put the fire out by stirring water, and lots of it, into the ashes. Always be sure your fire is out—dead out—before you break camp.</p>
2	Fr.	☽ ♂ ☾. ☽ ♀ ☾. ☾ on Eq. { 8.4	
3	Sa.	☽ ♀ ☼ Inf. { 8.8 Cold winds. { 8.5	
4	C	23d S. af. ☾. ♀ in ☾. { 9.3	
5	M.	Tides { 9.7 [4th. ☽ ♀ ♀. { 8.9	
6	Tu.	☽ ♀ ♃. ☽ ♀ ☾. ☽ ♃ ☾. { 10.1	
7	W.	Tides { 10.4 [6th ☽ ♀ ☾. Some { 9.0	
8	Th.	♀ in Peri. Tides { 10.6 mild sunny	
9	Fr.	☾ runs low. Tides { 0.2 days. { 10.7	
10	Sa.	John Trumbell, Am. painter, died, 1843. Tides { 9.1	
11	C	24th S. af. ☾. St. Martin. { 9.0	
12	M.	☾ in Per. { 8.9 [11th ☽ ♂ ♀ ♀ Stat. { 10.7	
13	Tu.	Independence of Mexico declared by nat. assem., 1813. Tides { 8.9	
14	W.	☽ ♀ ☾. ☽ ♀ ☼. Tides { 9.0 Dull { 9.7	
15	Th.	Cayuga & Seneca Canal completed, 1828. Tides { 9.2	
16	Fr.	☾ on Equ. Tides { 9.5 and cloudy. { 9.4	
17	Sa.	Congress met for the first time in Washington, 1800. Tides { 10.0	
18	C	25th S. af. ☾. ☽ ♀ ☼ Sup. { 10.4	
19	M.	♀ Gr. Hel. ♀ Gr. Elong. [18th ☽ ☼ ☾. { 9.4	
20	Tu.	[19th Tides { 10.6 ☽ ♀ ♃. Tides { 9.3	
21	W.	Grand Trunk R. R. opened traffic from Detroit to Port Huron, 1850. { 10.7	
22	Th.	St. Cecilia. ☾ runs high. Tides { 9.2	
23	Fr.	Am. privateer Tom captured Brit. packet, Townsend, 1812. { 9.1	
24	Sa.	Paper money first issued in France, 1789. Tides { 10.3	
25	C	26th S. af. ☾. St. Catharine. { 8.6	
26	M.	First telephone conversation, Boston to Salem, 1876. Tides { 9.7	
27	Tu.	☾ in Apo. Tides { 8.2 Rain, then { 8.9	
28	W.	☽ Gr. Hel. Tides { 8.2 colder. { 8.6	
29	Th.	Thanksgiving Day. ☽ ♀ ☾. { 8.2	
30	Fr.	St. Andrew. ☽ ♂ ☾. ☾ on Eq. { 8.4 { 8.2	

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DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	21s.	47	7	22 36	13	23 09	19	23 25	25
2	21	56	8	22 42	14	23 12	20	23 26	26	23 22
3	22	05	9	22 48	15	23 16	21	23 27	27	23 19
4	22	13	10	22 54	16	23 19	22	23 27	28	23 16
5	22	21	11	22 59	17	23 21	23	23 26	29	23 13
6	22	28	12	23 04	18	23 23	24	23 25	30	23 09

- New Moon, 6th day, 0h. 25m., evening, E.
- ☽ First Quarter, 13th day, 5h. 52m., morning, E.
- Full Moon, 20th day, 3h. 53m., evening, E.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 28th day, 9h. 8m., evening, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☺		Length of Days.		Day's Decr.		Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place	☽		☽
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.			Morn.	Even.		Rises.	Souths.	
335	1	Sa.	6 53	4 13	9 20	5 58	27 25	6 ½	6 ¾	Lib	1 20	7 13				
336	2	S.	6 54	4 13	9 19	5 59	26 26	7 ¼	7 ¾	Lib	2 24	7 56				
337	3	M.	6 54	4 12	9 18	6 0	26 27	8	8 ½	Sco	3 32	8 43				
338	4	Tu.	6 56	4 12	9 16	6 2	26 28	8 ¾	9 ¼	Sco	4 43	9 34				
339	5	W.	6 57	4 12	9 15	6 3	25 29	9 ½	10 ¼	Sco	5 55	10 30				
340	6	Th.	6 58	4 12	9 14	6 4	25 ●	10 ¼	11	Sgr	sets	11 31				
341	7	Fr.	6 59	4 12	9 13	6 5	24 1	11 ¼	11 ¾	Sgr	4 59	0 34				
342	8	Sa.	7 0	4 12	9 12	6 6	24 2	0	—	Cap	6 12	1 37				
343	9	S.	7 1	4 12	9 11	6 7	23 3	0 ¾	0 ¾	Cap	7 30	2 37				
344	10	M.	7 2	4 12	9 10	6 8	23 4	1 ½	1 ¾	Aqr	8 48	3 33				
345	11	Tu.	7 3	4 12	9 9	6 9	23 5	2 ½	2 ¾	Aqr	10 05	4 25				
346	12	W.	7 4	4 12	9 8	6 10	22 6	3 ¼	3 ¾	Psc	11 18	5 14				
347	13	Th.	7 5	4 12	9 7	6 11	22 7	4 ¼	4 ¾	Psc	morn	6 02				
348	14	Fr.	7 5	4 12	9 7	6 11	21 8	5 ¼	5 ¾	Ari	0 30	6 49				
349	15	Sa.	7 6	4 12	9 6	6 12	21 9	6 ¼	6 ¾	Ari	1 41	7 37				
350	16	S.	7 7	4 13	9 6	6 12	20 10	7 ¼	7 ¾	Tau	2 52	8 26				
351	17	M.	7 8	4 13	9 5	6 13	20 11	8	8 ¾	Tau	4 03	9 18				
352	18	Tu.	7 8	4 13	9 5	6 13	19 12	9	9 ½	G'm	5 10	10 12				
353	19	W.	7 9	4 14	9 5	6 13	19 13	9 ¾	10 ½	G'm	6 14	11 06				
354	20	Th.	7 9	4 14	9 5	6 13	18 ○	10 ½	11 ¼	G'm	rises	11 59				
355	21	Fr.	7 10	4 15	9 5	6 13	18 15	11 ¼	11 ¾	Cnc	4 55	morn				
356	22	Sa.	7 10	4 15	9 5	Inc.	17 16	0	—	Cnc	5 57	0 50				
357	23	S.	7 11	4 16	9 5	0	17 17	0 ½	0 ¾	Leo	7 00	1 38				
358	24	M.	7 11	4 16	9 5	0	16 18	1 ¼	1 ¾	Leo	8 02	2 24				
359	25	Tu.	7 12	4 17	9 5	0	16 19	2	2	Leo	9 04	3 06				
360	26	W.	7 12	4 17	9 5	0	15 20	2 ½	2 ¾	Vir	10 05	3 47				
361	27	Th.	7 13	4 18	9 5	0	15 21	3 ¼	3 ½	Vir	11 05	4 27				
362	28	Fr.	7 13	4 19	9 6	0	14 22	4	4 ¼	Lib	morn	5 07				
363	29	Sa.	7 13	4 19	9 6	0	14 23	4 ¾	5 ¼	Lib	0 08	5 48				
364	30	S.	7 13	4 20	9 7	0	13 24	5 ¾	6	Lib	1 12	6 33				
365	31	M.	7 14	4 21	9 7	0	13 25	6 ½	7	Sco	2 20	7 20				

DECEMBER hath 31 days.

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Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight
 Christmas in lands of the fir-tree and pine,
 Christmas in lands of the palm-tree and vine,
 Christmas where snow peaks stand solemn and white,
 Christmas where cornfields stand sunny and bright,
 Christmas where children are hopeful and gay,
 Christmas where old men are patient and gray,
 Christmas where peace, like a dove in his flight,
 Broods o'er brave men in the thick of the fight,
 Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight!

PHILLIPS BROOKS

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	♀ in ♃. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.6 \\ 8.1 \end{array} \right.$	Very little is to be done out doors this month to much profit.
2	C	1st Sun. in Advent. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.0 \\ 8.2 \end{array} \right.$	
3	M.	Pope Gregory XVI issues bull for abolish. slave trade, 1839. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.3 \\ 8.3 \end{array} \right.$	See that your sleds and sleighs are put in order.
4	Tu.	♄ ♃. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.3 \\ 8.5 \end{array} \right.$ probably	
5	W.	♄ ♃. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.2 \\ 8.7 \end{array} \right.$ snow.	Complete your thrashing, lest rats and mice destroy it.
6	Th.	St. Nicholas. ♄ ♃. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.6 \\ 9.0 \end{array} \right.$	
7	Fr.	☐ ♀ ☉. ☉ runs low. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.8 \\ 9.1 \end{array} \right.$ Cold,	Visit your barns often, see that your cattle has good attendance paid them.
8	Sa.	Immacul. Con. of the V. Mary made dogma of the C. Ia. 1854. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11.0 \\ - \end{array} \right.$	
9	C	2d Sun. in Ad. ☉ in Perli. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.2 \\ 11.0 \end{array} \right.$	At this season, the enjoyments of the farmer are more to be envied than of any other occupation or profession whatsoever. He sees his barns, granaries and cellars, all well filled by his own industry and frugality; his farm affording him all the comforts and necessities of life, enables him to spend the long and tedious winter evenings with his family round a good fire and a clean hearth, where he may read Theology, Geography, History, etc., and edify and entertain them.
10	M.	Philippines & Porto Rico ceded to U. S., 1898. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.3 \\ 10.7 \end{array} \right.$	
11	Tu.	♄ ♃. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.3 \\ 10.4 \end{array} \right.$ northwest	Settle with, and pay off your mechanics, laborers, and servants; for, though the sum due to them be but small, they may be of more consequence to them than you imagine.
12	W.	♀ in ♃. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.4 \\ 8.9 \end{array} \right.$ winds.	
13	Th.	☉ on Equator. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.5 \\ 9.5 \end{array} \right.$	Call upon your debtors for settlement, see that your books are balanced before the new year opens.
14	Fr.	Laying of Pacific cable begins, 1902. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.6 \\ 9.6 \end{array} \right.$	
15	Sa.	Postal conven. between U. S. & Great Britain signed, 1843. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.7 \\ 9.7 \end{array} \right.$	The life of Dr. Franklin, I would recommend for the amusement of winter evenings, also the Life of Baron Trenck.
16	C	3d Sun. in Adv. ♄ ☉. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.8 \\ 8.8 \end{array} \right.$	
17	M.	☉ Stationary. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.9 \\ 8.5 \end{array} \right.$	From <i>The Old Farmer's Almanac</i> December, 1794
18	Tu.	Slavery abolished in U. S., 1865. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.0 \\ 8.8 \end{array} \right.$	
19	W.	J. Uncas, last male descen. of the Mohagan chief, d., 1842. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.1 \\ 8.8 \end{array} \right.$	
20	Th.	☉ runs high. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.1 \\ 8.5 \end{array} \right.$	
21	Fr.	St. Thomas. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.0 \\ 8.5 \end{array} \right.$ Signs of	
22	Sa.	☉ on ♃, WINTER COX. ♃ in Aph. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.9 \\ - \end{array} \right.$	
23	C	4th Sun. in Ad. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.9 \\ 9.3 \end{array} \right.$ snow.	
24	M.	Great fire at San Francisco, 1849. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.5 \\ 9.6 \end{array} \right.$	
25	Tu.	Christmas. ☉ in APO. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.5 \\ 9.3 \end{array} \right.$ Clear	
26	W.	St. Stephen. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.5 \\ 8.9 \end{array} \right.$ and colder.	
27	Th.	St. John, the Evangelist. ♄ ♀ ☉. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.5 \\ 8.6 \end{array} \right.$	
28	Fr.	Holy Innocents. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.5 \\ 8.3 \end{array} \right.$ [27th ☉ Eq.	
29	Sa.	♄ ♃. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.5 \\ 8.0 \end{array} \right.$ Snow flurries.	
30	C	1st S. af. ☉. ♄ ♃ ☉ Sup. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.5 \\ 17.9 \end{array} \right.$	
31	M.	East India Company established, 1600. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.5 \\ 17.9 \end{array} \right.$	

RECENT COMETS.

During the year which ended June 30, 1933, three new comets were discovered, and five periodic comets which had been discovered in previous years were detected as they returned to the vicinity of the Earth. None of these eight comets was bright enough to be seen by the naked eye. The principal facts concerning them are as follows:

1. Borrelly's periodic comet, detected by Van Biesbroeck at the Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wisconsin, 1932, July 30. Twelfth magnitude, no tail. Period 6.9 years, inclination 30° ; perihelion passage 1932 August 27, at a distance of 129,000,000 miles from the Sun.

2. Comet 1932 k, discovered independently by Peltier at Delphos, Ohio on August 8 and by Whipple at Harvard Observatory on a photograph made August 6, 1932. Orbit elliptic, period about 300 years; inclination to plane of ecliptic, 72° ; perihelion passage 1932 September 1, at a distance of 96,000,000 miles from the Sun. Of the eighth magnitude at discovery, and showing a tail a degree long, this comet brightened to magnitude 6.3 by the end of August, and was the brightest comet of the year; but by the end of December it had faded to invisibility in even the largest telescopes. It passed within 10° of the north pole of the heavens.

3. Faye's periodic comet, detected by Schwassmann, Wachmann and Guyot at Bergedorf, Germany, 1932, August 30, when it was of the twelfth magnitude and had a minute tail. Period 7.3 years; inclination 11° ; perihelion passage 1932 December 5, at a distance of 150,000,000 miles from the Sun.

4. Brook's periodic comet, detected by Van Biesbroeck at Yerkes Observatory 1932 September 25. Twelfth magnitude, no tail. Period 6.9 years, inclination 5° , perihelion passage 1932 October 9, at a distance of 174,000,000 miles from the Sun. On November 28, this comet and Faye's comet were in so nearly the same direction from the Earth that they were photographed by Van Biesbroeck on the same plate.

5. Comet 1932 n, discovered on December 15 independently by Dodwell at Adelaide, Australia and Forbes at Hermanus, Cape Colony. The comet was of the ninth magnitude and showed a round coma $3'$ in diameter but no tail. Orbit elliptic, the period being determined by different computers at from 70 to 280 years. Inclination 24° . Perihelion passage 1932 December 30, at a distance of 104,000,000 miles from the Sun.

6. Comet 1933 a, discovered by Peltier at Delphos, Ohio, 1933 February 16. Magnitude 8, coma $5'$ in diameter, no tail. Orbit parabolic, inclination 85° , perihelion passage February 7 at a distance of 92,800,000 miles from the Sun.

7. The Pons-Winnecke periodic comet, detected by Wachmann at Bergedorf, Germany, 1933 March 24. Magnitude 14. Discovered originally by Pons in 1819 and re-discovered by Winnecke in 1858, this comet is remarkable for its close approach to the Earth in 1927 (see the ALMANAC for 1928). Period 6.1 years, inclination 20° , perihelion passage 1933 May 18, at a distance of 102,000,000 miles from the Sun.

8. The Giacobini-Zinner periodic comet, detected by Schorr at Bergedorf, 1933 April 23. Magnitude 15. Period 6.6 years. First discovered by Giacobini in 1900, the comet was lost, rediscovered by Zinner in 1913, missed in 1920, seen in its predicted place in 1926. Inclination 31° , perihelion passage 1933 July 15 at a distance of about 92,000,000 miles from the Sun.

In addition to the above mentioned comets, the remarkable comet discovered by Schwassmann and Wachmann in 1925 was still under observation throughout the winter, during which time it underwent unexpected and extensive changes of brightness from the 12th to the 18th magnitude. The orbit of this comet lies wholly between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and it is the only comet which has been observed at aphelion.

WHAT TIME IS IT?

Perhaps no piece of information is more frequently sought in modern civilized life than the time of day; we often ask "What time is it?" audibly of each other, and far more often silently of our watches and clocks. We seldom stop to think just what the question means, or whether there is more than one kind of time. The fact is, there are several.

Our fundamental time keeper is the Earth, in its daily rotation around its axis. This rotation, and from it the time of day, can be determined only by reference to some point or body not connected with the Earth. Such a body is obviously the Sun, and from remote ages men have regulated their affairs in accordance with the apparent position of the Sun in the sky—by solar time. The interval from sunrise to sunrise, or noon to noon, was divided into twenty-four equal parts which are called hours (why twenty-four is no longer known); later, these were subdivided into minutes and seconds. True noon is the instant when the Sun "souths"—that is, when it is on the astronomical meridian, due south of the observer, and at its highest point in the sky for the day. True noon occurs midway between sunrise and sunset. Midnight is the instant twelve hours earlier or later than noon.

True solar time is the number of hours and subdivisions that have elapsed since true noon (or midnight); it is the time shown by a correctly made sun dial, the angular distance over which the Sun has traveled from the astronomical meridian as measured on the celestial equator.

The Earth's orbital motion gives to the Sun a slow apparent motion in the ecliptic which is added to its more noticeable, westward, diurnal motion. The motion in the ecliptic is partly toward the east and partly toward the north (winter and spring) or south (summer and autumn); and its rate is not uniform. The Sun is therefore not entirely satisfactory as a point of reference for noting the rotation of the Earth; it is not a perfect time keeper. No clock or watch of ordinary construction could be made to agree continuously and exactly with a sun dial. Astronomers and horologists have accordingly invented a fictitious "mean Sun," imagining it to move uniformly eastward in the celestial equator with the mean, or average speed of the true Sun in the ecliptic. Mean noon is the moment of meridian passage by this mean Sun, and **mean solar time** is the number of hours and subdivisions elapsed since mean noon.

Since the mean Sun is invisible and the true Sun is irregular in its motions, astronomers use as points of reference the much more nearly "fixed" stars, thus determining **sidereal time**. Its "noon" occurs at various times of light or darkness at different times of the year, and so it is unsuited to the needs of ordinary life; but it has the advantage that it can be determined more accurately than any other kind of time, and by appropriate astronomical methods it may be transformed into mean time without any uncertainty. The standard time which is broadcast daily from the U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington by radio and telegraph is first determined as sidereal time by observation of the stars.

In the definitions given above, we have made use of the astronomical **meridian**, which is the imaginary line in the sky passing north and south through the **zenith**, the point directly above the observer. It is the projection upon the sky of the observer's geographic meridian. A second observer stationed east or west of the first will have a different zenith and a different meridian, and consequently a different time. The times of the two observers at any instant will differ by exactly their difference in **longitude** if the latter is expressed in hours, or by a number of hours equal to one-fifteenth of that difference expressed in degrees. A traveler in New England who would keep his watch correct must continually change it at a rate of about one minute for every thirteen miles of east or west travel. Until about fifty years ago, the inconveniences resulting from the use of local time were readily tolerated; only travelers by rail were at that time seriously affected, and each railway had adopted a uniform time system of its own, in which trains were scheduled throughout the length of a division. In many localities two kinds of time were recognized—"sun time" and "railroad time."

In 1884 the Congress of the United States, in order to secure a simple time system for the entire country, legalized **standard time**. Four standard meridians were chosen which differed in longitude (and consequently in time) by exactly one hour; the country was divided into four strips having these meridians approximately central; and it was agreed that throughout a strip the standard time should be the local mean solar time of the standard meridian. The standard longitudes and times were based on the location of the observatory at Greenwich, England, the famous observatory which was founded by Charles I. for the purpose of obtaining the astronomical data necessary for determining time and longitude, and which is now recognized as the zero of longitudes throughout the world. Since 1884, the other important nations also have adopted

standard times based on Greenwich mean solar time, and with modern facilities for rapid travel and communication it would be impossible for civilized people to go back to the regular use of local time. A prominent manufacturer of aeroplanes has even urged the universal adoption of Greenwich time itself, but the world is evidently not ready for so radical a departure.

The four standard times of the United States are designated Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific standard time. They are equal to Greenwich mean solar time minus 5, 6, 7, and 8 hours respectively. **Eastern standard time**, the time of the belt containing New England and used throughout the **OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC**, is Greenwich mean solar time minus five hours. (It is not Washington time, as many suppose.) The difference between Eastern standard time and true solar time in the longitude of Boston is given in the **ALMANAC** for every day of the year in the column headed Sun Fast.

"DAYLIGHT SAVING" TIME

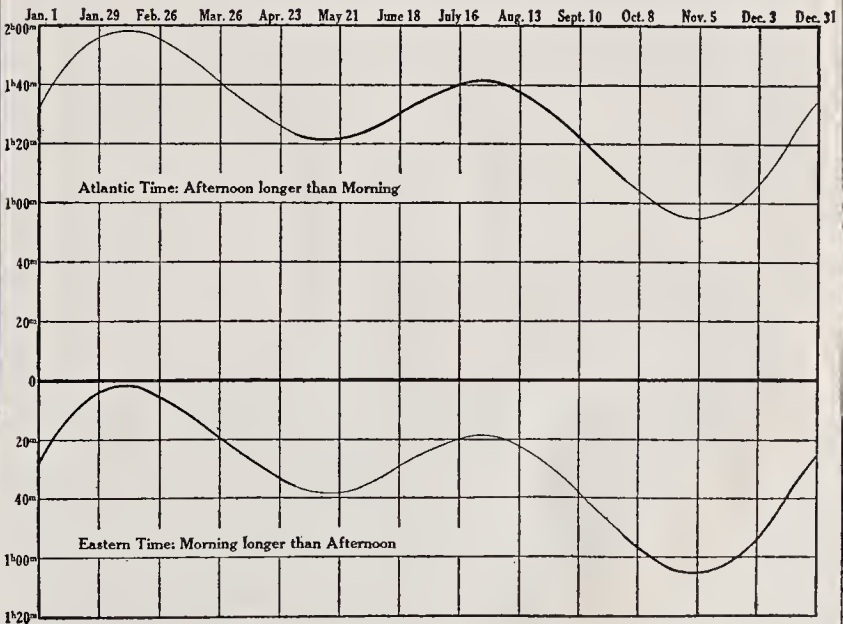
In March, 1918, under the stress of World War conditions, the Congress of the United States adopted a plan of "daylight saving" time whereby all standard clocks were turned forward one hour on a designated day in March and turned back one hour on a designated day in October. Between those dates, the inhabitants of each time belt thus used the standard time of the belt just east of them: on the Pacific Coast they used Mountain standard time, in the Rocky Mountain region Central time, in the Mississippi Valley Eastern time, and on the Atlantic Coast Greenwich mean time minus 4 hours, sometimes called **Atlantic time**. The plan was an emergency measure designed to get people out early in the day, in order that they might do their work entirely by daylight and thus save expense for fuel and light—an important matter in those days, due to the exigencies of war and especially to a coal shortage caused by a lack of laborers in the mines. It accomplished something in this way in spring and autumn, but in the long days of summer the saving was negligible.

The "daylight saving" plan was thought by its promoters to be of particular benefit to the farmer, the chief user of daylight; but farmers know well the art of conserving daylight without tampering with the clock, and they found the two yearly changes of time merely a source of annoyance and confusion. Their dissatisfaction was shared by the other citizens of the greater part of the country, and in 1919 the Act was repealed by an overwhelming majority in both Houses of Congress. The plan had found favor, however, with many, especially the inhabitants of cities located east of their standard meridian where standard noon occurs earlier than true solar noon, making the morning longer than the afternoon. For these, the plan reversed this condition, giving them an hour more of afternoon daylight in which to amuse themselves after their day's work. After its repeal by Congress, the plan was locally adopted by many eastern cities: but the only states now having "daylight saving" statutes are Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Wherever retained, the plan was modified so that the change of the clock is made later in the spring and earlier in the autumn than under the Act of 1918—the autumn modification being one which, as we shall show, deprives the plan largely of any "daylight saving" value which it ever had.

For actually saving daylight—that is, for placing our activities in that part of the twenty-four hours which includes the most daylight—the best system is that having "noon" most nearly midway between sunrise and sunset, and thus having a "morning" equal in length to its "afternoon." In this respect the ideal time is the natural one, true local solar time; but it is subject to disadvantages which are evident from the preceding article. A comparison of Eastern and Atlantic ("Eastern daylight saving") time is shown in the accompanying curves, which represent graphically for the vicinity of Boston the difference of the length of the morning (sunrise to "noon") and the length of the afternoon ("noon" to sunset). The data for constructing these curves were taken from the calendar pages of this year's **ALMANAC**, and may be easily verified. It is plain that the only reason in which the curve for Atlantic time lies nearer the zero line than does the curve for Eastern time—that is, the only season in which the use of Atlantic time could save daylight—is from about October 16 to November 18, when, under Boston's present system, the so-called "daylight saving" Atlantic time is not in use!

Under the present system of "daylight saving," people in Boston and vicinity will turn their watches forward an hour on the night of April 28, 1934 and for them the Sun, which rose on that day at 4:44 A. M. and set at 6:40 P. M., will rise next day at 5:43 and set at 7:41; they may oversleep in the morning, but will have an hour more of afternoon daylight in which to enjoy their automobiles, and so may consider that "daylight saving" is a good thing. Mothers will find in the following weeks that it is difficult to get children to bed early enough; they cannot go to sleep in broad daylight, and in May, June and July daylight lasts until the clocks say it is nearly ten o'clock. Next morning, having been late to bed, the children (and others) are late to rise. In the summer, perhaps wearying of outdoor amusements, many will go to the theatres at 7:30 o'clock—nearly an hour before sunset and more than two hours before the end of twilight—and, sitting in the darkened room, will doubtless believe that they are saving daylight! Travelers in eastern states will be bewildered by the necessity of changing frequently from one kind of time to the other.

The "daylight saving" season will end on the night of September 29. The Sun, which rose that day at 6:38 A. M. and set at 6:30 P. M., will rise next day at the unholy hour of 5:39 and set at 5:28. Motorists who have been accustomed to driving by daylight after the evening meal will suddenly find that headlights are needed before dinner, and an increase in the number of accidents may be expected. If we must change our clocks twice a year, it would be far better to make the backward change in November, when the Sun sets before dinner time by either system, and when the only advantageous period for using Atlantic time, shown by the lowest dip of the curves in our diagram, has been included.



Difference in Length of Afternoon and Morning in the Vicinity of Boston, as reckoned by Eastern and by Atlantic Time.

TIMELY GARDEN HINTS

Asparagus is not only a very delicious vegetable but it comes at a time when green vegetables are scarce. Surely every home garden should have a hundred foot row. The home gardener may dig a trench 18 inches deep and fill it with 6 or 8 inches of well rotted manure. This should then be packed down firmly and covered with 4-5 inches of good soil. Sturdy year old roots of the Martha or Mary Washington varieties are then planted in the trench. The crowns are covered with an inch of soil, the rest of the trench being gradually filled as the asparagus grows. Start cutting the third year.

Many gardeners in northern New England are growing the White Runner beans as a substitute for pole lima. They are much earlier in maturing and can stand cooler weather.

The MacDonald rhubarb is a new variety with extra large deep red leaf stalks that was originated at MacDonald College, Quebec. The plants that the writer saw were seedless, and in size and color of leaf stalks, far superior to any other rhubarb.

Celery may be stored for use in November and December by packing it in a trench a foot wide and covering with boards and hay to prevent freezing.

Many Northern celery growers have had trouble with celery going to seed during late summer and fall. This condition is due to low temperatures during the seedling stages of the plant. If the temperature of the hot bed or greenhouse drops to 45° F. for 5 or 6 nights the plants are very likely to run to seed.

Among the new varieties of lettuce, White Boston and New York No. 12 are very promising.

The cabbage maggot kills cabbage and cauliflower plants and makes radishes and turnips wormy and unfit for food. The latest and probably best remedy for this pest is to mix an ounce of powdered calomel with 1½ lbs. of gypsum, road dust, or lime and apply it to the opened furrow before the seed is sown. With cabbage or cauliflower a teaspoonful may be put around the base of the plant.

Start Chinese cabbage seed July 15 in rich soil. Thin to 8 inches.

Chives make a pretty plant for the rock garden in addition to being used for flavoring and seasoning. They are very hardy and will persist for years with little care.

Plant peas on new ground to avoid pea blight.

The Mexican bean beetle is likely to do as much damage to beans as the potato beetle to the potato. It is about two-thirds the size of a potato beetle, yellowish brown in color. The larvae is bright yellow in color and lives on the under-side of the leaves. Arsenate of lead cannot be used on this insect because of the danger of burning the foliage. Magnesium arsenate is preferable. It may be either dusted or sprayed, but in either case be sure to hit the under-side of the leaves. For spraying use 3 lbs. of magnesium arsenate to 50 gallons of water; for dusting use 1 lb. of magnesium arsenate to 4 lbs. of lime. Do not use poison on string beans after they are one inch in length. Use a pyrethrum or nicotine contact spray.

The Riverside Sweet Spanish onion is a new variety which should be started under glass and transplanted to the garden early in May. It grows very large, and is equal in size and quality to the imported Bermudas. Plants may be bought from Southern growers, if not obtainable near home.

BEAN WEEVILS

During the past year numerous cases were reported where dried or "shell" beans which had been put away for winter use were later found to be full of holes, and the receptacle in which they were stored contained many small, grayish, lively beetles.

In the latter part of the summer when the beans were ripening these beetles were on the wing, visiting the bean pods and laying eggs in them. When the beans were harvested the young grubs which had hatched from the eggs and had bored their way into the beans were harvested, too, unnoticed.

Later, after a resting stage, these grubs change into beetles and emerge from the beans, making the characteristic round holes on their way out.

To preserve the infested beans put them in a tight receptacle like an ash can, or in a pile on the floor where they may be covered closely with a canvas or horse-blanket. Place a half ounce of carbon bisulfid per bushel of beans in a saucer and set it on top of the beans and cover the pile at once. Leave for 24 to 36 hrs. The vapor of the bisulfid is heavy and poisonous and will penetrate the pile. It is also explosive and care must be taken not to bring any fire near. This fumigation which should be given when the beans are put away, will in nowise injure them for seed or for use as food.

INOCULATING OUR LEGUME CROPS

For over thirty years now it has been a common practice for farmers to inoculate the soil or seed for most of our leguminous crops. Just when inoculation of the soil is needed for a certain legume or when it is safe to depend upon the proper bacteria being already in the soil is frequently a puzzling question for our farmers. It is true that soils in many sections of the country are already well inoculated with one or more of the strains of bacteria required for the successful culture of some of our principal legumes, but at the same time poorly provided with the bacteria needed by other leguminous crops.

Soil bacteriologists in studying the strains of bacteria that live in the roots of legumes have identified seven common groups, and the members of each group are for the most part capable of inoculating several species of legumes.

One group listed by the bacteriologists includes the alfalfa bacteria which are also capable of inoculating sweet clover, bur clover, bitter clover, button clover, yellow trefoil and some other clovers. Introduction of alfalfa into some of the areas west of the Mississippi is relatively easy because the soil is inoculated with the proper bacteria.

The red clover group of bacteria will also inoculate alsike clover, rabbit-foot clover and white clover.

The vetch group will inoculate the Canada field pea, garden pea, horse bean, lentil, sweet pea and all the varieties of vetches.

The lupine group will inoculate all the varieties of lupines and seradella.

The cowpea group will inoculate cowpeas, jack bean, Japan clover, Kudzu, lima bean, partridge pea, peanuts and velvet bean.

The soy bean group, unlike the foregoing, is associated with bacteria not related to any of the commonly known strains. This, together with the fact that soy beans have been grown for only about 30 years in this country, indicates the necessity for artificial inoculation where these beans are grown for the first time.

If a system of crop rotation, which includes a legume not previously grown, is planned a year or two ahead, it is possible to make a test planting and determine beforehand whether the soil contains the bacteria necessary for that particular crop. This will be indicated by the presence of nodules on the roots of the plants in the test plot.

When inoculation for a given legume is found to be necessary, two methods of procedure may be followed. One is to purchase a package of commercial culture for that legume and then following directions carefully, inoculate the seed. The other is to secure soil from the surface two or three inches of a field which is known to be properly inoculated and then to distribute this soil at the rate of two or three bushels per acre just as you would commercial fertilizer. In fact, it is the safest plan to use both methods of inoculation when growing this crop for the first time on a particular piece of ground.

Here in New England where the common clovers, peas and beans have been grown for a long time, it is seldom necessary to resort to artificial inoculation for these crops. However, for soy beans, alfalfa and sweet clover, all of which are comparatively new crops to this section of the country, the wise farmer will always try to insure successful growth by inoculating either his seed, or his soil, or both.

SEED TABLE

The following tabulation relative to seeds will prove a ready and timely source of information to both the old and the young farmer.

Kind of Seed	Weight per Bushel Lbs.	Rate of Seeding per A.	Approx. Number of Seeds per Lb.	Depth to cover inches
Alfalfa	60	15-25 lbs.	220,000	¼ - ½
Barley	48	7-9 pecks	15,000	1 - 2
Beans	60	2-4 pecks	400-2200	½-1
Beets	*50-60	4-6 lbs.	25,000	½-1
Bluegrass (Ky.)	14-28	25 lbs.	2,400,000	¼ - ½
Buckwheat	45	3-5 pecks	20,300	1 - 2
Carrots	*50	3-4 lbs.	400,000	½- ¾
Clover (Alsike)	60	4-8 lbs.	684,000	½
Clover (Crimson)	60	12-15 lbs.	150,000	½-1
Clover (red)	60	8-14 lbs.	272,000	1 - 1 ½
Clover (sweet)	60	20-30 lbs.	258,000	½-1
Clover (white)	60	3-6 lbs.	680,000	¼ - ½
Corn (in ear)	70			
Corn (shelled)	56	8-12 qts.	1,300	1 ½-3
Millet (Common)	48	3-4 pecks	221,000	¼ - ½
Millet (Japanese)	36	2-3 pecks	155,000	½-1
Oats	32	8-10 pecks	12,700	1 - 2
Orchard Grass	14	20 lbs.	587,000	¼
Peas (field)	60	1-2 bus.	3,400	
Peas (garden)	60	2-3 bus.	1,500	1 - 2
Potatoes	*60	15-20 bus.		2 - 4
Rape	50	3-6 lbs.	110,000	½-1
Redtop (re-cleaned)	40	12-15 lbs.	5,000,000	¼ - ½
Rye	56	5-10 pecks	30,000	1-1 ½
Ryegrass (English)	18-30	30 lbs.	336,000	¼ - ½
Soy Beans	60	3-5 pecks	2,400	1 - 2
Sunflowers	28	8-12 lbs.	7,000	1 - 2
Timothy	45	15 lbs.	1,230,000	¼
Turnips	*60	2-3 lbs.	208,000	½-1
Vetch (Spring)	60	40-60 lbs.	8,600	1 - 2
Vetch (Winter)	60	20-30 lbs.	16,300	1 - 2
Wheat	60	1 ½-2 bus.	14,000	1 - 2
*Roots				

WEEDING THE FARM WOOD LOT

The proper care of the farm wood lot will increase this asset to a degree seldom realized by those unfamiliar with the practice of silviculture (forest culture) and the requirements of the lumber markets. Not only can the quantity of saleable products be greatly increased, but, more important, the quality of the timber can be raised to the higher grades. As with other farm crops, high quality means high price and a more ready market.

By virtue of favorable soil and climate the great bulk of the cut-over wood lots, and abandoned farm lands in New England has been reclaimed by second growth of one sort or another. Generally speaking, this yields low grade lumber, or cordwood, owing chiefly to the preponderance of weed trees. Nearly two hundred years of cutting, fires, and neglect have resulted in a tremendous influx of inferior hardwood species, and the encouragement of hardwood stump sprouts, a weed element which tends to choke out well-formed trees of the more desirable species, both softwoods and hardwoods, which otherwise would form a valuable crop. As Director R. T. Fisher of the Harvard Forest has said, "The forests of New England are like gardens which have never been weeded." From a regional standpoint it is this vast area of existing, wild forest which should be the first concern of forestry, rather than the planting of "idle acres."

While such treatments as planting, thinning, pruning, etc., properly have a place in nearly every plan of forest management, weeding is by far the most needed and profitable treatment which can be applied to our New England forests today. This applies especially

to young stands of cordwood size or under, since youth is the formative period, with forests as with humans, and it is during the early years in the life of the stand that the most good can be accomplished with the least expense.

Wild, untreated stands are composed essentially of three elements: (1) trees suitable for forming a valuable crop (crop trees); (2), trees of inferior species or poor development, which are worthless in themselves, and are overtopping the crop trees (weed trees); (3), trees which are subordinate in height to the crop trees and weed trees and of benefit to the crop trees by keeping them straight, small-knotted, and pruned of dead branches (the trainers).

The first step in learning to weed is to become familiar with the various species and growth forms common to the locality, especially the species to be favored for the final crop, and the points on which to judge the merits of the individual tree. Once one learns how to select the crop trees, all other trees in the stand must necessarily fall into one of the other two classes,—weeds or trainers, depending upon whether a given tree in its particular location hinders or helps a chosen crop tree. Among the valuable sawtimber species to be favored are white and red (Norway) pine, spruce, hemlock, hard maple, paper and yellow birch, white ash, red oak, basswood and tulip poplar. In addition to being of good species a crop tree should be straight, sound, thrifty, and preferably single-stemmed. Single-stemmed trees arise direct from seed, or as sprouts from the very small stumps of undergrowth cut back during the course of logging. Sprouts from stumps larger than two inches through usually are not favored for crop trees, except where nothing better is at hand.

The weed trees include individuals of inferior species such as gray birch, pin cherry, and red maple, rank-growing stump sprouts of nearly all species of hardwoods, and coarse or defective trees of little or no value of any species whatever. In other words a tree may be a weed on account of species, origin, form, or soundness. The sprout clumps from large-sized hardwood stumps are the most damaging weeds on the cut-over lands of central New England. On the light, sandy soils, and on the abandoned fields and pastures seeded to pine the common weeds are gray birch, pin cherry and poplar. Farther north in the culled spruce and hardwood forests scraggly and defective old hardwoods left behind by the loggers are the principal weed element.

The trainers are made up of slow growing, or late starting individuals of species capable of living in the shade of the trees forming the main canopy. The importance of having a well stocked stand with plenty of trainers is evident to any one who has observed the difference in form between a solitary tree growing in the open and a tree of the same species and age growing in a closed stand. The one is a large-crowned, scrub tree with branches extending to the ground; the other is a trim looking timber tree with a clean, straight bole and no branches on the butt logs. Through regulating the stocking of a stand from its youth up, it is possible to control the form of the bole, knot sizes, and the rate of natural pruning of the branches, as well as the rate of growth.

The conditions under which forest weeding may be practiced are so varied that adequate instructions concerning the timing of the treatments cannot be given in a short space. In general all weedings should be made while the trees to be favored for the crop are in the sapling, or small pole stages, and always before the crop trees have reached the point when they are no longer able to respond to freedom. Young hardwood, or mixed pine and hardwood stands composed of trees of the same age, coming in on clear cuttings, should be weeded for the first time when between five and ten years old. Special care should be taken to cut only those poor trees which are overtopping good trees, thus maintaining the high density of stocking necessary in growing high quality lumber. In many cases one, or even two more weedings during the next ten years will prove worth while. Stands of pine and weed hardwoods on old fields and pastures should be weeded before the pines become weak and spindling, as otherwise the sudden exposure may result in snow break or other forms of damage. Irregular, all-aged stands resulting from old culling operations may contain weed trees of very large size and old age. Several decades may have elapsed since the last logging, and yet some sort of a weeding treatment may be warranted. As to the best time of year for weeding, spring and fall are generally favored when dealing with dense, young stands below merchantable size. Where the weed trees are to be made up into cordwood, or

where scattered, old hardwoods are to be girdled, winter may offer more advantages. Summer will be avoided because of the heavy foliage on the hardwoods, which makes it extremely difficult to see the arrangement and condition of the trees.

For weeding young stands of small sapling size a machete is considered the best tool. For older stands an axe will be needed. Except in cases where the weed material can be used by the owner, or sold, the trees are allowed to lie where they fall. Hardwood slash rots quickly, especially if the branches are lopped from the bole, and does not constitute a serious fire hazard. Old scrub hardwoods which have no value, and which are too difficult to cut, may be got rid of by girdling with an axe. By cutting a notch around the bole, being sure to cut well into the sapwood, the tree will usually die within three years. Obviously, weeding serves a double purpose where the stand is improved and at the same time the material removed is made use of.

Thus it is that cutting can be employed to build up the forests as well as to destroy them. In days gone by the lumbermen cut the best and left the worst: now the provident owner looking to the future will cut the worst and leave the best.

—Written for the Old Farmer's Almanac by

A. C. CLINE,

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SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON FOREST WEEDING

The State Forestry Departments in each state.

The Extension Foresters (U. S. D. A. Extension Service) in each state.

The Forestry Departments of the State Colleges.

A bulletin on Forest Weeding prepared by the Harvard Forest, and obtainable from the Massachusetts Forestry Association, 4 Joy Street, Boston.

(Continued from Page 11)

which such price is computed, certain data about previous issues by the issuer and other details too many to enumerate here in full. Teeth are given the Act by clauses providing penalties for its violation up to a \$5000.00 fine or a five-year imprisonment, or both and by giving to a defrauded person civil remedies against the violator.

In spite of the forecasted efficacy of this Act, The Almanac must again warn its readers to make full use of their State Board of Public Utilities to secure full information on all securities offered to them. And the advice must be doubly stressed this year because many subscribers will be lulled into a false sense of security by the enactment of this Federal Securities Act and feel that the wolves' teeth have been pulled. They have—but only insofar as the wolves' use of the mails or the means of interstate commerce. By reason of the dual nature of our government under the Constitution, creating as it does parallel sovereign ties in the Federal and State Governments, Congress cannot deal adequately with commerce wholly within a state. For this reason the Securities Act can apply only to securities sold by means of the mails or interstate means of transportation or communication, railroads, radio, etc. It applies of course where the company, although doing a purely intra-state business, uses the mails. But there is one loophole still open and it is against this that the Almanac would again warn its subscribers. Fraudulent schemes, relying on other means of communication than the mails and consisting of sales by citizens of a state to other citizens of a state, are not and cannot be covered by the Securities Act.

It is for this reason that we are again advising our subscribers to make use of the board set up by their own state for protection against fraudulent stock schemes. When you're offered securities to buy, do not lay down one penny before you have taken up the issue with your state authorities. And while the salesman is there, why not show him that as an American citizen you keep abreast of national developments, that you know of the New Deal in Securities. Ask him the following:—

Why haven't I heard from your company through the mails?

I listen to the radio and have yet to hear of this security. Why?

By this time if the project is fraudulent, the wolf will beat a hasty exit, for be certain that he has read the Securities Act and knows that you know the terms of this beneficial legislation. That will be the last time you will see that particular high pressure salesman.

JOSEPH J. HURLEY,

Professor Boston College Law School,
Legal Advisor, Old Farmer's Almanac.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS—1934

Dishes covered with either raw or cooked egg can be washed very easily if they are soaked for a little while in water to which a little salt has been added.

Use a pair of tweezers to untie knots in children's shoe strings or knots in packages tied with string worth saving.

If scissors are dipped in cold water between each three or four cuts, marshmallow, dates, figs, or raisins will fall cleanly from the scissors.

Have a pronged towel rack near the place where bundles are usually wrapped. String taken from packages can be rolled over the hand and slipped over the prong making it very easy to select the kind and length of string when next it is needed.

Pack cookie dough into the paraffin cartons that butter or oleomargarine comes in; chill thoroughly and then slice thinly with a warm knife. This will save rolling.

Fold your tablecloths lengthwise in thirds rather than halves when ironing. There will then be a smooth place in the center for the table decoration.

To melt a square or two of chocolate, place it on a piece of heavy waxed or parchment paper and put it in a warm place, such as on the top of the teakettle. When the chocolate is melted it can be scraped off the paper readily with one less dish to wash.

Good mats for hot dishes can be made by knitting narrow strips of cloth into squares of desired size. Tear the cloth into strips an inch wide, sew the strips end to end, and press the raw edges in with a hot iron. Knit with very large needles. Cotton print or plain colors are equally attractive.

Polished furniture benefits by an occasional washing. Use a mild soap and a soft cloth and rub lightly until it lathers. Wipe clean with a fresh cloth and warm water and dry with a third cloth. Liquid wax makes a good final finish.

When cutting bread in fancy shapes for a party less will be wasted if the slices are cut lengthwise of the loaf.

Borrow the stillson wrench from the automobile to remove stubborn screw tops from jars or bottles.

Butter can be cut into neat pieces for serving by placing a piece of waxed or parchment paper in which the butter is wrapped over the blade of the knife.

White spots can sometimes be removed from varnished tables by rubbing with a cloth wet with household ammonia. When the spot disappears wash off the ammonia and apply linseed oil or furniture polish.

Fat can be measured easily by submerging it in water in the measuring cup. If one-half cup of fat is needed fill a cup half full of water then submerge the fat until the water reaches the one cup mark. The water can then be poured off and the fat will not stick to the cup.

Do not try to remove mud spatters until they have dried. Many times they can then be completely removed by brushing.

Keep a couple of corks in your knitting bag to put on the ends of your knitting needles when not in use. It will save many dropped stitches.

Cut string beans diagonally with scissors in preparation for cooking. It will not only save time in preparation but the beans will cook more quickly.

To make bottles safe for a travelling bag fasten in the stoppers with adhesive tape.

To mix flour and liquid for thickening gravies float the flour on about an equal amount of cold liquid and beat with a rotary egg beater.

A rubber sponge is very useful in removing the soap rim that comes in bath tubs. This is still easier if a little household ammonia is used on the sponge.

CHARADES

1

My first oft hangs upon a lady's
arm;
Yet gives a jealous husband no
alarm;
My second doth the place of feet
supply
To those who neither walk, nor
run, nor fly;
My third's the rival of each
tempting toast;
But when it's most caress'd, it
suffers most.

2

Curses and blessings from my
first proceed,
As very oft in history we read:
The reeling sot, with half-clos'd
eyes,
In vain t'effect my second tries:
Without my third, you'll clearly
note,
A good Charade is seldom wrote.

3

Bright and gloomy is my first:
Emblem of the fate of man;
Thousands of my second were
Created, when my first began:
One will in my third appear
Who's born and dies within
the year.

4

My third is under my second, and
surrounds my first.

5

My first acknowledges you may
My proposition grant;
My second does the fact deny
Or partly say you sha'n't:
And if my third you do not
guess,
You must at least that third
confess.

6

If you were the first, and I were
the whole,
My second might go where he'd
please;
Then I should be blest, and
you'd be carest.
And the rest of our lives pass
in ease.

7

My first's an Athenian philos-
opher's name,
My second may serve for the
devil;
My third is a passion of very
great fame,
Productive of good and of evil:
To my whole, when united, some
say the're inclin'd;
It excludes all the senses and
dwells in the mind.

8

When Strephon tells his tender
tale, to Celia, young and gay,
Without my first, the melting
strains would die unheard
away:
But if the gentle nymph inclines,
his passions to approve
By them, ere long my second's
sought, to crown their virtu-
ous love,
Possess of this, 'tis ten to one,
before the year goes round,
Attending near her lovely cheek,
my tout-ensemble's found.

9

My first is ever dull and sad,
An emblem meet of woe;
My second, all in brightness clad,
A thousand things may learn
and show:
The whole, if nature's gift, some
say,
An object is of love:
But should it come another way,
It might, as you were grave or
gay,
Or mirth or pity move.

10

By the aid of my first 'tis your
life is sustain'd;
If you'd ne'er had my second,
that life you'd ne'er gain'd;
My third the proud peer, and
fine peereess demands:
Tho' 'tis known I've to do with
some sad dirty hands.

ANSWERS TO THIS YEAR'S CHARADES

So many of our patrons and correspondents have asked us to publish the answers to the current charades in the same issue of THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC that we have decided to do it this year instead of waiting for the 1935 Almanac. Therefore, the answers to these charades will be found on page 49.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES IN LAST YEAR'S ALMANAC

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Touchdown | 3. Tiptoe | 5. Hoodwink |
| 2. Milkmaid | 4. Wigwag | 6. Hollywood |

THE AUTOMOBILE IN NEW ENGLAND.

The laws and regulations relating to the operation of motor vehicles are subject to frequent changes, and some may possibly occur after the time of our going to press.

These laws are taken from State Law books and substantiated by the Registrar of Automobiles in each New England State in October, 1933.

MAINE

CAR REGISTRATION: With Secretary of State. Expires December 31.

May be used until March 1. (Except Dealers and Busses.)

FEES: Passenger vehicles, 25 cents per horsepower plus 25 cents per hundredweight 50 cents per hundredweight if solid tires. Motor vehicles used for hire or livery, double these fees. Reduced one-half September 1st.

DRIVER'S LICENCE: To persons 15 or over. Between 15 and 18 application requires father's signature if living, otherwise by mother or guardian having custody of minor. Employer may sign when applicant has no father, mother or guardian. Fee \$2.00. Expires Dec. 31. Chauffeur's license issued to persons 18 or over. Fee \$3.00.

LIGHTS: From half hour after sunset to half hour before sunrise. Must conform to regulations of Secretary of State. If vehicle is so constructed or controlled that it can exceed a speed of 15 miles per hour, its front lamps must render discernible objects 200 feet ahead on level road and at the same time at least 7 feet to the right of the axis of the vehicle for 100 feet. No part of the light beam when projected 75 feet or more ahead of lamps is to be more than 42 inches higher than surface on which vehicle stands. If vehicle is so constructed or controlled that it cannot exceed a speed of 15 miles per hour, the requirements are less.

SPEED: 15 miles per hour when passing school at recess or during opening and closing periods and when approaching within 50 feet of an intersection. 25 miles per hour in business and built-up portions. *Prima facie* lawful speed 35 miles per hour under all other conditions. Must be reasonable and proper so as not to endanger persons or property. Commercial vehicles, pneumatic tires, 35 miles in open country and 12 miles in built-up portions. Equipped with hard tires, 15 miles in open country and ten miles in built-up portions. Bus not to exceed 45 miles per hour.

NON-RESIDENTS: Pleasure cars exempt from Maine registration if properly registered in State of owner's residence. Trucks, tractors and trailers not owned by foreign corporations doing business in this State having capacity of 1½ tons or less, exempt. All others must register. Cars operated for hire require Maine registration.

MOTOR TRUCKS: Registration fees: Based on capacity and kind of tires. Range from \$10.00 on 1000 pounds or less to \$200.00 for over five tons with hard tires.

INSURANCE: In case of conviction of violation of certain sections of the automobile law, proof of financial responsibility required; Registration suspended until furnished. Such proof may be in the form of insurance, bond, real estate lien, collateral or money.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CAR REGISTRATION: With the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Expires December 31.

FEES: Vehicles equipped with pneumatic tires, not exceeding 4000 pounds, 35 cents per 100 pounds. The fees increase with weight until they reach 60 cents per 100 pounds on weights of over 8000 pounds. For all vehicles with hard rubber tires 20 cents per 100 pounds is added to the above rates. For all vehicles with iron, steel or other hard tires 40 cents per 100 pounds is added to the above rates. The minimum fee is \$10 for a passenger vehicle. No motor vehicle owned or controlled by a resident may be registered without a permit from the city or town where such owner resides. Fee for permit varies from 17 mills to 3 mills per \$1 of list price according to year of manufacture. Exemption where applicant for permit has been assessed on property used in purchase of car.

DRIVER'S LICENSE: Persons 16 or over. Original license and examination, \$3. Expires December 31; renewals, \$2; chauffeur's license to persons over 18. Fee, \$5; renewals, \$2.

NON-RESIDENT OWNER: A non-resident owner of a motor vehicle which is used solely for pleasure and is not used for carrying passengers or property for a profit or for hire, and which has been duly registered for the current year in the state or country of which the owner is a resident, and in accordance with the laws thereof shall not be required to register such motor vehicle in this state.

OPERATOR'S LICENSE: No owner of such motor vehicle and no non-resident chauffeur or driver of such vehicle who is the holder of a license to drive such vehicle in the state or country in which he resides shall be required to purchase a license to drive such vehicle within this state.

LIGHTS: Between half hour after sunset and half hour before sunrise. Lights from front lamps to be visible at least 200 feet in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding. Headlights must have dimmers.

SPEED: *Prima facie* unlawful if exceeding 15 miles an hour passing schools, at intersecting streets, on curves and grades where view is obstructed, and in business districts where there are no traffic officers or signals; exceeding 20 miles on other highways in business districts, or in residence districts; exceeding 35 miles elsewhere.

VERMONT

CAR REGISTRATION: With Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Expires December 31.

FEES: Motor vehicles of the pleasure type weighing 2000 pounds or less the fee is \$14; from 2001 pounds to 2500 pounds inclusive, \$17; 2501 pounds to 3000 pounds inclusive, \$21; 3001 pounds to 3500 pounds inclusive, \$25; 3501 pounds to 4000 pounds inclusive, \$30; 4001 pounds to 4500 pounds inclusive, \$34; 4501 pounds or more, \$39. Manufacturer's weight, available, to be accepted.

DRIVER'S LICENSE: To persons 18 or over. Junior's license to persons 16 and 17, \$2.50. After Aug. 1, one half fee.

LIGHTS: From half hour after sunset to half hour before sunrise. Rear lights must render figures on number plate visible 50 feet to the rear. Front lights must render a substantial object on the ground clearly visible 150 feet ahead. A lighting device of over four candle power, equipped with a reflector, must not be used unless the light-beam 75 feet ahead shall not rise more than six inches above the height of the bulb, and in no event more than 42 inches above the level surface of the road. All vehicles over eighty inches in width are required to carry clearance lights on the left hand side of the vehicle, showing a green light to the front and a red light to the rear.

SPEED: A motor vehicle shall not be operated on a public highway, as defined in this act, in a careless or negligent manner, nor upon a bet, wager or race, nor for the purpose of making a record, nor in a manner to endanger or jeopardize the safety, life or property of any person. Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to affect the rights of the selectmen of a town or the proper officials of a city or incorporated village, to make special regulations as to the speed of such motor vehicles upon narrow or dangerous roads or ways, nor to limit the speed of motor vehicles in city or village streets provided such limit is fixed at not less than twenty miles per hour.

NON-RESIDENTS: Non-residents who comply with the laws of their home state as to registration and license are exempt from the requirements of the Vermont Law in this respect to the extent that like privileges are granted in home state. Non-residents may register in Vermont for a period of four months at one-half of the regular fee.

MOTOR TRUCKS: Registration fees based on light weight, plus maximum load carried. 1500 lbs. to 7000 lbs. at 50 cents per hundred. 7001-11,000 lbs., 60 cents; 11,001-17,000 lbs., 70 cents; 17,001 and up, 80 cents. Minimum fee to be \$25. Half rates for registration between August 1 and November 15, and quarter rates after November 15. Motor vehicles of 16,000 pounds gross weight limit of load permitted

on town roads; 20,000 lbs. on state aid roads is limit allowed unless a permit is obtained from the State Highway Department. Non-resident trucks with manufacturer's rated carrying capacity above 3,000 pounds or carrying load in excess of 4,000 pounds must be registered in Vermont if operated on Vermont highways. The owner may, however, pay a fee of \$20.00 for each trip into the state in lieu of registration, and which can be applied toward registration in the calendar year. Trucks of two tons or less not to be operated more than 25 miles per hour; if over two tons, not more than 20 miles per hour; if over 4 tons, not more than 10 miles per hour on a highway. Motor trucks and trailers not to exceed 8 feet in width or 12 feet in height and must be equipped with mirror.

INSURANCE: Any person convicted of violating sections 86, 87, 88 and 91 of the Motor Vehicles Act, and any person whose motor vehicle is involved in an accident when it appears to the Commissioner that the operator was at fault must furnish proof of financial ability to respond in damages or lose his right to operate. Such proof may be evidence of insurance in an authorized insurance company or a bond.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAR REGISTRATION: Annually with Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Expires December 31.

FEES: Less than 30 horse power, \$10 when non gasoline driven and \$3 when gasoline driven; 30 to 40 horse power, \$15 when non gasoline driven and \$4.50 when gasoline driven; 40 to 50 horse power, \$20 when non gasoline driven and \$6 when gasoline driven; 50 horse power or more, \$25 when non gasoline driven and \$7.50 when gasoline driven. From October 1 to December 31 half fee.

For every gasoline driven automobile used for the transportation of goods, wares or merchandise, 15 cents for every hundred pounds of the weight of such vehicle and of its carrying capacity, but in no event less than \$6.

DRIVER'S LICENSE: To persons 16 and over. Fee \$2. Valid one year from date of issue. First examination \$2, subsequent examination \$1.

LIGHTS: Between half hour after sunset and half hour before sunrise. Front lights must show 200 feet, must have red light showing in rear and white light illuminating the registration number. No head lamp without a lens approved by the Registrar to prevent glaring rays.

A green light must be attached to the extreme left of the front of a motor truck, trailer, or commercial motor vehicle used solely as such, having a carrying capacity of three tons or over, to indicate the extreme left lateral extension of the vehicle or load.

Every truck or trailer of more than two tons' carrying capacity must be equipped with a red reflector in the rear.

SPEED LIMITS.—*Section 17.* No person operating a motor vehicle on any way shall run it at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to traffic and the use of the way and the safety of the public. In general a car shall be operated 15 miles an hour in turning corners, in the thickly settled districts, such as the cities, the speed is 20 miles an hour and for the outlying sections, such as State highways, the speed is 30 miles an hour. Good judgment and the safety of the public are the best guides to proper speed.

NON-RESIDENTS: A non-resident may operate in this state 30 days if he is properly registered in his home State. At the expiration of 30 days he must apply to the registry for a permission to operate longer. This permission will be granted without charge if the owner of the car submits evidence of financial responsibility or liability insurance such as is imposed by Mass. on its owners.

INSURANCE: Compulsory. Motor vehicles cannot be now registered in Massachusetts without being insured to cover personal injuries.

RHODE ISLAND

CAR REGISTRATION: With the State Board of Public Roads. Expires December 31.

FEES: Automobiles with pneumatic tires, minimum fee \$8 for gross weight of 2500 pounds or less. The fee increases with the gross weight.

For cars whose gross weight is more than 6000 pounds the fee is \$23.

MOTOR TRUCK OR TRACTOR WITH PNEUMATIC TIRES: The fee varies with the gross weight. The minimum fee for vehicles whose gross weight is 3000 pounds or less, is \$12.50 and for vehicles whose gross weight is more than 28,000 pounds it is \$100.

For the registration of every automobile, motor truck or tractor, when equipped with other than pneumatic tires, there shall be added to the above gross weight fees a charge of ten cents for each one hundred pounds of such gross weight.

DRIVER'S LICENSE: To persons 16 or over. Examination required. License or renewals, \$2. Valid one year from date of issue.

LIGHTS: From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise. Headlights must illuminate objects 200 feet ahead. Register number must be visible sixty feet to the rear.

SPEED: No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways recklessly or at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable or proper, having due regard to the width, street intersections, conditions, traffic, weather or use of such highways, or so as to endanger property or the life or limb of any person. 20 miles per hour in thickly settled sections and 35 miles per hour elsewhere.

CONNECTICUT

CAR REGISTRATION: With the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Expires December 31.

FEES: Minimum fee, \$15. A pro rata reduction is allowed on applications for registration. The minimum fee for pro rated registration is \$3.

DRIVER'S LICENSE: To persons 16 or over upon examination. Expires last day of February. Fee for license, \$3. For examination, \$2.

LIGHTS: From half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, and when smoke or weather conditions make it impossible to see 200 feet ahead. Headlights must be visible for 500 feet in clear weather and the top of the lights not over 56 inches from the ground. Must have a red light behind and a white light which illuminates number plates.

SPEED: Motor vehicles must be operated at a speed that is reasonable, having regard to width, traffic and use of the highway, intersection of streets and weather conditions.

NON-RESIDENTS: A non-resident over 16 years of age, who has complied with the laws of his state or country, may operate without Connecticut registration or license for the same period allowed Connecticut cars in his home state or country. Reciprocity is not extended to licensed operators of the State of New York unless they are at least eighteen years of age. A non-resident cannot operate in Connecticut any vehicle carrying passengers for hire unless he and the car are licensed in Connecticut. A non-resident cannot operate in Connecticut a commercial vehicle which carries a greater pay load than would be allowed for the same vehicle if registered in Connecticut.

MOTOR TRUCKS: Registration fees: Having pneumatic tires on all surfaces in contact with the ground, the fee is \$15.00 on trucks of ½ ton or less capacity with increased fees for each half-ton of increased capacity. For a 7-ton capacity the fee is \$292.50.

Having solid rubber or cushion tires wholly or in part, the fee is \$30.00 on trucks of ½ ton or less capacity with increased fees for each half-ton of increased capacity. For a 7-ton capacity the fee is \$350.00.

INSURANCE: Any person convicted of violating certain specified sections of the law relating to motor vehicles, must furnish the Commissioner with proof of financial ability to respond in damages or lose his right to operate. Such proof may be evidence of insurance or a bond or the deposit of money or collateral.

POETRY, ANECDOTES AND PLEASANTRIES.

THE HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD

Let me live in a house by the
side of the road,

Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the
men who are bad,

As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's
seat,

Or hurl the cynic's ban—
Let me live in a house by the
side of the road

And be a friend to man.

—*Sam Walter Foss*

Used by special arrangement with the pub-
lishers, Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

In Flanders fields the poppies
blow

Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in
the sky

The larks, still bravely sing-
ing, fly

Scarce heard amid the guns be-
low.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset
glow,

Loved and were loved, and
now we lie

In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the
foe;

To you from failing hands we
throw

The torch; be yours to hold it
high.

If ye break faith with us who
die

We shall not sleep, though
poppies grow

In Flanders fields.

—*Lieut.-Col. John McCrae*
(courtesy of Punch)

A local weekly paper recently published an account of a popular wedding. After nearly a column describing the attire of all of the guests as well as the bride and groom, the presents they received, and who cooked the food for the wedding dinner, concluded with the following paragraph:

"And just at sundown, four-thirty p. m., the happy bride and groom boarded the local express and silently faded away."

The late Lucilius A. Emery, Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, told the following story some years ago:

While in Egypt on a Mediterranean tour, he stopped at the Shepheard Hotel and like all other tourists engaged an Arab to ride him on a camel to the Libyan Desert to see the Sphinx and the pyramids. Returning to the hotel at the completion of the trip he was startled just before entering by hearing someone say, "Well, Judge Emery, how is everything in Ellsworth?"

Not believing that he could have heard correctly he turned about and faced his very black Arab guide who was grinning at him, and the Arab repeated his question.

Judge Emery then replied, "How do you know me, and what do you know about Ellsworth?"

The swarthy Arab then informed him that he was a native of an old Ellsworth family and had been sentenced a few years before by the judge, but had broken jail and for two years had been blacking up each morning to drive tourists on his camel to the desert, and regarded it as more profitable employment than he had been able to find in Maine.

Nancy Trueworgy, the greatest woman in the city in weighty proportions, speculation as to her weight running all the way from two hundred fifty to three hundred pounds, excitedly threw a considerable amount of her wearing apparel into the arms of a local young man as she was hurriedly endeavoring to remove them from her burning home. The young man, being as excited as all the rest of the spectators in the congregation, did not remember the incident and did not recall that as fast as Nancy passed him her clothes he threw them into an open touring car parked in front of her house. Several days later when she was unable to locate her clothing and accused the young man of having stolen them, she was advised by a local wit that for a dollar he could tell her where her clothing was. Upon payment of the dollar the wit said that they were being used in the section of the city where tents were being pitched to shelter the homeless, and said further that every one of her skirts made a perfect tent for a whole family.

THE VILLAGE ORACLE

"I am Sir Oracle, and when I
ope my lips let no dog bark!"

Old Dan'l Hanks he says this
town

Is jest the best on earth;

He says there ain't one, up nor
down,

That's got one half her worth;

He says there ain't no other state

That's good as ourn, nor near;

And all the folks that's good and
great

Is settled right 'round here.

Says I "D'jer ever travel, Dan?"

"You bet I ain't!" says he;

"I tell you what! the place I've
got

Is good enough fer me!"

He says the other party's fools,

'Cause they don't vote his way;

He says the "feeble-minded
schools"

Is where they ought ter stay;

If he was law their mouths he'd
shut,

Or blow 'em all ter smash;

He says their platform's nawthin'
but

A great big mess of trash.

Says I, "D'jer ever read it,
Dan?"

"You bet I ain't!" says he;

"And when I do; well, I tell you,
I'll let you know, by gee!"

He says that all religion's wrong

'Cept jest what he believes;

He says them ministers belong

In jail, the same as thieves;

He says they take the blessed
Word

And tear it all ter shreds;

He says their preachin' 's jest
absurd,

They're simply leatherheads.

Says I, "D'jer ever hear 'em,
Dan?"

"You bet I ain't!" says he;

"I'd never go ter hear 'em; no;
They make me sick ter see!"

Some fellers reckon, more or less,

Before they speak their mind,

And sometimes calkerlate or
guess,—

But them ain't Dan'l's kind.

The Lord knows all things, great
or small,

With doht he's never vexed;

He, in his wisdom, knows it all,—

But Dan'l Hanks comes next.

Says I, "How d'yer know you're
right?"

"How do I know?" says he;
"Well, now, I vum! I know, by
gum!

I'm right because I be!"

—Joe Lincoln

—Albert Brandt, Publisher

A well known old sea captain
of Searsport, when about sixty
years of age, nearly lost his ship-
ping business and five schooners
as a result of his taste for
liquor. His eldest son was ap-
pointed conservator of his estate,
and allowed the old captain to
take a voyage now and then. The
captain of the schooner on which
he sailed was always instructed
never to let the old gentleman
have any money when on shore.

On the occasion of one of his
trips, while anchored at T
Wharf in Boston, the captain sat
on deck looking the length of
Atlantic Avenue, viewing the
many saloon signs with a
parched throat. After speculating
for hours as to how he could
obtain a drink, he became in-
spired. Going to the cabin he
filled a gallon demijohn half full
of water, and hurried to the
nearest saloon. Entering, he in-
formed the bar tender that he
wanted the demijohn filled with
rum, and said he thought that it
would take about two quarts as
it was already half full. When
the bartender had filled the dem-
ijohn and demanded his pay the
captain told him to charge it.
Whereupon the bartender re-
claimed his two quarts of rum.
Repeating this at the next five
saloons along the avenue, the
captain returned to his ship with
two quarts of excellent rum.

The village wit stopped a local
truckman on his way home with
a team load of manure, and look-
ing it over asked stammeringly,
"W-wh-what are you gonna do
with the manure, Hollie?"

"I'm going to take it home and
put it on my strawberries, Jean."

"G-g-Gosh, Hollie, you must be
crazy. Mama always puts sugar
on mine."

An eccentric native of the city
who lived close to a public build-
ing which was being razed to
the ground was not nearly as
excited by his own house being
afire, with the roof nearly gone,
as he was with the scores of peo-
ple who were standing on his
lawn watching the demon fire.
He left his blazing roof to come
down and stick a "No Parking"
sign on his lawn.

TRAVELING TIMES FROM BOSTON TO VARIOUS CITIES

From THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC, 1800— via Fast Mail Stage

Portsmouth, N. H.	15 hours
Plymouth, Mass.	10 hours
Taunton and New Bedford, Mass.	14 hours
New York City, N.Y.	3 days, 1 hour
Albany, N.Y.	3 days, 6 hours
Amherst, Mass.	19 hours
Newburyport, Mass.	10 hours

From THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC, 1934— via Fast Mail Plane

Portsmouth, N. H.	20 minutes
Plymouth, Mass.	15 minutes
Taunton and New Bedford, Mass.	15 minutes
New York City, N.Y.	2 hours
Albany, N. Y.	1 hour, 50 min.
Amherst, Mass.	35 minutes
Newburyport, Mass.	15 minutes

RULES OF ECONOMY

1. Never contract a debt but for things absolutely necessary.
2. Never purchase conveniences when necessities are wanted.
3. Never purchase superfluities but when you have money you know not what to do with.
4. Be always ready to do acts of charity, according to your abilities, of what can be spared.
5. Never do acts of mere hospitality but when there is more than necessity requires.
6. Never do acts of mere generosity but with what ariseth from the surplus of necessity, convenience, charity and hospitality.

—*The Old Farmer's Almanac, 1800.*

MISERIES OF WEALTH A Century and More Ago— Same Today Only More So

Who does not pity the rich man? Who is dogged in the streets, and knocked down at midnight? The rich man. Whose house is broken into by robbers? The rich man's. Who has his pocket cut out, and his coat spoiled in a crowd? The rich man. Who is in doubt whether people are not laughing at him in their sleeves, when they are eating and drinking at his expense? The rich man. Who adds to his trouble, every house that he builds? The rich man. A bank breaks, and who suffers? The rich stockholder and depositor. War blows his horn, and who trembles? Death approaches, and who fears to look him in the face? Why, the rich man—and yet all the world envies the rich.

—*The Old Farmer's Almanac, 1802.*

HOME

It takes a heap o' livin' in a house t' make it home,
A heap o' sun an' shadder, an'
ye sometimes have t' roam
Afore ye really 'preciate the
things ye lef' behind,
An' hunger fer 'em somehow,
with 'em allus on yer mind.
It don't make any differnce how
rich ye get t' be,
How much yer chairs an' tables
cost, how great yer luxury:
It ain't home t' ye, though it be
the palace of a king,
Until somehow yer soul is sort o'
wrapped 'round everything.

—*Edgar A. Guest*

from "A Heap O' Livin'"

(Used by permission of Reilly & Lee Co.)

WHAT I'VE NEVER SEEN

I've never seen a lady, past her climax, retain her beauty, unless she was an early riser.

I've never seen a person happy, unless it were one who endeavored to promote the happiness of others.

I've never seen a bad husband treat his wife with delicacy and attention.

I've never seen a good wife that would not leave her connexions, and all the world, for her husband's sake.

I've never seen an honest man, squander that in dress, and dissipation, which should of right be paid to his suffering creditors.

I've seldom seen a client in a court of law, but he got fleeced—let his case be ever so good.

—*Old Farmer's Almanac year 1832.*

ANSWERS TO THIS YEAR'S CHARADES

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Muffin | 6. Bridegroom |
| 2. Inkstand | 7. Plato-nic love |
| 3. April-fool | 8. Earring |
| 4. Waistcoat | 9. Blackeye |
| 5. Cannot | 10. Napkin |

THE NEW FEDERAL TAXES
Enacted on June 6, 1932

INCOME TAXES

Every single person (whether or not head of a family) and every married person not living with husband or wife, earning more than \$1,000 must file a return. Every married person, living with husband or wife, earning \$2,500 or more must file a return. Where the combined earnings of both are \$2,500 or more a return is required, or each may file a return, dividing the exemption in any manner they may agree upon.

If the **gross** income is \$5,000 or more, a return is required even if the net income is less than the personal exemption. Gross income is defined as gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages, compensation for personal services, profits from professions, trades, business, commerce, or sales, dealings in property, rent, interest, dividends, securities, or gains or profits derived from any source whatever. In a trading concern gross income means gross sales less the cost of goods sold, such cost, however, not to include overhead which is chargeable to selling or office costs.

INCOME TAX TABLE FOR 1933 INCOME RETURNED IN 1934
Explanation

The Table following is for a married person or the head of a family, with a personal exemption of \$2,500, having no dependents and receiving no dividends or partially exempt interest.

Income Tax Table			
Net Income	Total Tax	Net Income	Total Tax
\$1,000	0	\$ 26,000	\$ 2,700.00
2,000	0	28,000	3,080.00
3,000	\$20.00	30,000	3,480.00
4,000	60.00	35,000	4,590.00
5,000	100.00	40,000	5,800.00
6,000	140.00	45,000	7,140.00
7,000	210.00	50,000	8,600.00
8,000	300.00	60,000	11,900.00
9,000	390.00	70,000	15,700.00
10,000	480.00	80,000	20,000.00
12,000	680.00	90,000	24,800.00
14,000	900.00	100,000	30,100.00
16,000	1,140.00	150,000	58,100.00
18,000	1,400.00	200,000	86,600.00
20,000	1,680.00	300,000	144,600.00
22,000	2,000.00	500,000	263,600.00
24,000	2,340.00	1,000,000	571,100.00

To determine the tax of a single person (without dependents, dividends, or partially exempt interest), the total tax as shown in the above table should be increased by \$120 where the net income exceeds \$6,500. On smaller amounts the tax of such a person is as follows:

Net Income	Tax
\$1,000	None
2,000	\$ 40
3,000	80
4,000	120
5,000	160
6,000	240

TAX RATE COMPARISON TABLE

Individuals—Normal Income Tax		
Personal exemptions	1928 Act	1932 Act
Single	\$1,500	\$1,000
Family head or married	3,500	2,500
Tax rates	Per Cent	Per Cent
First \$4,000	1 ½	4
\$4,000 to \$8,000	3	8
Over \$8,000	5	8

Individual—Surtaxes

	1928 Act Per Cent	1932 Act Per Cent		1928 Act Per Cent	1932 Act Per Cent
First \$6,000	None	None	62,000 to 64,000	16	29
\$6,000 to \$10,000	None	1	64,000 to 66,000	17	30
10,000 to 12,000	1	2	66,000 to 68,000	17	31
12,000 to 14,000	1	3	68,000 to 70,000	17	32
14,000 to 16,000	2	4	70,000 to 72,000	18	33
16,000 to 18,000	3	5	72,000 to 74,000	18	34
18,000 to 20,000	4	6	74,000 to 76,000	18	35
20,000 to 22,000	5	8	76,000 to 78,000	18	36
22,000 to 24,000	6	9	78,000 to 80,000	18	37
24,000 to 26,000	7	10	80,000 to 82,000	19	38
26,000 to 28,000	7	11	82,000 to 84,000	19	39
28,000 to 30,000	8	12	84,000 to 86,000	19	40
30,000 to 32,000	8	13	86,000 to 88,000	19	41
32,000 to 36,000	9	15	88,000 to 90,000	19	42
36,000 to 38,000	10	16	90,000 to 92,000	19	43
38,000 to 40,000	10	17	92,000 to 94,000	19	44
40,000 to 42,000	11	18	94,000 to 96,000	19	45
42,000 to 44,000	11	19	96,000 to 98,000	19	46
44,000 to 46,000	12	20	98,000 to 100,000	19	47
46,000 to 48,000	12	21	100,000 to 150,000	20	48
48,000 to 50,000	13	22	150,000 to 200,000	20	49
50,000 to 52,000	13	23	200,000 to 300,000	20	50
52,000 to 54,000	14	24	300,000 to 400,000	20	51
54,000 to 56,000	14	25	400,000 to 500,000	20	52
56,000 to 58,000	15	26	500,000 to 750,000	20	53
58,000 to 60,000	15	27	750,000 to 1,000,000	20	54
60,000 to 62,000	16	28	Over \$1,000,000	20	55

Corporation—Income Tax

Tax rate, per cent	12	13 %
Exemption	\$3,000	None
Extra tax on consolidated returns	None	¼ %

Stamp Taxes

	1928 Act	1932 Act
Stock Transfers:		
Stock with par value	2c per \$100 or fraction thereof	4c per \$100 or fraction thereof
Stock without par value	2c per share	4c per share
(If selling price is \$20 or more the rates under Act of 1932 are 5c instead of 4c.)		
Bond transfers	None	4c per \$100
Stock Issue		
Stock with par value	5c per \$100 or fraction thereof	10c per \$100 or fraction thereof
Stock without par value	1c on each \$20 or fraction thereof	2c on each \$20 or fraction thereof
Bond issues	5c per \$100	10c per \$100
Conveyances	None	50c per \$500
Produce futures	1c per \$100	5c per \$100

Excise Taxes

	1928 Act	1932 Act
Lubricating oils	None	4c a gal.
Automobiles—passenger	None	3 %
Automobiles—trucks	None	2 %
Automobile accessories ¹	None	2 %
Grape concentrates	None	20c a gal.
If containing more than 35 % of sugar by weight.		
Brewers Wort		15c a gallon
Liquid malt; malt syrup		3c per lb.
Note: Liquid malt containing less than 15 per centum of solids by weight shall be taxable as brewers wort.		
Malt syrups, liquid and extract	None	3c a lb.
Chewing gum	None	2 %
Radios and phonograph records	None	5 %
Toilet preparations ²	None	10 %
Jewelry ³	None	10 %
Sporting goods	None	10 %
Cameras ⁴	None	10 %
Firearms, shells and cartridges	None	10 %

TAX RATE COMPARISON TABLE—Continued

Mechanical refrigerators	None	5%
Furs	None	10%
Rubber tires	None	2 ¼ c a lb.
Inner tubes	None	4c a lb.
Wooden matches	None	2c per M.
Paper matches in books	None	½ of 1% per M.
Candy	None	2%
Cereal beverages	None	1 ¼ c a gal.
Unfermented grape juice	None	5c a gal.
Fountain syrups	None	6c a gal.
Syrups for bottled carbonated beverages	None	5c a gal.
Natural or artificial mineral waters or table waters @ over 12 ½ c per gal.		2c per gallon
All still drinks ⁵		2c per gallon
Carbonic acid gas	None	4c a lb.

¹ Not including tires and tubes.

² Excluding soap, dentifrices and mouth washes, on which the rate is 5%.

³ Articles sold for \$3.00 or more; Watches, clocks, parts for watches or clocks sold for more than 9c each.

⁴ Weighing not more than 100 lbs.

⁵ Excluding cider.

Import Taxes

	1928 Act	1932 Act
Lubricating oils ⁶	None	4c a gal. ⁶
Crude petroleum and fuel oil	None	½ c a gal.
Gasoline	None	2 ½ c a gal.
Paraffin and other petroleum wax products	None	1c a lb.
Lumber	None	\$3 per M ft.
Coal, coke, and briquets	None	10c per cwt.
Copper	None	4c a lb.

Other Taxes

	1928 Act	1932 Act
Telephone messages	None	5%
Telephone conversations, when charge is 50c or more	None	10 to 20c
Leased wire	None	5%
Radio and cable messages	None	10c flat
Postal rates (first class)	—	1c addtl.
Postal rates (second class)	—	increased
Oil Pipe lines—transportation	None	4%
Admissions ⁷	1c for each	10 cents or fraction thereof
Bank checks	None	2c
Safe deposit boxes	None	10%
Boats	None	license fee based on size
Electricity sales	None	3%

⁶ Imported lubricating oils are exempt from import tax.

⁷ 40c exemption.

Taxes Imposed Under the National Industrial Recovery Act Enacted June 16, 1933 Individuals—Income Tax

Deductions:

- Repeal of net loss provisions
- Repeal of stock loss carry-over into the next year
- Repeal of partnership stock loss limitations
- Repeal of private bank exemptions from stock loss limitations.

*Tax paid at source on dividends:

Imposition of tax paid at source on dividends, excise tax rate, Per cent 5

Corporations—Income and Capital Stock Tax and Excess Profits Taxes

Income Tax:

Increase in rate of extra tax on consolidated returns for years 1934 and 1935 from ¾ % to 1%.

Capital Stock Tax:

Excise tax on the adjusted declared value of capital stock, \$1 per \$1,000.

Excess Profits Tax:

Imposition of Excess Profits Tax equivalent to 5 per centum of such portion of its net income for such income-taxable year as is in excess of 12 ½ per centum of the adjusted declared value of capital stock.

*Tax paid at source on dividends paid by corporation.

Excise Tax on gasoline increased to 1 ½ cents a gallon.

GAME AND FISH LAWS

OPEN SEASON 1933-1934

FIRST AND LAST DAYS INCLUSIVE (See exceptions)

	ME.	N. H.	VT.	MASS.	R. I.	CONN.
Deer	See Note	See Note	See Note Nov. 21 to Nov. 30	See Note Dec. 4 to Dec. 9	See Note No Open Season	See Note No Open Season
Moose and Caribou	No Open Season	No Open Season	No Open Season	No Open Season		
Gray Squirrel	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	No Open Season	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	Oct. 20 to Nov. 20	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31	Oct. 20 to Nov. 23
Hare and Rabbit	See Note Oct. 1 to Mar. 31	Oct. 1 to Feb. 28	Oct. 1 to Feb. 28	See Note Oct. 20 to Feb. 15	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31	See Note Nov. 1 to Dec. 15
Partridge	Oct. 1 to Nov. 16	See Note Oct. 1 to Nov. 30	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	See Note Oct. 20 to Nov. 20	See Note Nov. 1 to Dec. 31	See Note Oct. 20 to Nov. 23
Quail	No Open Season	Oct. 15 to Nov. 15	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30	See Note Oct. 20 to Nov. 20	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31	Close Season
Woodcock	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	Oct. 20 to Nov. 19	Nov. 1 to Nov. 19	Oct. 20 to Nov. 19
Duck	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15
Goose	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15
Ruffed Grouse	Oct. 1 to Nov. 16	See Note Oct. 1 to Nov. 30	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	See Note Oct. 20 to Nov. 20	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31	See Note Oct. 20 to Nov. 23
Brant	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15
Wilson Snipe	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31
Coot	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15
Rail	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Oct. 1 to Dec. 15	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30
Gallinule	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 16 to Dec. 31	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Oct. 1 to Dec. 15	Oct. 16 to Dec. 15	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30

The several States have authority to curtail the seasons and bag limits fixed by Federal regulations, but the Federal restrictions may not be exceeded. The Federal regulations are amended from time to time to meet changing conditions, and persons intending to hunt migratory game birds should therefore procure from the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, copies of the latest regulations.

NOTES, EXCEPTIONS AND LICENSES

GAME LAWS

For other information, consult the Fish and Game Commissioner of each state. All dates inclusive.

These laws are in force when this Almanac goes to print, November, 1933, and have been substantiated by the Fish and Game Commissioner in each New England State.

MAINE

CARIBOU AND MOOSE, closed season.

DEER may be hunted in the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo and York from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive.

DEER may be hunted in the counties of Washington and Hancock from Nov. 1 to December 15, inclusive.

DEER may be hunted in the counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Somerset, Piscataquis, Franklin and Oxford from Oct. 16 to Nov. 30, inclusive.

HUNTING of wild animals is prohibited from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, with the exception of skunks and raccoons.

HUNTING of wild birds is prohibited from sunset to half an hour before sunrise.

WILD HARES OR RABBITS, Oct. 1st to 1st of March, except in Town of Vinalhaven—Nov. 1st to Jan. 31st.

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES; FEES.

Any resident and his immediate family may without license hunt on land owned by him, or leased by him and on which he is actually domiciled and which is used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

Resident hunting license costs sixty-five cents annually. Combination hunting and fishing license, for residents, costs one dollar and fifteen cents annually. Fishing license for residents 65c annually.

Non-resident hunting license, for wild birds, rabbits, raccoons, foxes and unprotected wild birds or wild animals only, costs five dollars and fifteen cents annually; for both wild birds and wild animals, fifteen dollars and fifteen cents annually. Non-resident fishing license \$5.15 for one year, \$3.15 for 30 days, \$1.65 for 3 days. Junior fishing license \$1.15.

Failure to produce such license within a reasonable time when requested by any authorized person shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of law.

Hunting licenses shall not be issued to any non-resident under sixteen years of age unless the written consent of the parent or guardian is attached to the application, but any resident under sixteen years of age may hunt without a license, if accompanied at all times by parent or guardian.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Governor and council may suspend open season in time of excessive drought or emergency.

DEER: Open season. Wild deer may be captured or taken after 5:00 a. m. and before 6:00 p. m. as follows: In that part of the county of Coos which is north of the highway running from Shelburne to Lancaster, known as United States route No. 2, from Oct. 15 to Dec. 1; in that part of the county of Coos which is south of the beforementioned highway, and in the county of Grafton from Nov. 1 to Dec. 16; in the county of Carroll from Nov. 15 to Dec. 16; in the county of Cheshire from Dec. 1 to Dec. 16; in the county of Rockingham from Dec. 15 to Jan. 1, and from all the other counties in the state from Dec. 15 to Jan. 1, except that the towns of Seabrook, Hampton Falls, Hampton, North Hampton and Rye shall have a closed season for a period not exceeding five years, and which may be terminated sooner by the fish

and game commissioner, if, in his opinion, after a public hearing, such termination is deemed advisable.

No person shall take more than one deer in one season. These provisions shall not apply to deer in private game reserves.

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES: Non-resident game and fish, \$15.15, fishing, \$3.15, fishing for three consecutive days only, \$1.50. Resident game and fish \$2.00. Resident soldiers and sailors over seventy years of age may obtain license free on application to Department of Fisheries and Game, Concord, New Hampshire.

Fishing licenses not required of children under sixteen or blind persons. Issued by the Commissioner or his agents in each town, who, with few exceptions are the town clerks. Children under sixteen may hunt with parent or guardian who has a license.

Resident owners of farm lands and their minor children may hunt and fish, or trap, during the open season on own land without license.

Guide license for non-resident, \$20.00, for resident, \$1.00. These licenses may be secured from the Department of Fisheries and Game at Concord, New Hampshire.

VERMONT

Landowner, member of his family, or authorized employee may kill deer doing damage to his fruit trees or crops; but person under whose direction a deer is so killed must, within 12 hours, report the matter in a signed statement to nearest fish and game warden. Deer may also be killed at any time in orchard zones established by commissioner, but such killing must forthwith be reported to owner of orchard and county warden.

DEER, one deer with horns not less than 3 inches long, Nov. 21–Nov. 30, open season., both dates inclusive excepting Sundays.

EXCEPTION—Essex County—Nov. 1–30.

Closed season on moose, elk, and caribou.

ENGLISH SNIPE, PLOVER (other than UPLAND PLOVER) and shore birds Federal Law.

EUROPEAN PARTRIDGE, UPLAND PLOVER and WOOD DUCK, no open season. **PHEASANTS—**Wednesdays and Saturdays during October.

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES: Non-resident: Game, \$10.50; fish, \$3.15. (Reciprocal.) Resident: Game and fish, \$1.50; game, \$1; fish, \$1. Issued by town clerks. Citizens of United States who own \$1,000 taxable property in Vermont pay same fees as resident. Alien resident who has not declared his intention, pays same fees as non-resident; declarant resident for six months in State pays same fees as resident. Non-resident fishing—Lake Champlain only, 5 consecutive days—\$1.50.

Hunting licenses not issued to persons under 16 without written consent of parent or guardian. Owners of farm lands and their resident minor children or tenants may hunt without a license on own lands during open season. Fishing license not required of persons under 15.

MASSACHUSETTS

DEER: Open season Dec. 4–Dec. 9. No open season in Nantucket and Barnstable Counties. Daily closed season one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise. No hunting dogs to be at large during open season on deer.

RUFFED GROUSE, open season Oct. 20–Nov. 20 inclusive.

QUAIL, Closed season in Essex, Hampden, Hampshire, Berkshire, Franklin, Middlesex, Nantucket and Worcester Counties. On Ruffed Grouse and Quail, director may reduce bag limit; suspend or modify season.

PHEASANTS, open season, male only, Oct. 20–Nov. 20. (Closed in Duker County.) Hen Pheasant regulations to be announced before opening of season.

HARES and RABBITS, open season, Oct. 20–Feb. 15: in Nantucket County Oct. 20 to last day of February.

LICENSES: Licenses required for hunting, fishing and trapping.

Citizen (resident for six months), sporting, \$3.25; hunting, \$2.00; fishing, \$2.00. Minors and women, fishing, \$1.25; trapping, \$5.25. Minors, trapping, \$2.25. Non-resident Citizens, sporting, \$15.25; hunting, \$10.25; fishing, \$5.25; trapping, \$15.25.

RHODE ISLAND

No Open Season on Hungarian partridges. Swans, wood duck, curlew, willet, godwits, black breasted and golden plover, greater and lesser yellowlegs, and all the smaller shore birds except those for which open seasons are provided as above stated, are protected at all times under the Federal regulations.

New Shoreham Pheasants protected except first and third Wednesdays in November and first Wednesday in December. Limit two per day. Jamestown Pheasants protected except first and second Mondays in November. Limit two per day.

NOTE. It is a state offense to import live game birds or animals without first obtaining a permit from the Game Commissioner, or to send or carry out of the state partridge, quail, woodcock, wild ducks', wild swans, wild geese, rails, shore, marsh or beach birds.

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES: Nonresident: Game, \$10.00; fish, \$2.50. Alien: Game, \$15.00; fish, \$2.50, alien resident for 1 year; \$5, alien not resident for 1 year. Resident: Game, \$2.00; fish, \$1.25. Issued by city and town clerks. Fishing license not required of women, nor of males under 18. License not required of resident or his immediate family to hunt on own or leased agricultural lands on which actually domiciled; non-resident owning real estate valued at not less than \$500, and non-resident member or guest of club incorporated for hunting or fishing purposes prior to Jan. 1, 1909, which owns real estate assessed for taxation at value of not less than \$1,000, may procure license at a fee of \$2.25; licenses not issued to minors under 15. Consent of owner required for hunting upland game birds on land of another from January 1 to October 31. Migratory game birds may be taken only from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

CONNECTICUT

Governor may suspend *open seasons* during time of drought.

DEER: Owners of agricultural lands, member of family, or employee may kill deer with a shotgun or, under permit, with a rifle, at any time on such lands when deer are damaging fruit trees or growing crops, but such killing or wounding must be reported to the commissioners within 12 hours.

HARE, RABBIT (except European, Belgian, or German hare and jack rabbit, no closed season): Nov. 2–Dec. 31, open season.

PHEASANT (male only): Oct. 20–Nov. 23, open season.

Hungarian Partridge—Indefinite closed season.

Quail and Ruffed Grouse—Oct. 20–Nov. 23, open season.

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES: Non-resident: Game, \$10.35; Game and fish, \$14.35; fish, \$5.35. Resident citizen: Game, \$3.35; game and fish, \$5.35; fish, \$3.35.

Hunting license not issued to persons under 16, and fishing license not required of such persons. Resident and his children may hunt or fish during open season without license on land on which he is actually domiciled, if such land is not used for club, shooting, or fishing purposes. Licensee must report amount of game killed, and must wear license button on outer garment. Alien: Not permitted to hunt. Taxidermist, \$5.

Hunting license exceptions: Non-resident citizen owning improved real estate in Connecticut to the value of \$1,000 or more or any lineal descendant of such non-resident may procure a license for the same fee as a resident.

Fishing license—Non-residents residing in a state the non-resident fee of which is in excess of \$5.35, shall be charged the same fee in this state. Aliens or their lineal descendants owning real estate situated in the state assessed for the purpose of taxation in the amount of \$500 or more and non-residents or lineal descendants of same owning improved real estate situated in the state assessed for the purpose of taxation in the amount of \$1,000 or more may procure a license for the same fee as a resident.

FISH LAWS. MAINE

Open Season:

Lakes and Ponds

SALMON, LANDLOCKED SALMON, TROUT, AND TOGUE, from the time the ice is out of the lakes and ponds to Sept. 30. **White Perch** from June 21 to Sept. 29. **Black Bass** from June 21 to Sept. 30, except that not more than three black bass in one day may be caught by fly fishing from June 1 to June 20, inclusive.

Rivers Above Tide Waters

SALMON, LANDLOCKED SALMON, TROUT, AND TOGUE, from the time the ice is out of the river to Sept. 14. **Black Bass** from June 21 to Sept. 30, except that not more than 3 Black Bass in any one day may be caught by fly fishing from June 1 to June 20 inclusive. **White Perch** from June 21 to Sept. 14.

Brooks and Streams Above Tide Waters

LANDLOCKED SALMON from the time the ice is out of the brooks and streams to August 15.

WHITE PERCH, from June 21 to Aug. 15. **TOGUE**, from the time the ice is out of the brooks and streams to Sept. 30. **BLACK BASS**, from June 21 to Sept. 30, except that not more than three black bass in any one day may be caught by fly fishing from June 1 to June 20 inclusive. Minimum length of Landlocked Salmon 14 in., Trout from lakes and ponds 7 in. or White Perch 6 in., Black Bass 10 in. Trout, ice out to August 15.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Open Season:

BROOK, RAINBOW, BROWN TROUT, Coos, Carroll, and Grafton Counties, May 1 to Sept. 1. All other counties, Apr. 15 to Aug. 1. Limit—5 lbs. per day. Minimum length: ponds, 7 in., streams, 6 in. **LAKE TROUT**, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1. Limit—4 per day, minimum length 15 in. **SALMON**, Apr. 1 to Sept. 1. Limit—4 per day, minimum length 15 in. **AUREOLUS TROUT**, Apr. 15 to Sept. 1. Limit—4 per day, minimum length 10 in. **BLACK BASS**, July 1 to Jan. 1. Limit—10 lbs. per day, minimum length 9 in. With fly only from June 15 in Winnepesaukee, Sunapee, Asquam and Wentworth Lakes. **PIKE PERCH**, June 1 to March 1. Limit—none, minimum length 10 in. **WHITE PERCH**, June 1 to Nov. 1. Limit—10 lbs., minimum length 7 in. **PICKEREL**, June 1 to Jan. 16. Limit—10 lbs. per day, minimum length 12 in. **SHAD**, Winnepesaukee, Jan. 1 to June 15. Limit—12 per day. Winnepesaukee, Paugus Lake, June 15 to Oct. 1. 6 per day. **HORNED POUT**, June 15 to Nov. 1. Limit—40 per day. Can be taken anytime in waters in Coos County and Connecticut River. **SMELT**. Limit—10 lbs. per day. With a dipnet not over 48 in. in diameter. Brook trout limit 25 per day. Black Bass not taken through ice.

VERMONT

Open Season: General Rule. Consult Fish Commissioner of State for exceptions.

BROOK TROUT, BROWN TROUT, LOCK LEVEN, STEELHEAD and RAINBOW TROUT, GREYLING or BLACK SPOTTED TROUT, May 1 to Aug. 15, not less than 6 in. long, not more than 25 fish or 5 lbs. **GOLDEN TROUT, LAKE TROUT and LAND-LOCKED SALMON**, May 1 to Sept. 1, not less than 15 in. long, not more than 10 lbs.

STEELHEAD and RAINBOW TROUT, not less than 10 in. in Willoughby and Barton Rivers and tributaries.

NOTE.—See General Laws for exceptions to above applying to Forest Lake, Big Averill Lake, Little Averill Lake, in Essex County; Willoughby Lake, Orleans County and Lake Mitchell, Windsor County.

(It is illegal to take any of the fish enumerated above two hours after sunset and one hour before sunrise.)

BLACK BASS, not less than 10 in. long, not more than 10 fish, July 1 to Jan. 1. (Cannot be sold) MUSKALLONGE (except Lake Champlain), June 15 to Apr. 15. PIKE PERCH (WALL-EYED PIKE), not less than 10 in. long, not more than 25 lbs., May 1 to Mar. 1. PICKEREL, not less than 12 in. long, May 1 to Mar. 15.

Shooting and Spearing in certain waters March 15 to May 15. (Consult Fish Com.)

MASSACHUSETTS

General Rules, all dates inclusive. Open Season.

TROUT, Apr. 15 to July 31, 6 inches or more long, daily limit 15. Fishing prohibited 2 hours after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise. Deerfield River May 30 to Aug. 31, 12 inches or more in length, 5 Trout per person per day. Fish may be taken only with a single rod and line attached to be held in the hand.

SALMON, Apr. 15 to Nov. 30, 12 inches or more in length, 5 in a day.

PICKEREL, May 1 to Feb. 28, 12 inches or more long, 10 in a day. Pike Perch, May 1 to Feb. 28, 12 inches or more, 5 in a day. Muscallonge, May 1 to Jan. 31, 20 inches or more long.

WHITE PERCH, June 1 to Feb. 28, 7 inches, except in Dukes and Nantucket Counties. Horned Pout, June 15 to Feb. 28, 30 fish in 24 hours.

BLACK BASS, July 1 to Jan. 31, 10 inches or more long, 6 in a day. *Fish frequenting fresh water* may be taken only by single hook attached to each line, except 3 flies may be attached to a single leader. Limit 10 lines with single hook attached to each line.

RHODE ISLAND

Open Season: Dates inclusive. Consult Fish Commissioner of State for exceptions.

Consult Fish Commissioner of State concerning restrictions regarding seining.

BLACK BASS, June 20 to Feb. 20, 10 inches or more long, 8 in a day. White Perch not less than 6 inches, daily limit 20. Yellow or Striped Perch, 6 inches or more long, daily limit 30. Pickerel, June 20 to Feb. 20, 10 inches or more long, daily limit 18. Trout, Apr. 1 to July 15, 7 inches or more long, daily limit 20.

Fishing in fresh water restricted to lines operated by hand with not over 2 hooks upon each. *Through the ice*, 10 lines with a single hook upon each. Restricted to daylight hours and lines must be personally attended.

CONNECTICUT

Open Season: Dates inclusive. Consult Fish Commissioner of State for exceptions.

TROUT, other than lake trout, April 15th to July 14th, legal length 6 inches, limit 10 pounds in any one day or not more than 15 trout. Sale of trout prohibited.

LAKE TROUT from April 15 to August 31, legal length 10 inches. PICKEREL from April 15 to Jan. 31, legal length 12 inches, bag limit 10. ALEWIVES from Mar. 1 to May 31. BLACK BASS from July 1 to Oct. 31, legal length 10 inches, bag limit 10. LAMPREY EELS, Mar. 1 to June 14th. STRIPED BASS shall not be taken in the inland waters except by angling, legal length 12 in. PERCH, YELLOW and WHITE, legal length 7 in. Limit, a total of 30 of both kinds, except for ice fishing.

NOTE.—The above is not a complete transcript of the Fish and Game Laws. It is intended merely as a concise statement of the provisions most likely to be of general interest.

Consult Fish Warden of each county for exceptions.

POSTAL RATES.—DOMESTIC.

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

LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS.—FIRST CLASS.

Written and Typewritten Matter, each ounce and fraction..... .03
(Except when mailed for local delivery when the rate is 2c for each ounce or fraction.)

Post Cards and Private Mailing Cards which comply with Departmental requirements01

Business Reply Cards or Letters, consult Post Office.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—SECOND CLASS.

Entire Newspapers or Magazines when mailed by the public; for each two ounces or fraction, regardless of distance or weight..... .01

Fourth class rate applies when it is lower than second class.

MERCHANDISE AND MISCELLANEOUS.—THIRD CLASS.

(Limit of weight 8 ounces.)

Merchandise, incomplete copies of newspapers, printed and other mailable matter, each 2 ounces or fraction..... .015

Books, catalogues (must be of 24 or more pages and substantially bound, with at least 22 pages printed, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 2 ounces or fraction..... .01

Plain Printed Cards containing no writing other than the address, and not conforming with regulation size of Post Card, shall be considered Third Class and mailed for015

Permit Mail. Envelopes, folders, etc., which are to be mailed under Third Class permit privileges should indicate the amount of postage paid.

Bulk Mailings. Applications for bulk mailing privilege should be submitted to the Post Office.

PARCEL POST.—FOURTH CLASS.

(For Zone consult Post Office)

Everything over 8 ounces, including books and printed matter, except First Class and newspapers and other periodicals entered as Second Class matter mailed by the publishers or the public:—

Table of fourth-class or parcel-post rates effective October 1, 1932

Weight in pounds	ZONES								
	Local	1st Up to 50 miles	2d 50 to 150 miles	3d 150 to 300 miles	4th 300 to 600 miles	5th 600 to 1,000 miles	6th 1,000 to 1,400 miles	7th 1,400 to 1,800 miles	8th Over 1,800 miles
1	\$.07	\$.08	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.11	\$.12	\$.14	\$.15
2	.08	.10	.10	.11	.11	.12	.13	.15	.16
3	.08	.11	.11	.13	.13	.14	.15	.17	.18
4	.09	.12	.12	.15	.15	.16	.17	.19	.20
5	.09	.13	.13	.17	.17	.18	.19	.21	.22
6	.10	.14	.14	.19	.19	.20	.21	.23	.24
7	.10	.15	.15	.21	.21	.22	.23	.25	.26
8	.11	.16	.16	.23	.23	.24	.25	.27	.28
9	.11	.17	.17	.25	.25	.26	.27	.29	.30
10	.12	.18	.18	.27	.27	.28	.29	.31	.32
11	.12	.19	.19	.29	.29	.30	.31	.33	.34
12	.13	.21	.21	.31	.31	.32	.33	.35	.36
13	.13	.22	.22	.33	.33	.34	.35	.37	.38
14	.14	.23	.23	.35	.35	.36	.37	.39	.40
15	.14	.24	.24	.37	.37	.38	.39	.41	.42
16	.15	.25	.25	.39	.39	.40	.41	.43	.44
17	.15	.26	.26	.41	.41	.42	.43	.45	.46
18	.16	.27	.27	.43	.43	.44	.45	.47	.48
19	.16	.28	.28	.45	.45	.46	.47	.49	.50
20	.17	.29	.29	.47	.47	.48	.49	.51	.52
21	.17	.30	.30	.49	.49	.50	.51	.53	.54
22	.18	.32	.32	.51	.51	.52	.53	.55	.56
23	.18	.33	.33	.53	.53	.54	.55	.57	.58
24	.19	.34	.34	.55	.55	.56	.57	.59	.60
25	.19	.35	.35	.57	.57	.58	.59	.61	.62
26	.20	.36	.36	.59	.59	.60	.61	.63	.64
27	.20	.37	.37	.61	1.01	1.01	1.02	.65	.66
28	.21	.38	.38	.63	1.05	1.05	1.07	.67	.68
29	.21	.39	.39	.65	1.08	1.08	1.10	.69	.70
30	.22	.40	.40	.67	1.12	1.12	1.14	.71	.72
31	.22	.41	.41	.69	1.15	1.15	1.17	.73	.74
32	.23	.43	.43	.71	1.19	1.19	1.21	.75	.76
33	.23	.44	.44	.73	1.22	1.22	1.24	.77	.78
34	.24	.45	.45	.75	1.26	1.26	1.28	.79	.80
35	.24	.46	.46	.77	1.29	1.29	1.31	.81	.82
36	.25	.47	.47	.79	1.33	1.33	1.35	.83	.84
37	.25	.48	.48	.81	1.36	1.36	1.38	.85	.86
38	.26	.49	.49	.83	1.40	1.40	1.42	.87	.88
39	.26	.50	.50	.85	1.43	1.43	1.45	.89	.90
40	.27	.51	.51	.87	1.47	1.47	1.49	.91	.92
41	.27	.52	.52	.89	1.50	1.50	1.52	.93	.94
42	.28	.54	.54	.91	1.54	1.54	1.56	.95	.96
43	.28	.55	.55	.93	1.57	1.57	1.59	.97	.98
44	.29	.56	.56	.95	1.61	1.61	1.63	.99	1.00

Weight in pounds	ZONES								
	Local	1st Up to 50 miles	2d 50 to 150 miles	3d 150 to 300 miles	4th 300 to 600 miles	5th 600 to 1,000 miles	6th 1,000 to 1,400 miles	7th 1,400 to 1,800 miles	8th Over 1,800 miles
45	.29	.57	.57	.97	1.64	2.45	3.20	4.10	4.99
46	.30	.58	.58	.99	1.68	2.50	3.27	4.19	5.10
47	.30	.59	.59	1.01	1.71	2.55	3.34	4.28	5.21
48	.31	.60	.60	1.03	1.75	2.61	3.41	4.37	5.32
49	.31	.61	.61	1.05	1.78	2.66	3.48	4.46	5.43
50	.32	.62	.62	1.07	1.82	2.71	3.55	4.55	5.54
51	.32	.63	.63	1.09	1.85	2.76	3.62	4.64	5.65
52	.33	.65	.65	1.11	1.89	2.82	3.69	4.73	5.76
53	.33	.66	.66	1.13	1.92	2.87	3.76	4.82	5.87
54	.34	.67	.67	1.15	1.96	2.92	3.83	4.91	5.98
55	.34	.68	.68	1.17	1.99	2.98	3.90	5.00	6.09
56	.35	.69	.69	1.19	2.03	3.03	3.97	5.09	6.20
57	.35	.70	.70	1.21	2.06	3.08	4.04	5.18	6.31
58	.36	.71	.71	1.23	2.10	3.14	4.11	5.27	6.42
59	.36	.72	.72	1.25	2.13	3.19	4.18	5.36	6.53
60	.37	.73	.73	1.27	2.17	3.24	4.25	5.45	6.64
61	.37	.74	.74	1.29	2.20	3.29	4.32	5.54	6.75
62	.38	.76	.76	1.31	2.24	3.35	4.39	5.63	6.86
63	.38	.77	.77	1.33	2.27	3.40	4.46	5.72	6.97
64	.39	.78	.78	1.35	2.31	3.45	4.53	5.81	7.08
65	.39	.79	.79	1.37	2.34	3.51	4.60	5.90	7.19
66	.40	.80	.80	1.39	2.38	3.56	4.67	5.99	7.30
67	.40	.81	.81	1.41	2.41	3.61	4.74	6.08	7.41
68	.41	.82	.82	1.43	2.45	3.67	4.81	6.17	7.52
69	.41	.83	.83	1.45	2.48	3.72	4.88	6.26	7.63
70	.42	.84	.84	1.47	2.52	3.77	4.95	6.35	7.74

EXCEPTIONS

(a) In the first or second zone, where the distance by the shortest regular practicable mail route is 300 miles or more, the rate is 9 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound.

(b) On parcels collected on rural routes the postage is 2 cents less per parcel than shown in the foregoing table when for local delivery and 3 cents less per parcel when for other than local delivery.

(c) Parcels weighing less than 10 pounds measuring over 84 inches, but not more than 100 inches in length and girth combined, are subject to a minimum charge equal to that for a 10-pound parcel for the zone to which addressed.

Limit of size for parcels is 100 inches in length and girth combined. **Limit of weight** is 70 pounds in all zones.

Library Books. A special rate is allowed under certain conditions. (Inquire at Post Office as to requirements.)

SPECIAL HANDLING. (Fourth Class Matter Only)

Parcels will receive first-class handling if, in addition to regular postage, there is added—

2 lbs. or less .....	.10
Over 2 lbs. and not more than 10 lbs. ....	.15
Over 10 lbs. ....	.20

SPECIAL HANDLING WITH SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Parcels of second-, third- or fourth-class matter will be given the same expeditions handling and transportation as is accorded first-class matter, and also special delivery at the office of address, upon prepayment of the following charge in addition to the regular postage: Up to 2 pounds 15 cents; over 2 pounds up to 10 pounds 25 cents; over 10 pounds 35 cents.

REGISTERED MAIL.

Not to exceed \$5	\$.015	Not to exceed \$500	\$.070
Not to exceed 25 .....	.18	Not to exceed 600 .....	.80
Not to exceed 50 .....	.20	Not to exceed 700 .....	.85
Not to exceed 75 .....	.25	Not to exceed 800 .....	.90
Not to exceed 100 .....	.30	Not to exceed 900 .....	.95
Not to exceed 200 .....	.40	Not to exceed 1000	1.00
Not to exceed 300 .....	.50		
Not to exceed 400 .....	.60		

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.

For Orders		For Orders	
From \$0.01 to \$2.50....	6 cents	From \$20.01 to \$40.00....	15 cents
From \$2.51 to \$5.00....	8 cents	From \$40.01 to \$60.00....	18 cents
From \$5.01 to \$10.00....	11 cents	From \$60.01 to \$80.00....	20 cents
From \$10.01 to \$20.00....	13 cents	From \$80.01 to \$100.00....	22 cents

POSTAL RATES.—FOREIGN

Letters.—For the places in the following list the postal rate is 3 cents each ounce or fraction. For all other foreign destinations, 5 cents first ounce and 3 cents each additional ounce or fraction: **Andorra (Republic), Argentina, Balearic Islands, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Canary Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras (Republic), Labrador, Mexico, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, El; Spain, including Alhucemas Island, Ceuta, Chafarinas or Zafarani Islands, Melilla, Penon de Velez de la Gomera, and Tangier. Uruguay, Venezuela,**

Post Cards.—Single post cards for places enumerated above 2 cents: maximum size $6 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, minimum size $4 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Single post cards for all other foreign destinations 3 cents.

Printed Matter.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each two ounces or fraction. Limit of weight 4 lbs., 6 oz., in general.

Samples of merchandise.—For all foreign destinations, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents each 2 ounces or fraction, with a minimum charge of 3 cents. Limit of weight: 18 ounces. Maximum dimensions: 18 inches in length, 8 inches in width, and 4 inches in thickness, except when in the form of a roll they are 18 by 6 inches.

Commercial papers.—For all foreign destinations, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents each 2 ounces or fraction, with a minimum charge of 5 cents. Limit of weight and maximum dimensions: Same as for printed matter.

Merchandise.—Packages of merchandise, to the countries enumerated above, weighing 8 ounces or less 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, except in the case of merchandise consisting of seeds, scions, plants, cuttings, bulbs and roots for which the charge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. (This is not parcel post and must not have a customs declaration attached.)

Registration fee.—For all foreign destinations, 15 cents in addition to postage. When a return receipt is requested at the time of mailing, there is an additional charge of 5 cents therefor, and a charge of 10 cents when requested after mailing.

INTERNATIONAL PARCEL POST.

Countries.—Packages of mailable merchandise may be transmitted by parcel post to practically all countries.

At the present time C.O.D. service is restricted to parcels exchanged with Mexico, Germany, Sweden and Finland.

Allowable Dimensions (general).—Greatest length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet, except to certain countries, information concerning which may be obtained from the Official Postal Guide.

Small Packets.—(New class of mail) July 1, 1930.

Consult Post Office

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.—INTERNATIONAL.

Limit of a Single Order, \$100.

For Orders from—

From \$0.01 to	\$10.....	10 cents
From \$10.01 to	\$20.....	20 cents
From \$20.01 to	\$30.....	30 cents
From \$30.01 to	\$40.....	40 cents
From \$40.01 to	\$50.....	50 cents
From \$50.01 to	\$60.....	60 cents
From \$60.01 to	\$70.....	70 cents
From \$70.01 to	\$80.....	80 cents
From \$80.01 to	\$90.....	90 cents
From \$90.01 to	\$100.....	1 dollar

AIR MAIL SERVICE.

8 cents for first ounce, 13 cents second ounce and each succeeding ounce, to any part of the United States. This same rate applies to Canada, Cuba, Newfoundland, Mexico, and The Bahamas.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND COUNTY AGENTS.

MAINE

Location Orono
 Director of Station.....Dr. Fred Griffiee
 Director of Extension Service
 Arthur L. Deering
 County Agents.....Leader, George Lord
 Androscoggin & Sagadahoc, Chas. L.
 Eastman—Auburn
 Aroostook, Verne C. Beverly. Richard
 C. Dolloff, Asst.—Presque Isle
 Cumberland, W. S. Rowe—Portland
 Franklin, Ralph Corbett—Farmington
 Hancock, Gardner Tibbetts—Ellsworth
 Kennebec, C. A. Day—Augusta
 Knox-Lincoln, R. C. Wentworth—Rock-
 land
 Oxford, Richard F. Blanchard—South
 Paris
 Penobscot, M. S. Smith—Bangor
 Piscataquis, Oscar Wyman—Dover-Fox-
 croft
 Somerset, G. C. Dunn—Skowhegan
 Waldo, N. S. Donahue—Belfast
 Washington, R. W. Hobson—Machias
 York, R. H. Lovejoy—Sanford

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Location Durham
 Director of Station.....J. C. Kendall
 Director of Extension Service
 J. C. Kendall
 County Agents:
 Belknap, Royal W. Smith—Laconia
 Carroll, Erroi C. Perry—Conway
 Cheshire, W. Leon Funkhouser—Keene
 Coos, D. A. O'Brien—Lancaster
 Grafton, W. Ross Wilson—Woodsville
 Hillsboro, E. W. Pierce—Milford
 Merrimack, E. W. Holden—Concord
 Rockingham, J. A. Purington—Exeter
 Strafford, E. A. Adams—Rochester
 Sullivan, H. N. Wells—Claremont

VERMONT

Location Burlington
 Director of Station.....J. L. Hills
 Director of Extension Service
 J. E. Carrigan
 County Agents.....Leader, H. W. Soule,
 Addison, R. O. Randall—Middlebury
 Bennington, J. A. McKee—Bennington
 Caledonia, W. A. Dodge—St. Johnsbury
 Chittenden, G. R. Ware—Burlington
 Franklin, R. C. McWilliams—St. Albans
 Grand Islo, H. C. Norcross—North Hero
 Lamoille, F. D. Jones—Morrisville
 Orange, F. M. Small—Chelsea
 Orleans, J. L. MacDermid—Newport
 Rutland, R. A. Burroughs—Rutland
 Washington (vacant)—Montpelier

Windham, Edmund Morton Root—Brat-
 tleboro
 Windsor, Clarence Rann Carlton—White
 River Junction

MASSACHUSETTS

Location Amherst
 Director of Station.. Fred J. Sievers
 Director of Extension Service
 Willard A. Munson
 County Agents:
 Barnstable, B. Tomlinson—Barnstable
 Berkshire, H. J. Talmage—Pittsfield
 Bristol, Warren L. Ide—Segreganset
 Dukes, E. E. Ekberg—Vineyard Haven
 Essex, Francis C. Smith—Hathorne
 Franklin, Joseph H. Putnam—Greenfield
 Hampden, Wilbur T. Locke.
 —West Springfield
 Hampshire, A. S. Leland—Northampton
 Middlesex, A. F. MacDougall—Concord
 Norfolk, Earl M. Ricker—Walpole
 Plymouth, James W. Dayton, Brockton
 Worcester, G. F. E. Story—Worcester.

RHODE ISLAND

Location Kingston
 Director of Station.....Basl E. Gilbert
 Director of Extension Service
 G. E. Adams
 County Agents:
 Eastern Rhode Island, S. D. Hollis—
 Newport
 Northern Rhode Island, W. H. Wood—
 Providence
 Southern Rhode Island, Ralph S. Shaw
 —East Greenwich

CONNECTICUT

Location Storrs and New Haven
 Director of Stations
 W. L. Slate—Storrs and New Haven
 Director of Extension Service
 Benjamin W. Ells—Storrs
 County Agents:
 Fairfield, LeRoy M. Chapman—Danbury
 Hartford, Charles D. Lewis—Hartford
 Litchfield, Raymond P. Atherton—Litch-
 field
 Middlesex, Philip F. Dean—Middletown
 New Haven, Raymond K. Clapp—New
 Haven.
 New London, Walter T. Clark—Norwich
 Tolland, Ernest E. Tucker—Rockville
 Windham, Raymond E. Wing—Putnam

COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL AND NORMAL SCHOOLS IN NEW ENGLAND.

MAINE

Bates College—Lewiston
Bowdoin College—Brunswick
Colby College—Waterville
University of Maine—Orono
State Normal School—Castine
State Normal School—Farmington
State Normal School—Fort Kent
State Normal School—Gorham
State Normal School—Machias
State Normal School—Presque Isle
Theological Seminary—Bangor

Junior Colleges

Nasson Institute—Springvale
Ricker Classical Institute and Junior College—Houlton
Westbrook Seminary and Junior College—Portland

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Colby Junior College—New London
Dartmouth College—Hanover
(Including Medical, Tuck School of Administration and Finance and Thayer School of Civil Engineering.)
University of New Hampshire—Durham
St. Anselm's College—Manchester
State Normal Schools—Keene
State Normal Schools—Plymouth

VERMONT

Bennington College—Bennington
Middlebury College—Middlebury
Norwich University—Northfield
St. Michael's College—Winooski Park
State Normal Schools—Castleton
State Normal Schools—Johnson
State Normal School—Lyndon Ctr.
Trinity College, Inc.—Burlington
University of Vermont and State Agricultural College—Burlington
Vermont State School of Agriculture—Randolph Center

MASSACHUSETTS

American International College—Springfield
Amherst College—Amherst
Andover Newton Theological School—Newton Center
Assumption College of Worcester—Worcester
Atlantic Union College—Lancaster
Boston College—Chestnut Hill
Boston Ecclesiastical Seminary (St. John's)—Brighton
Boston University—Boston
Clark University—Worcester
College of the Holy Cross—Worcester
College of Our Lady of the Elms—Chicopee
College of Physicians and Surgeons—Boston
Eastern Nazarene College—Wollaston
Emerson College of Oratory—Boston
Emmanuel College—Boston
Episcopal Theological Seminary—Cambridge
Gordons College of Theology and Missions—Boston
Harvard University—Cambridge
Hebrew Teachers' College—Boston
International Y.M.C.A. College—Springfield
Jackson College—Medford
Lowell Textile School—Lowell
Massachusetts State College—Amherst
Massachusetts College of Osteopathy—Boston
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy—Boston

Massachusetts Department of Education:
State Teachers' College—Bridgewater
State Teachers' College—Fitchburg
State Teachers' College—Framingham
State Teachers' College—Hyannis
State Teachers' College—Lowell
State Teachers' College—North Adams
State Teachers' College—Salem
State Teachers' College—Westfield
State Teachers' College—Worcester
Massachusetts School of Art—Boston
Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Cambridge

Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery—Cambridge
Mount Holyoke College—South Hadley
New England Conservatory of Music—Boston

Northeastern University—Boston
Portia Law School—Boston
Radcliffe College—Cambridge
Regis College for Women (The)—Newton and Weston

Simmons College—Boston
Smith College—Northampton
Suffolk Law School—Boston
The Teachers College of the City of Boston—Boston
The Newton Theological Institution—Newton

Tufts College—Medford
Wellesley College—Wellesley
Wheaton College—Norton
Williams College—Williamstown
Worcester Polytechnic Institute—Worcester

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island State College—Kingston
Rhode Island College of Education—Providence
Brown University—Providence
(Including Pembroke College for Women.)
Providence College—Providence
Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences—Providence
Rhode Island School of Design—Providence
Bryant Stratton College—Providence
Rhode Island College of Podiatry—Providence

CONNECTICUT

Albertus Magnus College—New Haven
Berkeley Divinity School—New Haven (Episcopal)
City Normal School—Bridgeport
Connecticut State College—Storrs
Connecticut College for Women—New London
Hartford Seminary Foundation—Hartford (Interdenominational)
Hartford Theological Seminary—Hartford (Ortho. Cong.)
State Normal School—Danbury
State Normal School—New Haven
State Normal School—Williamantic
Teachers' College of Connecticut—New Britain
Trinity College—Hartford
Wesleyan University—Middletown
Yale University—New Haven
(Academic, Fine Arts, Forestry, Law, Medical, Music, Scientific and Theological Departments.)

COURTS IN NEW ENGLAND

Below are given the names of the places where the different Court Records are kept in the custody of the Clerks of Court, Registers of Probate or other such officers.

United States—First and Second Circuits.

FIRST CIRCUIT. Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston;—District Court of Maine at Portland;—of Massachusetts at Boston;—of New Hampshire at Concord;—of Rhode Island at Providence.

SECOND CIRCUIT. Circuit of Appeals at New York City;—District Court of Vermont at Burlington;—of Connecticut at New Haven;—Northern District of New York at Utica;—Eastern District of New York at Brooklyn;—Southern District of New York at New York City;—Western District of New York at Buffalo.

Maine.

The Supreme Judicial Court holds eight Law Terms, five at Augusta and three at Portland. This is the Court of last resort. It also meets in these several counties for Equity and other matters as occasion requires. The Superior Court which is a Circuit Court holds terms in the sixteen counties of the State, terms comprising a minimum of two in Lincoln and Piscataquis, and a maximum of ten in Cumberland County.

Superior Court convenes in the following places: Androscoggin County at Auburn, Aroostook County at Houlton or Caribou, Cumberland County at Portland, Franklin County at Farmington, Hancock County at Ellsworth, Kennebec County at Augusta, Knox County at Rockland, Lincoln County at Wiscasset, Oxford County at South Paris or Rumford, Penobscot County at Bangor, Piscataquis County at Dover-Foxcroft, Sagadahoc County at Bath, Somerset County at Skowhegan, Waldo County at Belfast, Washington County at Machias or Calais, and York County at Alfred.

Superior Court is a trial court. Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Courts in the several counties are also Clerks of the Superior Court.

Probate Courts are County Courts and meet in the County seat of each county.

New Hampshire.

Supreme Court at Concord;—Superior Court and Probate Courts:—Rockingham Co. at Exeter;—Strafford Co. at Dover;—Belknap Co. at Laconia;—Carroll Co. at Ossipee;—Merrimack Co. at Concord;—Hillsborough Co. at Nashua and Manchester;—Cheshire Co. at Keene;—Sullivan Co. at Newport;—Grafton Co. at Woodsville;—Coos Co. at Lancaster.

Vermont.

Supreme Court, County Court and Court of Chancery:—Addison Co. at Middlebury;—Bennington Co. at Bennington;—Caledonia Co. at St. Johnsbury;—Chittenden Co. at Burlington;—Essex Co. at Guildhall;—Franklin Co. at St. Albans;—Grand Isle Co. at North Hero;—Lamoille Co. at Hyde Park;—Orange Co. at Chelsea;—Orleans Co. at Newport;—Rutland Co. at Rutland;—Washington Co. at Montpelier;—Windham Co. at Brattleboro;—Windsor Co. at Woodstock. Probate Courts:—Where the Probate District consists of an entire County its records are in the same places above. Other Probate records as follows:—Addison Dist. at Middlebury;—New Haven Dist. at Vergennes;—Bennington Dist. at Bennington;—Manchester Dist. at Manchester;—Bradford Dist. at Wells River;—Randolph Dist. at Chelsea;—Rutland Dist. at Rutland;—Fairhaven Dist. at Fair Haven;—Marlboro Dist. at Brattleboro;—Westminster Dist. at Bellows Falls;—Windsor Dist. at Ludlow;—Hartford Dist. at Woodstock. The records of each Probate District are in the custody of its Judge of Probate.

Massachusetts.

Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth at Boston. Supreme Judicial Court, Superior Court, and Probate Courts:—Barnstable Co. at Barnstable;—Berkshire Co. at Pittsfield;—Bristol Co. at Taunton;—Dukes Co. at Edgartown, (see below);—Essex Co. at Salem;—Franklin Co. at Greenfield;—Hampden Co. at Springfield;—Hampshire Co. at Northampton;—Middlesex Co. at Cambridge;—Nantucket Co. at Nantucket, (see below);—Norfolk Co. at Dedham;—Plymouth Co. at Plymouth;—Suffolk Co. at Boston;—Worcester Co. at Worcester;—except that the records of the Supreme Judicial Court in cases arising in the Counties of Dukes County and Nantucket are at Taunton. Land Court at Boston.

Rhode Island.

Supreme Court at Providence. Superior Court:—Providence and Bristol Counties at Providence;—Kent Co. at East Greenwich;—Washington Co. at South Kingstown;—Newport Co. at Newport. In each City and Town there is a Court having Probate jurisdiction within its limits. In towns which have not elected a Judge of Probate the Town Councils act as Probate Courts.

Connecticut.

Supreme Court of Errors:—All sessions at Hartford. Superior Court:—Hartford Co. at Hartford; and at Danbury (at Bridgeport and Danbury);—New Haven Co. at New Haven and Waterbury;—Fairfield Co. at Bridgeport;—New London Co. at Norwich;—Litchfield Co. at Winsted;—Middlesex Co. at Middletown;—Windham Co. at Putnam;—Tolland Co. at Rockville. Courts of Common Pleas for such Counties as have these Courts are as follows:—Hartford Co. at Hartford;—New Haven Co. at New Haven;—Fairfield Co. at Bridgeport;—New London Co. at Norwich;—Litchfield Co. at Litchfield and Common Pleas Court, for Waterbury Judicial District. There are 113 Probate Districts;—84 of these Districts consist of one town only; each of the remaining Districts comprises more than one town. The records of each District are in the custody of its Judge of Probate.

STATE ELECTIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

In all the New England States, Legislatures and Governors are now elected every second year. The next elections will be in 1934. All these elections are on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, except that in Maine, which is on the second Monday in September.

LEGISLATURES IN NEW ENGLAND.

SESSIONS COMMENCE AS FOLLOWS :

- Maine.** First Wednesday of January, 1933, and each alternate year.
New Hampshire. First Wednesday of January, 1933, and each alternate year.
Vermont. Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1933, and each alternate year.
Massachusetts. First Wednesday of January, each year.
Rhode Island. First Tuesday of January, each year.
Connecticut. Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1933, and each alternate year.

HOLIDAYS IN NEW ENGLAND.

The following days are legal Holidays. If the day falls on Sunday the day following is usually kept as a Holiday. Thanksgiving and Fast are appointed by State or National authority.

Maine. Feb. 22, Apr. 19, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Jan. 1 is a Bank Holiday but not a Legal Holiday.
New Hampshire. Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Fast, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, Nov. Election Day, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **Vermont.** Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, Aug. 16, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **Massachusetts.** Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Apr. 19, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept. Oct. 12, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **Rhode Island.** Jan. 1, Feb. 22, 2d Fri. May, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, Nov. Election Day, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **Connecticut.** Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, Fast, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Small Craft Warning. A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds that will interfere with the safe operation of small craft are expected. No night display of small craft warnings is made.

Northeast Storm Warning. A red pennant *above* a square red flag with black center displayed by day, or two red lanterns, one above the other, displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northeast*.

Southeast Storm Warning. A red pennant *below* a square red flag with black center displayed by day, or one red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southeast*.

Southwest Storm Warning. A white pennant *below* a square red flag with black center displayed by day, or a white lantern *below* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southwest*.

Northwest Storm Warning. A white pennant *above* a square red flag with black center displayed by day, or a white lantern *above* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northwest*.

Hurricane, or Whole Gale Warning. Two square flags, red with black centers, one above the other, displayed by day, or two red lanterns, with a white lantern between, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a tropical hurricane, or of one of the extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally occur.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

President.....FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.....New York
Vice-President.....JOHN N. GARNER.....Texas

Members of the Cabinet: Secretary of State, CORDELL HULL, Tennessee; *Secretary of the Treasury*, WILLIAM H. WOODIN, New York; *Secretary of War*, GEORGE H. DERN, Utah; *Attorney General*, HOMER S. CUMMINGS, Connecticut; *Postmaster General*, JAMES A. FARLEY, New York; *Secretary of the Navy*, CLAUDE A. SWANSON, Virginia; *Secretary of the Interior*, HAROLD L. ICKES, Illinois; *Secretary of Agriculture*, HENRY A. WALLACE, Iowa; *Secretary of Commerce*, DANIEL C. ROPER, South Carolina; *Secretary of Labor*, MISS FRANCES PERKINS, New York.

MEMBERS 73RD CONGRESS, FROM NEW ENGLAND. (2nd Session, 1934)

R—Republican

D—Democrat

SENATORS

Terms expire March 4th in the year following each name

Maine.—Wallace H. White, Jr., R., Lewiston, 1937; Frederick Hale, R., Portland, 1935. **New Hampshire.**—Fred H. Brown, D., Somersworth, 1939; Henry Wilder Keyes, R., Haverhill, 1937. **Vermont.**—Warren R. Austin, R., Burlington, 1937; Porter Hinman Dale, R., Island Pond, 1939. **Massachusetts.**—David I. Walsh, D., Fitchburg, 1935; Marcus A. Coolidge, D., Fitchburg, 1937. **Rhode Island.**—Felix Hebert, R., West Warwick, 1935; Jesse H. Metcalf, R., Providence, 1937. **Connecticut.**—Frederic Collin Walcott, R., Norfolk, 1935; A. Lonergan, D., Hartford, 1939.

REPRESENTATIVES

Terms of all expire March 4th, 1935

Maine.—1st District, Carroll L. Beedy, R., Portland; 2nd District, Edward C. Moran, Jr., D., Rockland; 3rd District, John G. Utterback, D., Bangor. **New Hampshire.**—1st District, William N. Rogers, D., Wakefield; 2nd District, Charles H. Tobey, R., Temple. **Vermont.**—At Large, E. W. Gibson, R., Brattleboro. **Massachusetts.**—1st District, Allen T. Treadway, R., Stockbridge; 2nd District, William J. Granfield, D., Longmeadow; 3rd District, Frank H. Foss, R., Fitchburg; 4th District, Pebr G. Holmes, R., Worcester; 5th District, Edith N. Rogers, R., Lowell; 6th District, A. Piatt Andrew, R., Gloucester; 7th District, William P. Connery, Jr., D., Lynn; 8th District, Arthur D. Healey, D., Somerville; 9th District, Robert Luce, R., Waltham; 10th District, George Holden Tinkham, R., Boston; 11th District, John J. Douglass, D., Boston; 12th District, John W. McCormack, D., Boston; 13th District, Richard B. Wigglesworth, R., Milton; 14th District, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., R., North Attleboro; 15th District, Charles L. Gifford, R., Barnstable. **Rhode Island.**—1st District, Francis B. Condon, D., Central Falls; 2nd District, John M. O'Connell, D., Providence. **Connecticut.**—At Large, Charles M. Bakewell, R., New Haven; 1st District, Herman P. Koppleman, D., Hartford; 2nd District, William L. Higgins, R., Coventry; 3rd District, Francis T. Maloney, D., Meriden; 4th District, Schuyler Merritt, R., Stamford; 5th District, Edward W. Goss, R., Waterbury.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice, CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, of N. Y.; *Associate Justices*—BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, of N. Y.; WILLIS VAN DEVANTER, of Wyoming; JAMES C. McREYNOLDS, of Tennessee; LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, of Massachusetts; GEORGE SUTHERLAND, of Utah; PIERCE BUTLER, of Minnesota; OWEN JOSEPHUS ROBERTS, of Pennsylvania; HARLAN F. STONE, of New York.

Practical and appetizing recipes specially prepared for
THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC
 by America's famed home-maker and cooking expert

JESSIE MARIE DeBOTH

and originated and tested in the laboratory of the
 DeBoth Homemakers' School

CROWN ROAST OF PORK

5 or 6 pound crown roast of pork	1 teaspoon salt
3 cups cracker crumbs	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper
1 cup ground veal	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup melted shortening
1 cup ground beef	1 large head cauliflower

METHOD: Mix cracker crumbs, ground meats, shortening and seasonings. Fill crown roast of pork. Brown thoroughly in hot oven, then season with salt and pepper. Arrange trimmings of pork fat in pan. Cover roaster, reduce heat to moderate and roast about thirty minutes to pound. Tie cauliflower in a cheese cloth and steam until tender. Place in center of crown roast, season with melted butter, salt and pepper. Garnish ends of bones with paper frills.

HAM DRUMSTICKS

4 thin slices smoked ham	3 tablespoons prepared mustard
2 cups bread crumbs	2 tablespoons soft jelly
$\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk	2 tablespoons shortening

METHOD: If slices are large, cut in half. Make a dressing of the crumbs, milk, mustard and jelly. Cover ham with this, roll and fasten with toothpicks. Insert a skewer through the center to represent a drumstick. Brown in hot shortening. Add at least one-half cup water, cover pan and cook slowly until tender. Slices of sauted pineapple may be slipped under drumstick before serving. Cover skewer with paper frills. Garnish with orange shells filled with mashed sweet potatoes on top of which marshmallows are toasted.

ROAST STUFFED TURKEY

10 pound turkey	salt and pepper
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup bacon, cut up	dash of celery salt
12 tiny button onions with a clove in each	1 teaspoon summer savory
5 cups bread crumbs	1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup giblets, chopped	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups rich bouillon
4 celery tops, chopped	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup grape juice

METHOD: Clean and singe turkey. Brown bacon in pan, add onions and cook fifteen to twenty minutes. Add bread crumbs and giblets, then mix in other ingredients. Fill turkey, tie and rub with butter. Put in hot oven for 25 minutes. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water. Reduce heat to moderate. Bake with breast down, allowing 15 minutes to pound. Turn the bird for last $\frac{1}{2}$ hour of roasting.

BAKED HAM WITH PINEAPPLE

1 ham (8 to 10 pounds)	4 tablespoons flour
1 cup brown sugar	2 tablespoons whole cloves
1 quart can sliced pineapple.	

METHOD: Soak ham in cold water over night. Change water, boil $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, drain. Remove skin and excess fat. Score. Cover with paste made of brown sugar, flour and three tablespoons pineapple juice. Stick in cloves. Add balance of pineapple juice; place rings of pineapple over top of ham; bake in moderate oven about three hours. Baste frequently.

BAKED TROUT WITH HOLLANDAISE SAUCE

3 pound trout	
Stuffing	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups cracker crumbs	1 egg
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup mushrooms	2 tablespoons grated cheese
salt and pepper to taste	

METHOD: Wash, clean, and cut on side. Remove bones carefully. Combine stuffing ingredients, fill trout, and tie. Roll fish in additional grated cheese. Place in waxed paper. Bake in hot oven one hour. Serve with:

Hollandaise Sauce

2 egg yolks ½ cup butter
1 tablespoon lemon juice few grains cayenne or paprika

METHOD: Combine egg yolks, lemon and 1/3 of butter. Cook over, but not in, boiling water until butter is melted. Add another third of butter and as it starts to thicken, add remaining third. Cook one minute. Add paprika and remove from heat. A moment too long cooking will cause it to curdle.

COTTAGE CHEESE RING SALAD

1½ pounds cottage cheese 2 tablespoons gelatin
1 teaspoon salt ½ cup cold water
1 green pepper, chopped 2 cups cream, whipped
1 can pimiento, chopped Peaches—Pears

METHOD: Put cheese through sieve, add salt, pepper, and pimiento. Soak gelatin in cold water, dissolve over boiling water and stir into cheese. Fold in whipped cream. Place in ring mold which has been rinsed with cold water. Let stand in refrigerator for several hours. Unmould onto a bed of lettuce and arrange border of alternating canned peaches and pears, with flecks of cherry. In center of ring place one-half grapefruit shell filled with mayonnaise, mixed with whipped cream if desired.

LOTUS SALAD WITH COLD MEAT CUTS

Select a medium-sized, firm head of cabbage, remove outside leaves, cut out center carefully, leaving outside shell. Cut this shell into deep points, four of them. Shred cabbage removed from shell and mix it with shredded carrots, green pepper, thin slices tart apple, chopped celery, moisten with mayonnaise and return to the shell. Fill it to the top. Serve on chop plate.

Place on plate, surround base of cabbage first with watercress, then with a border of radish roses. Arrange a middle border of assorted cold meat cuts, and an outside border of sliced tomatoes. Serve with assorted meat sauces, including Worcestershire sauce and soy sauce.

PYRAMID SANDWICH

Sliced white bread.

First round—three inch diameter spread with currant jelly.

Second round—three inch diameter spread with cottage cheese, catsup and chopped almonds.

Third round—two and three-quarters inch diameter spread with slice of tomato, lettuce and mayonnaise.

Fourth round—two and one-half inch diameter spread with white meat of chicken, lettuce and mayonnaise.

Fifth round—two and one-quarter inch diameter spread with cut green peppers, lettuce and mayonnaise.

Sixth round—two inch diameter spread with cottage cheese spread thick, and top with sardine paste and tiny pieces of pimiento.

Hold sandwich upright by using toothpicks. On side of serving plate place a small piece of lettuce, and on this place an olive. Band sandwich with pimiento strips.

MAPLE MOUSSE

¾ cup maple syrup 2 cups whipped cream
2 egg whites ¼ cup broken nut meats
1 teaspoon vanilla

METHOD: Boil syrup for one minute. Beat egg whites until stiff and pour the hot syrup slowly into the egg whites. Beat for three minutes after all syrup is added. Set aside to cool. Then fold in cream, nuts and vanilla. Chill in refrigerator tray. Serve in parfait

glass, lined with lady-fingers, top with whipped cream and cherry or $\frac{1}{2}$ pieces of pecans.

NOVELTY VEAL LOAF

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds veal, ground	1 green pepper, chopped
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound ham, ground	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup onion, chopped
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup catsup	2 eggs
1 cup cut, cooked macaroni	1 teaspoon baking powder
4 tablespoons mustard	2 cups bread crumbs
(prepared)	1 teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce

salt and pepper

METHOD: Mix all ingredients well together, shape into a loaf and place on heavy wax paper. Slip the loaf, paper and all, on a rack in an open roasting pan and cook in a moderately hot oven. Do not add water and do not cover. The meat should become well browned and retain its juices. Meat has a chance to brown on all sides. Garnish with:

Belgian Bananas

$\frac{1}{3}$ cup butter	$\frac{1}{3}$ cup lemon juice
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange juice

METHOD: Let butter, sugar, lemon juice and orange juice stand over hot water until melted. Arrange small, ripe bananas in a shallow pan, cover with sauce, and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 30 minutes, basting frequently. Arrange on top of inverted veal loaf.

CUSTARD PIE WITH NUT CRUST

Crust

1 cup flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup nut meats, pulverized
$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt	$\frac{1}{3}$ cup shortening

ice water

METHOD: Combine flour, salt and nut meats. Cut in shortening, add enough ice water to combine ingredients. Roll out and line pie pan.

Custard Filling

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla
3 eggs	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup nut meats

METHOD: Beat eggs and sugar thoroughly. Add remaining ingredients and stir well. Pour into unbaked nut crust, sprinkle nutmeg on top and bake at 450 Deg. F. for ten minutes. Then add nut meats. Reduce heat to 325 Deg. F. and continue baking until custard is firm (about 25 minutes).

LEMON CAKE PIE

1 tablespoon butter	1 cup milk
1 cup sugar	1 lemon, grated rind and juice
2 egg yolks	2 egg whites, beaten
2 tablespoons flour	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon baking powder

METHOD: Mix as for cake. Pour into a deep pie pan which has been lined with a rich, uncooked pie crust. Bake in hot oven for 10 minutes, then reduce heat to moderate 350 degrees F., and continue baking for 45 minutes. The top will resemble a sponge cake and the bottom a custard.

BEST CORN BREAD I KNOW

1 cup cornmeal	2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup flour	1 egg
1 tablespoon sugar	1 cup milk

$\frac{1}{2}$ pound bacon (cut fine)

METHOD: Sift and mix dry ingredients. Beat egg, add milk and pour into dry ingredients, beating thoroughly. Spread thinly in a greased baking dish and sprinkle bacon on top. Bake at 450 deg. F. for 15 minutes.

A LIFE SAVER

Bake a rich biscuit dough (2 cups batter) in a ring mold. Turn onto

a chop plate and fill center with creamed meat, sea food, or vegetables. If desired, the center may be piled high with fresh berries and topped with whipped cream.

BRIDE'S CAKE

1 cup shortening	2 cups milk
3 cups sugar	6 cups pastry flour
½ teaspoon lemon extract	6 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon almond extract	1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon orange extract	6 egg whites

METHOD: Cream shortening; add sugar and cream again. Add flavoring, one-third milk, one-third flour, and beat for six minutes. Add second one-third milk and flour, and beat for six minutes. Add last one-third milk and remainder of flour, sifted with baking powder and salt. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in moderate oven two hours if in a large loaf, one hour if two layers are made.

SUN GOLD CAKE

1 cup shortening	½ teaspoon lemon extract
2 cups sugar	½ teaspoon salt
4 eggs	3 cups flour
1 cup water	3 teaspoons baking powder

1 teaspoon orange extract

METHOD: Cream shortening, add sugar gradually and cream again. Add unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating thoroughly after each addition. Add water and flavoring. Cut and fold in sifted dry ingredients. Bake in three layers in moderately hot oven (375 deg. F.) 25 minutes.

SEVEN MINUTE FROSTING

1¾ cups sugar	6 tablespoons water
½ teaspoon baking powder	2 egg whites
1 teaspoon vanilla	

METHOD: Dissolve sugar in water over boiling water. Add baking powder and unbeaten egg whites. Beat with rotary beater for seven minutes or until icing will stand in peaks. Add vanilla.

LAMB MOLD CAKE

1½ cups sugar	3 cups cake flour
½ cup butter	4 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup milk	½ teaspoon salt
4 egg whites	

METHOD: Cream butter and sugar, add milk and alternate with sifted dry ingredients. Fold in egg whites. Pour into well greased lamb mold and bake in 325 degrees F. oven for 1 hour, then turn off gas and leave cake in oven for 15 minutes longer. Then remove from mold and allow to cool. Cover with white frosting and sprinkle with white cocoanut "to resemble wool." Tie a ribbon with a small bell on it around the neck. Mount frosted lamb on an oval platter, surrounded with paper grass.

STEAMED CHERRY PUDDING

¼ cup butter	½ cup milk
½ cup sugar	1½ teaspoons baking powder
2 egg yolks, beaten	2 egg whites, beaten
1½ cups cake flour	1 can pie cherries, drained

METHOD: Cream butter and sugar, add beaten egg yolks; sift together baking powder and flour, and add alternately with milk. Fold in beaten egg whites. Cover a deep dish with pie cherries, drained; pour batter over and steam one hour. Serve with sauce made with the cherry juice:

Cherry Sauce

¾ cup sugar	1 tablespoon cornstarch
¼ teaspoon salt	¼ teaspoon nutmeg
2 cups cherry juice	

METHOD: Mix together dry ingredients, add cherry juice and cook until thick and clear.

RADIO STATIONS OF NEW ENGLAND.

State & City	Call Letter	Licensee and studio location	Power	Frequency
Connecticut				
Bridgeport	WICC	Bridgeport Broadcasting Station, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.	(250 w) (500 w LS)	600
Hartford	WDRC	WDRC, Inc., Hartford, Conn.	500 w	1330
Hartford	WTIC	WTIC, Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp., Hartford, Conn.	50 kw	1060
Storrs	WCAC	Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.	250 w	600
Maine				
Augusta	WRDO	WRDO, Inc., Augusta, Me.	100 w	1370
Bangor	WABI	First Universalist Society of Bangor Maine	100 w	1200
Bangor	WLBZ	Maine Brdcastg. Co., Inc., Bangor, Me.	500 w	620
Portland	WCSH	Congress Square Hotel Co., Portland, Maine	1 kw 2 1/2 kw LS	940
Presque Isle . .	WAGM	Aroostook Brdcastg. Corp., Presque Isle, Me.	100 w	1420
Massachusetts				
Boston	WAAB	Bay State Brdcastg Corp., Boston, Mass.	500 w	1410
Boston	WBZ	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.	25 kw ⁴	990
Boston	WEEI	Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Boston, Mass.	1 kw	590
Boston	WHDH	Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.	1 kw (LT)	830
Boston	WLOE	Boston Brdcastg. Co., Boston	(100 w) (250 w LS)	1500
Boston	WNAC	Shepard Brdcastg. Service, Inc., Boston, Mass.	1 kw	1230
Fall River	WSAR	Doughty & Welch Electric Co., Inc., Fall River, Mass.	250 w	1450
Lexington	WLEY	Albert S. Moffat, trading as Lexington Air Station, Lexington, Mass.	(100 w) (250 w LS)	1370
Needham	WBSO	Broadcasting Service Organization, Inc., Needham, Mass.	500 w (D)	920
New Bedford . .	WNBH	Irving Vermilya, trading as New Bedford Brdcastg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.	100 w (250 LS)	1310
Springfield . . .	WBZA	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.	1 kw	990
Springfield . . .	WMAS	WMAS Inc., Springfield, Mass.	100 w (P 250 w LS)	1420
Worcester	WORC	Alfred Frank Kleindienst, Worcester, Mass.	100 w	1200
Worcester	WTAG	Worcester Telegram Publishing Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.	250 w 500 w LS	580
New Hampshire				
Manchester . .	WFEA ²	N. H. Broadcasting Co., Manchester, N. H.	500 w	1430
Portsmouth . .	WHEB	Granite State Broadcasting Co. Portsmouth, H. H.	250 w (D)	740
Rhode Island				
Providence . . .	WEAN	Shepard Broadcasting Service, Inc., Providence, R. I.	(250 w) Night. Exp. (500 w LS)	780
Providence . . .	WJAR	The Outlet Co., Providence, R. I.	(250 w) Night. Exp. (500 w LS)	890
Providence . . .	WPRO	Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Co., Providence, R. I.	100 w	1210
Vermont				
Burlington . . .	WCAX	Burlington Daily News, Inc., Burlington, Vt.	100 w	1200
Rutland	WSYB	Philip Weiss Music Co., Rutland, Vt.	100 w 250 (D)	1500
St. Albans . . .	WQDM	A. J. St. Antoine and E. J. Regan, St. Albans, Vt.	100 w (D)	1370
Springfield . . .	WNBX	WNBX Broadcasting Corp. Springfield, Vt.	250 (D)	1260
Waterbury . . .	WDEV	Harry C. Whitehill, Waterbury, Vt.	500 w (D)	550

D—Day time; LS—Local sunset; LT—Limited time.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

No. and Name	Politics	Native State	Born	Inaug.	Age at Inaug.	Date of Death	Age at Death
1. George Washington	Fed.	Va.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	57	1799, Dec. 14	67
2. John Adams	Fed.	Mass.	1735, Oct. 30	1797	61	1826, July 4	90
3. Thomas Jefferson	Rep.	Va.	1743, Apr. 13	1801	57	1826, July 4	83
4. James Madison	Rep.	Va.	1751, Mar. 16	1809	57	1836, June 28	85
5. James Monroe	Rep.	Va.	1758, Apr. 28	1817	58	1831, July 4	73
6. John Quincy Adams	Rep.	Mass.	1767, July 11	1825	57	1848, Feb. 23	80
7. Andrew Jackson	Dem.	N. C.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	61	1845, June 8	78
8. Martin Van Buren	Dem.	N. Y.	1782, Dec. 5	1837	54	1862, July 24	79
9. William Henry Harrison	Whig	Va.	1773, Feb. 9	1841	68	1841, Apr. 4	68
10. John Tyler	Dem.	Va.	1790, Mar. 29	1841	51	1862, Jan. 17	71
11. James Knox Polk	Dem.	N. C.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	49	1849, June 15	53
12. Zachary Taylor	Whig	Va.	1784, Nov. 24	1849	64	1850, July 9	65
13. Millard Fillmore	Whig	N. Y.	1800, Jan. 7	1850	50	1874, Mar. 8	74
14. Franklin Pierce	Dem.	N. H.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	48	1869, Oct. 8	64
15. James Buchanan	Dem.	Pa.	1791, Apr. 23	1857	65	1868, June 1	77
16. Abraham Lincoln	Rep.	Ky.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	52	1865, Apr. 15	56
17. Andrew Johnson	Rep.	N. C.	1808, Dec. 29	1865	56	1875, July 31	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant	Rep.	Ohio	1822, Apr. 27	1869	46	1885, July 23	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Rep.	Ohio	1822, Oct. 4	1877	54	1893, Jan. 17	70
20. James Abram Garfield	Rep.	Ohio	1831, Nov. 19	1881	49	1881, Sept. 19	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur	Rep.	Vt.	1830, Oct. 5	1881	50	1886, Nov. 18	56
22. Grover Cleveland	Dem.	N. J.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	47	1908, June 24	71
23. Benjamin Harrison	Rep.	Ohio	1833, Aug. 20	1889	55	1901, Mar. 13	67
24. Grover Cleveland	Dem.	N. J.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	55	1908, June 24	71
25. William McKinley	Rep.	Ohio	1843, Jan. 29	1897	54	1901, Sept. 14	58
26. Theodore Roosevelt	Rep.	N. Y.	1858, Oct. 27	1901	42	1919, Jan. 6	61
27. William Howard Taft	Rep.	Ohio	1857, Sept. 8	1909	51	1930, Mar. 8	72
28. Woodrow Wilson	Dem.	Va.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	56	1924, Feb. 3	67
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding	Rep.	Ohio	1865, Nov. 2	1921	55	1923, Aug. 2	58
30. Calvin Coolidge	Rep.	Vt.	1872, July 4	1923	51	1933, Jan. 5	60
31. Herbert Clark Hoover	Rep.	Iowa	1874, Aug. 10	1929	54	.....	..
32. Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Dem.	N. Y.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	51	.....	..

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS

Friends (Quakers)—Hoover.
Episcopalians—Washington, Madison, Monroe, Gen. W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Arthur, F. D. Roosevelt.
Presbyterians—Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Cleveland, Benj. Harrison, Wilson.
Methodists—Johnson, Grant, McKinley.
Unitarian—John Adams, J. Q. Adams, Fillmore, Taft.

Reformed Dutch—Van Buren, T. Roosevelt.
Baptist—Harding.
Congregationalist—Coolidge.
Disciples—Garfield.
 Jefferson and Lincoln did not claim membership in any denomination. Hayes attended the Methodist Church, but never joined.

ANCESTRY

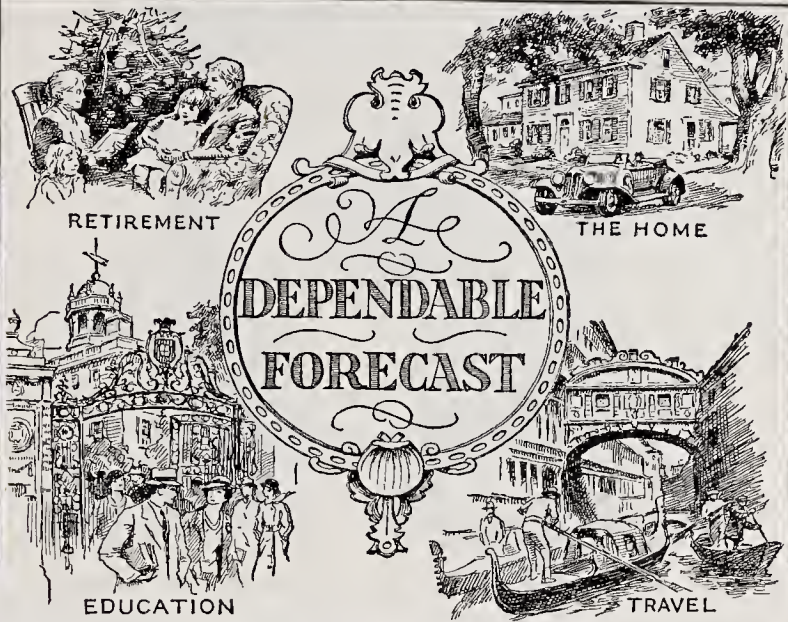
Swiss—Hoover.
English—Washington, J. Adams, Madison, J. Q. Adams, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Garfield, Cleveland, B. Harrison, Taft, Harding, Coolidge.
Welsh—Jefferson (a family tradition).
Scotch—Monroe, Hayes.
Scotch-Irish—Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Arthur, McKinley, Wilson.
Dutch—Van Buren, T. Roosevelt, F. D. Roosevelt.

The following Presidents were lawyers—J. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, B. Harrison, McKinley, Taft, Wilson, Coolidge, F. D. Roosevelt.
 Washington was a planter and surveyor; Andrew Johnson, a tailor; Hoover, a mining engineer.

SESSIONS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, to Oct. 26, 1774; May 10, 1775, to Dec. 12, 1776.
 Baltimore, Dec. 20, 1776 to Mch. 4, 1777.
 Philadelphia, Mch. 4, 1777, to Sept. 18, 1777.
 Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 27, 1777, to Sept. 27, 1777.
 York, Pa., Sept. 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778.
 Philadelphia, July 2, 1778, to June 21, 1783.

Princeton, N. J., June 30, 1783, to Nov. 4, 1783.
 Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26, 1783, to June 3, 1784.
 Trenton, N. J., Nov. 1, 1784, to Dec. 24, 1784.
 New York City, Jan. 11, 1785, to Nov. 4, 1785; Nov. 7, 1785, to Nov. 3, 1786; Nov. 6, 1786, to Oct. 30, 1787; Nov. 5, 1787, to Oct. 21, 1788.



YOU can forecast your family's future with certainty if you give Life Insurance the job of carrying out your plans for them.

Do you know of the many ways in which a life insurance program can guarantee your home, provide for your children's education, prepare the way for a comfortable retirement income for yourself?

Read about the many uses of Life Insurance in our booklet, "My Financial Problems." A copy will be sent on request.

John Hancock
 LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Address JOHN HANCOCK INQUIRY BUREAU
 197 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.



SLADE'S SPICES

Now wrapped in moisture-proof Cellophane

MAKERS of pure foods for more than 100 years, D. & L. Slade Company pride themselves on the extra high quality and purity of their spices. In order that the full aroma and zest of these superior spices may reach you as fresh as when first milled, every package is now wrapped in moisture-proof Cellophane. When you need spices, be sure to ask for Slade's.

GINGER
CINNAMON
NUTMEG

CREAM of TARTAR
WHITE PEPPER
ALLSPICE

MUSTARD
CLOVES
PIMENTO

Likewise, when using Cream of Tartar it pays to use the best. Slade's Cream of Tartar is of the highest possible quality, always uniform and fresh.



SLADE'S PEANUT BUTTER

Slade's Peanut Butter is a wholesome food for all the family and has a taste thrill that will delight you. Packed in glass.

BELL'S SEASONING

With Bell's Seasoning any housewife need not worry about flavor when turkey-time comes. It's an all-year product. Use it in stews, casseroles, meat loaves, soups and for roast fowl, roast meats and baked fish.



Slade's Spices are sold by leading grocers.

D. & L. SLADE COMPANY

Makers of Pure Food Products for over 100 years
189 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

"I'VE QUIT"



"I've been baking my own beans for over thirty years. *But never again!*

"For at last I've found a brand of baked beans that is the *real Boston kind!* In B & M Oven-Baked Beans I can taste all the good things I used to put in my own beanpot . . . the same plump little California pea beans . . . the same savory sauce of molasses, spices, and brown sugar . . . the generous chunks of juicy pork that make them extra-flavorful!

"And I'm cook enough to know that B & M Beans are genuinely and thoroughly oven-baked. No

steaming . . . no hurried 'minute-baking' . . . could ever make them so tender, so mealy, so tastily-browned! Serve B & M Baked Beans to your family soon, Boston style with B & M Brown Bread."

Free Recipes

Write for *free* index packet of famous old Down East Recipes, lithographed in colors; also free copy of the interesting and authentic history of real New England baked beans from Puritan times down to the present day. Address *Burnham & Morrill Co., Dept. F, Portland, Maine.*



Brick-oven

BAKED BEANS



Good Food 1 1

(the name of the editor and more complete details of the following story gladly will be furnished to anyone interested.)

A GROUP of editors of local newspapers, lunching together, discussing chain stores—
A New England editor bit off the end of a cigar and pushed back his coffee cup.

“Wait a minute,” he said. “I’ve heard that one before, that the chain store takes money out of town.”

The editor grinned. “Nobody knows my town better than I do. Twenty years ago with the same population as today, we had four food stores; no chain stores. Every Saturday the trolleys were packed with people going out of town to trade and they came home loaded with bundles. Believe me, the money was leaving town then.

“One day a First National Store opened up. Folks began to find out that they could get values there as good as they were getting when they went out of town to trade. They began to trade at home more. All the stores felt it.

“Today, with the same population as twenty years ago, we have forty food stores, eight chains. We haven’t had one failure in fifteen years. I know how these merchants are doing. I know there’s more money staying right in our town today than ever before.

“And I claim that if folks will just look at the

✓ ✓ and something more

facts and the commonsense of it, they'll see that well-run chain food stores help build up local neighborhood trading centers by giving attractive values and that by and large they keep more money rather than less money right 'to home'."



Here is a New England enterprise, owned by New Englanders, manned by New Englanders, doing business with New England producers and New England consumers.

5,000 New England men and women own First National Stores. They live in every city and town where stores are kept. 40 percent of these stockholders are women.

Over 40 million dollars a year from the sales in First National Stores are ploughed back into local communities of New England in wages and salaries, payments for light, heat, transportation and other expenses, taxes and purchases of the products of New England farms and factories.

In spite of the fact that hundreds of producing agencies outside New England constantly offer us merchandise of equal quality at prices lower than we pay New England producers, we continue to buy New England products at the rate of over 22 million dollars worth a year.



FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.



Glenwood

introduces a new range

for either
Coal or Oil



This 80A Glenwood range is the very latest in dual fuel ranges. It is designed to burn either coal or oil and is specially constructed to make oil burner installation easy, with its large drop-side door. New and modern in appearance it bakes as

well as any Glenwood range, and that's saying a lot because Glenwoods have been known for over fifty years as the finest baking range made. Be sure to see this new Glenwood before you buy a new range.

See the new models now at your local dealers

GLENWOOD RANGE CO.

BOSTON OFFICE, 62 UNION STREET

Glenwood Ranges
Make Cooking Easy

"I can't remember when
BURNETT'S
 was not
 a household word"



A sure cure for the "dessert blues" is a copy of our recipe book, "Doubly Delicious Desserts." It's full of nice things to make and costs ten cents. May we send you a copy?



writes a New England housewife. And she goes on to say that she is now a Great-Grandmother and has never had any brand of Vanilla in her house except Burnett's. This housewife is typical of thousands of good cooks who have found Burnett's Vanilla to be full flavored, uniform and economical to use. If you've missed knowing the *goodness* of Burnett's Vanilla, try it the next time you make a dessert. Notice how it blends all the ingredients together and produces a perfect flavor!

And if you like ICE CREAM (and who doesn't?) you should know about Burnett's Ready-Mix for making the most delicious ice cream ever. Child's play to make and can be frozen in automatic refrigerator, hand freezer, or packed in tins in ice and salt! Two flavors—Chocolate or Vanilla, and both contain Burnett's pure Vanilla. If your grocer does not sell Ready-Mix, send us twenty-five cents for one package each of Vanilla and Chocolate Ready-Mix. Directions are on package and each package makes nearly a quart of ice cream.



JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
 437 D STREET - BOSTON, MASS.

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More Heat - - -

Uniform Warmth - - -

Clean Fuel - - -

And It Cost Less!

Recommended and guaranteed by your neighborhood fuel dealer who displays the blue and white
NEW ENGLAND COKE Shield.

NEW ENGLAND COKE COMPANY

250 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass.

HUBbard 4670

In the Woods or at Home!

**GOOD
OLD-FASHIONED
GRUB**



WHAT a winning combination for the farmer, hunter and fisherman! . . . Grand grub, at an economical price, all ready to eat in four minutes . . . piping hot, crusted a golden brown, savory, nourishing. All you need is a can of Prudence Hash, a can opener, a frying pan and a fire.

For *anybody* with a husky appetite, there's nothing quite so delicious, quite so satisfying as Prudence Corned Beef Hash. It is the real old New England home quality, made from a famous "down east" recipe. Only tender young beef is used, with choice Arrostook potatoes.



Prudence is just as popular at home . . . children love it . . . it is "Exhibit A" on every proper Emergency Pantry Shelf. . . . Famous hotels and restaurants feature "Prudence" on their menus. . . . You can buy it by the tin at every wideawake grocer's. . . . But be certain it is *Prudence*.

Almanac Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c. and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY
108 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

PRUDENCE *Ready to Brown* **CORNED BEEF HASH**



These two potato plants shown in the illustration above were taken from adjacent rows on the farm of Albert A. Gerry of Smyrna Mills, Me. They demonstrate two things: (1) the damaging effect of magnesium deficiency and (2) the extra value in Agrico. The healthy, vigorous plant at the right was fertilized with Agrico. The other was grown with another popular brand of fertilizer. There was a tremendous difference in yield in favor of the crop fertilized with Agrico.

Magnesium deficiency is becoming more and more of a problem throughout New England and many growers do not fully realize it as yet. Lack of magnesium stunts growth, reduces yields and causes New England farmers bigger losses every year. But the farmers who use Agrico need not be concerned about magnesium deficiency, for Agrico contains magnesium as well as *other extra plant foods* that provide *extra* crop-producing power.

If you haven't used Agrico yet, try it this season on at least a part of your crops and see the difference it can make.

	Nitrogen	A. P. A.	Potash
Agrico for Lawns, Trees and Shrubs	7	6	6
Agrico for Fruit	9	6	6
Agrico for Aroostook with 10% Potash (Potato Grade)	5	8	10
Agrico for Aroostook (Potato Grade)	5	8	7
Agrico for Truck	4	10	5
Agrico for New England	4	8	10
Agrico for Onions	3	10	6
Agrico for Corn	3	10	6
Agrico for Grain	2	12	4

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.
Sales Offices and Factories at North Weymouth, Mass. • West Haven, Conn.

AGRICO

The FERTILIZER with the EXTRA PLANT FOODS

"It's kept me warm
and dry for
30 years"



REG. U. S. PAT OFF

"**O**H, YES—I've tried other brands but always come back to the sturdy, reliable Brown's Beach Jacket. It gives me *double* my money's worth in warmth and wear. The *patented* weave can't ravel—won't 'bind' the arms. The rugged *knit-in* wool fleece construction keeps me dry and comfortable—no matter what the weather. I steer clear of imitations by looking for the name 'Brown's Beach Jacket' on collar label and on snap fasteners. Wear 'Brown's' for health and comfort. If your dealer doesn't carry them, *mail the coupon below.*"

Four Styles in Vests and Coats. Sizes 34 to 50.

Brown's

BEACH JACKETS

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET CO., Dept. A., Worcester, Mass.

() Please send your free booklet of styles. I am interested in Jackets as checked below—

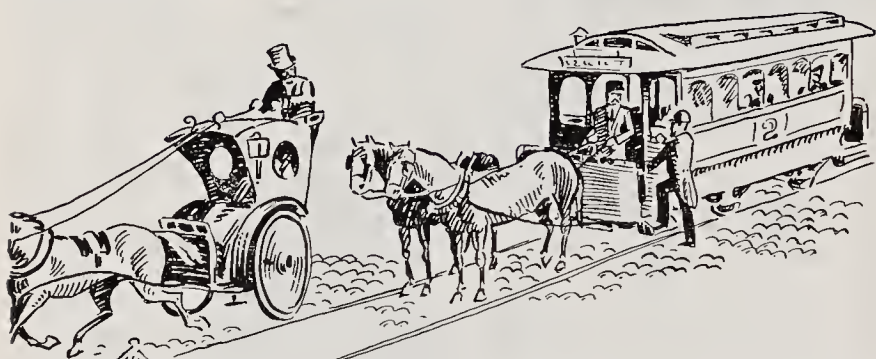
() Coat with collar. () Vest with V neck.
() Coat without collar. () Vest with square neck.

My size is (sizes 34 to 50). My dealer's name is

My name

My address

IN THE GAY NINETIES



When horse cars clattered up Main Street and the hansom cab was elite transportation

STAPLES WAX was first introduced to New England housewives. It was an immediate success, this new paste wax that polished everything from floors to furniture. Many of the original purchasers of Staples Wax are still relying on its excellent qualities. It wasn't many years before it was sold from Maine to the Carolinas.

Today, Staples Floor Waxes enjoy the same good name for high quality and lasting performance. In addition to the Staples Paste Wax and Liquid Wax, Staples offers you MIRROR KOTE, the floor polish that requires no rubbing or polishing. It dries with a high gloss.

Good floors and linoleum deserve the best protection. Keep them beautiful—protect their surface with Staples. All good hardware stores throughout New England and the east sell Staples Floor Waxes and Mirror Kote.

STAPLES WAX

H. F. STAPLES & CO., INC.
Medford, Massachusetts



MARSHMALLOW FLUFF

*The Delicacy of
100 Uses*

This rich, smooth Marshmallow cream provides the finishing in all kinds of dessert recipes. Ready-to-eat—and so light and fluffy that it mixes and spreads easily.



Delicious for

ICINGS and FILLINGS
SALADS
MERINGUES and SAUCES
CANDIES
SANDWICH SPREAD
and with HOT CHOCOLATE

Blends perfectly with fruit, chocolate, cocoanut, peanut butter, jams and mayonnaise.



DURKEE-MOWER'S

INSTANT COCOA

A special blend of high grade cocoa, pure cane sugar and full cream milk fully cooked. Delicious as a beverage, for icings, puddings and confections.

Marshmallow Fluff and Instant Cocoa are sold at all food shops. Write for beautifully colored and illustrated Recipe Book giving dozens of tempting suggestions.

DURKEE-MOWER, Inc.

76 Brookline Street
LYNN, MASS.

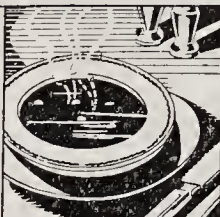
FIND YOUR FAVORITE FOOD

• RESTORE ITS LOST FLAVOR!



STEAK

Sprinkle A. 1. Sauce on steaks, chops, etc., before broiling or roasting . . . A. 1. *multiplies* the natural flavor!



SOUP

Add wondrous sa- vor to wishy-washy soups—just season with a dash of A. 1. Sauce when cook- ing, or just before serving!

BAKED BEANS

Stir in a liberal ta- blespoonful of A. 1. Sauce to give every little bean glorious flavor all its own!



TOMATO JUICE

Yum-yum — what zest . . . what tasty tang this appetizer has when you add just $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful of A. 1. Sauce!



FISH

Cook in a few drops of rich, thick A. 1. Sauce to impart the delicious flavor Mother Nature for- got to put in fish!



GRAVY

A. 1. Sauce gives gravy a flavor you can almost chew on! Shake in a fla- vorful shower when cooking, or before serving!

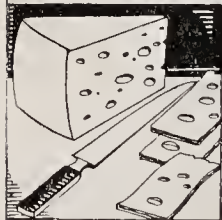
SALADS

A. 1.'s snap and tang transform fril- ly salads into real he-man's food! Just add a liberal quan- tity to the salad dressing!



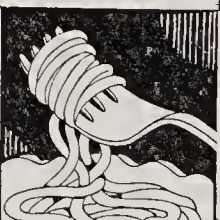
EGGS

Stir A. 1. into your omelette—sprinkle on fried or poached eggs . . . to give a grand new flavor to these old favorites!



CHEESE

Multiply the natu- ral tang of cheese dishes and sand- wiches—add a gen- erous sprinkle of savory A. 1. Sauce. Delicious!



SPAGHETTI

Cook A.1. into your spaghetti sauce . . . or add to canned spaghetti before heating . . . for ear- hearty flavor!

FREE — send for trial bottle

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Dept. F., Hartford, Conn.

A. 1. SAUCE





You could choose a *different* type of Necco Sweet 365 days a year — for the next couple of years! Here are only a few.

All are pure . . . all are delicious . . . each is a big bargain in candy goodness! Wouldn't some taste good *right now*?



**NECCO
WAFERS**

— fifty-two assorted taste-thrills for a nickel!



BOLSTER—
crunchy bites of
chocolate-covered,
honeycomb molasses!



**CHOCOLATE
PEPPERMINTS**—nine dainty
chocolates. Nine satisfying
mouthfuls!



**CHOCOLATE
NEED-UM**

— finely shredded
cocoanut, covered with a
thick coat of bitter chocolate!



**BOSTON
BAKED BEANS**

— sugar-coated
Spanish peanuts. Delicious!



JAWBREAKERS

— solid candy, solid
satisfaction!

**CANDY
CALENDAR**

●
**JOY FOR
YOUR
SWEET
TOOTH
EVERY
DAY
IN THE
YEAR!**



NECCO

PENNY ROLL

— a lot of lozenge, a lot of
taste for one cent!



JUMBO

JELLY BEANS

— chewy gum centers;
a whole handful of assorted
flavors!



MOLASSES

PEPPERMINTS

— your favorites
. . . solid molasses and
peppermint drops with sugar
frosting!



NUTS AND FRUITS

— beautiful blue and orange
gift package of high grade
Necco Chocolates!



CREAM CAKES

— assorted cream
centers with tasty
chocolate coating!

**OLD-
FASHIONED
MOLASSES**



CANDY—a big chewy block
of pure molasses candy!

NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY CO.
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GOOD FOOD and PLENTY OF IT!

Wherever the sign of the red apple hangs, good food and plenty of it can be secured at reasonable prices.

60,000,000 people eat at the Waldorfs every year . . . a tribute to the quality of food, the efficient service and reasonable prices.

There are 157 Waldorf "Good Eating Places." Ask for our convenient little list of restaurants at the cashier's desk of any Waldorf. Let it be your guide.

HIGHEST QUALITY—LOWEST PRICES

1934							JANUARY	
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7					12	13	14	15
					19	20	21	22

*For better
performance 365 days
in the year*

JENNEY

HY-POWER AERO ETHYL

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Other JENNEY Products

COMMONWEALTH SAFETY OIL
AUTO-OILS AND GREASES
MACHINE AND ENGINE OILS
KEROSENE RANGE OILS
(doubly refined for incubators and brooders)

JENNEY MIST

(kills flies, moths, mosquitoes, and other insect pests)

Manufactured by

JENNEY MFG. CO.

12 INDIA ST. BOSTON, MASS.

Established 1812



1934							DECEMBER		1934	
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON		
							1	2		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
					14	15	16	17		

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EACH DAY

*All the NEWS and
many special
features of interest
to ALL the family*

The Old Farmer's Daily
Weather Forecast is a
front-page feature of the
Boston Post every day.
You'll like the POST.



WHEN YOU'RE
BOSTON
BOUND!

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
HOTEL LENOX

on either side of Copley Square

Two famous Back Bay hotels that offer you pleasant convenience of location and moderate living costs with complete and cordial hotel service!

A wide variety of dining rooms and restaurants . . . from the Brunswick Coffee Shop and Lenox Spa to the new Egyptian Room dinner-dance entertainments!

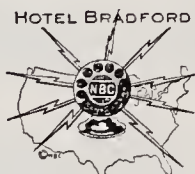
New this season: The Cellar of the Brunswick, in all America the most thoroughly cosmopolitan dinner- and supper-dance rendezvous. Incomparable Muscovite music and entertainment. International cuisine!

Room with bath: Single \$3-\$4.50—Double \$3.50-\$7. Room with running water: Single \$2-\$3—Double \$3-\$3.50. **Special year 'round offer—3 days and 2 nights**, including best outside rooms, private bath, 6 meals, Egyptian Room entertainment and theatre or sightseeing tour—all for \$10

L. C. PRIOR, President and Managing Director

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

PROGRAM MANAGERS
OF
BROADCASTING STATIONS
WBZ AND WBZA



BOSTON, MASS.

December 1, 1933

My dear Farm Friends:

Do you get profit as well as pleasure out of your radio set? You should! Thousands of New England farmers are finding that many things of value issue from the loudspeaker in the agricultural programs broadcast from WBZ and WBZA, the New England stations of NBC.

The leading farmers and specialists from agricultural colleges and extension services have discussed many very important farm subjects on the programs during the past four years. During the coming year they are certain to have many suggestions that will help you to control insect and disease damage, to get a larger field of alfalfa per acre, greater profit per hen, an improved product and more fruit per tree. Other speakers will keep you posted regarding market and crop conditions in New England and competing section, legislation and a host of other things.

Don't overlook the daily market reports! If you do not follow the market everyday, get the habit and you will soon agree with many others who say, "I listen every day. These broadcasts help me with my marketing and materially increase my annual income."

Remember, these radio programs are for the entire farm family:- the Homemakers' program in the morning - the Farm program at noon and late afternoon and the 4-H Club Saturday noon.

Yours very truly,

E. J. Rowell

E. J. Rowell: KL

Director
New England Agricultural Program

ADVERTISING

"ADVERTISING is the most potent influence in adapting and changing the habits and modes of life, affecting what we eat, what we wear, and the work and play of the whole nation."—Calvin Coolidge.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING is a proven sales instrument with an eager, receptive audience of over seventy million people, and is fully adapted to the changed merchandising trends of today.

Sound business methods and uniform standards of practice, with constant improvements in service, have greatly increased the effectiveness of this dominant and economical sales instrument, a fact well known to those having occasion to test its force and application to their particular merchandising problems.

"OUTDOOR MARKET THE TRAFFIC MARKET"

TRAFFIC is the basis of Outdoor Circulation, and the most outstanding of recent developments in our service has been the placing of our facilities on a definite circulation basis like other media.

DONNELLY OUTDOOR FACILITIES ON CIRCULATION BASIS

THROUGH the development of standardized and systematic traffic counting methods, we are now furnishing advertisers accurate and detailed counts of the effective circulation reached by their advertising on our facilities, which extend throughout New England.

JOHN DONNELLY & SONS, BOSTON

Outdoor Advertising Throughout New England
Neon Signs — Marquees — Electrical Displays

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Plan to Attend these

TWO GREAT SHOWS



BOSTON POULTRY SHOW

"America's Greatest Quality Show"

DEC. 31, 1933—JAN. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1934
MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON

Attractive exhibits of Poultry, Waterfowl, Rabbits, Cavies, Pigeons and Turkeys. Poultry equipment and supplies of all kinds.

NEW ENGLAND SPORTSMEN'S AND BOAT SHOW

"America's Outstanding Sporting Event"

FEBRUARY 3 to 10, 1934
MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON

Live Game Animals and Fish.
Extensive exhibits by New England States. .
Flycasting—Log Rolling—Canoe Tilting.
Exhibits by The Leading Sporting Goods Manufacturers.



ALBERT C. RAU, Manager

CHESTER I. CAMPBELL COMPANY

329 PARK SQUARE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

Kyanize
 SELF SMOOTHING
 PAINTS - VARNISHES - ENAMELS

NEW ENGLAND MADE
 and for many years the
 standard of quality finishes
 around the home.

Modern, quick drying, dura-
 ble, water-proof and made
 to satisfy.

GUARANTEE

KYANIZE PAINTS
 VARNISHES — ENAMELS

are absolutely guaranteed to give sat-
 isfaction. We guarantee to refund the
 purchase price for the empty can if
 these products do not do all we claim.

Send for our **FREE** booklet—
 "Home Color Styles."

BOSTON VARNISH CO.

EVERETT STATION

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MASS.

*The Same
Strong "Home"
Appeal for 61 Years*

That's why the Boston Globe's record can show so impressive and steady a growth in influence.

You find in the Boston Globe not only accurate, up-to-the-minute news of the day, but also something of special interest to every member of the family.

The Boston Daily Globe—
The Boston Sunday Globe
—make the Globe your
Boston newspaper.

THE SEASON'S FORECAST



For New England Housewives

With the passing of the harvest moon and the autumnal coloring of foliage the housewives turn to the annual task of putting their houses in order. There are so many things to do every day of the year—so many things to clean and alter. Gladly the housewives turn to Red Cap helpers that lighten the load of house-cleaning.

Constant Helpers in the Home

RED CAP

WIND-O-WASH

Quick-acting cleanser for windows, tile, porcelain, enamel and white woodwork. Apply with damp cloth—in a moment it is dry—then wipe off with clean cloth and the job is done!

RED CAP

AMMONIA

Stronger—more powerful and quick-acting. It softens the water, loosens the dirt and makes cleaning easier. More economical because it goes farther. The strength of this product is retained indefinitely through the use of a new style cap.

RED CAP

SILVER CLEANER

Safe for your finest silver. Does not scratch or injure plated ware and leaves no blue film.

RED CAP

BLEACH

A new bleach water that makes your white clothes glisten spotless white—a wonderful cleaner for all the cleaning jobs you dread most.

Housewives Calendar

The modern housewife utilizes the labor and time saving devices of science. That is why she is able to accomplish so much in such little time.

Electrical appliances save steps and much drudgery and chemical formulas help her in countless cleaning tasks.

The dustless cleaner for windows marks a new epoch in window cleaning. RED CAP WIND-O-WASH is dustless because it has a "binding" agent that prevents the white film from flying into the air.

SILVERWARE is something that housewives dread to clean because they fear they may scratch or injure their most precious pieces.

RED CAP SILVER CLEANER has solved this problem. It cleans silver very quickly yet it does not scratch. It is safe because it contains no coarse abrasives or acids.

With Ammonia and Bleach, the Red Cap household cleaners just about cover the whole house cleaning problem.



*The recently completed new Publishing House of
The Christian Science Publishing Society*

Wholesome Reading for all the family.

When you sit down to read the news, what a great feeling it is to know you are reading all the worth-while news, truthfully, accurately given without being colored by the biased notions of any political or business group! That is the type of news The Christian Science Monitor brings you six days each week the year round. It is wholesome and helpful, as well as entertaining reading for the children at school, the farmer, the merchant, the housewife, the whole family.

75c brings you a month's trial subscription.

Writes to

The Christian Science Monitor

Published by
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts



A Daily Newspaper for the Home

BEAUTY HINTS

Beauty is more than skin deep—even the complexion itself comes from within. The basis of a beautiful skin is health. Good foods, fresh air and plenty of exercise are three of the most essential aids to beauty.

Women who live in the country have an abundance of these vital essentials to beauty. Nowhere are conditions more favorable to the development of beauty. Given these fundamental essentials, the achievement of a beautiful complexion depends upon the care of the skin. Herein lies the secret of beauty.

Avoid harsh winds and cold that roughens the skin. Avoid the burning heat of the sun. Keep the skin clean and free from grime which often collects in the pores as the dust mixes with the natural oils of the skin.

Always wash the face and hands with lukewarm water and a good soap. Soft water is preferable. Clean rain water may often be collected for the purpose. Do not rub the face with the towel in drying. Just press the towel against the face and hands and let the fabric absorb the moisture.

Buttermilk serves as an excellent lotion. Wash the face, neck and arms with buttermilk occasionally. Many of Hollywood's most famous screen stars bathe in buttermilk regularly.

Face powder is as essential to the preservation of a beautiful skin as is soap and water. No one who values her personal appearance would consider leaving the skin unadorned by a good powder.

Generally speaking, all good face powders accomplish the purpose for which they are made—that of improving the complexion by softening it and removing so-called "shine." Generally speaking also, no face powder can do more than this. The idea that face powders will remove blackheads, reduce large pores, smooth out wrinkles or remove blemishes, is, of course, absurd.

Face powder, however, should be selected with care. It must be pure—free from deleterious oxides or metallic substances that injure the skin. Leading research bureaus rate the purity of such powders as "A1" and only when they conform to the specifications of perfect harmlessness.

Lightness in a face powder means smoothness. A heavy powder has a greater adherent quality, but it also has the questionable quality of obtrusiveness. And the woman who cares for her appearance carefully guards against that. She wants a powder that will improve the complexion and not one that hides it.

Odor is of course a matter of personal taste—alluring, compelling, exotic or elusive, as the case may be. And one's own taste will govern one's selection of odors in a powder or perfume. But, the mistake many women make is in failing to realize that a face powder should be so delicately perfumed that it will be practically neutral in its contact with the fragrances of creams and extracts she uses, while at the same time carrying an appealing fragrance distinctive to itself. Heavily odored powders seldom blend attractively with the perfume one uses and the result is often something less than pleasant.

The question of what shade is most becoming is one that every woman must decide for herself. From the four standard shades—flesh (or natural) cream (or Rachel) white and pink—the average woman will find one best suited to her type of beauty.

Women who desire something between these shades should blend their own powders as it is extremely difficult to secure a satisfactory shade from one of the numerous "off" shades that are now on the market. It is a simple task to blend flesh and cream, for instance, to almost any tint desired.

Rated "A1"

for

PURITY

by

leading Research
Laboratories

The purpose of a good
Face Powder is completely
fulfilled by

LABLACHE

The Face Powder of Quality

Your Favorite Druggist Carries it

AN OLD NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION

THE ROMANTIC STORY OF JOHN I. BROWN & SON

Back in 1796—three years after the first issue of *THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC*—a distinguished Bostonian, Stephen Thayer, established an apothecary business in a building on what was then Newbury Street which later became part of the present Washington Street.

Here in 1807 came John I. Brown to work for Stephen Thayer and work up a business that was destined to become world-famous.

He acquired ownership of the apothecary business in 1823, and later of the building. This property remained in possession of the Brown family for nearly 100 years.

Three brothers were assisted by John I. Brown to learn the apothecary trade and they eventually had stores of their own, also John I. Brown & Son, had a branch store, so for a time five stores on Washington Street, Boston, were owned by members of the same family.

To our knowledge, this was the first so-called "chain" to be operative in America.

John I. Brown & Son brought out several successful specialties in the drug and toilet lines that have been household names throughout America, and in many foreign countries, for nearly a century.

BROWN'S TROCHES give grateful relief for the cough resulting from minor bronchial or throat irritations due to colds, or other causes. Singers, speakers, clergymen and teachers have found them invaluable for clearing the voice, allaying the hoarseness and soothing the irritation caused by vocal exertion or colds.

A Troche placed in the mouth at night will aid in clearing the throat and preventing dryness while in repose.

Contain no opiates or harmful drugs. **BROWN'S TROCHES** may be used as occasion requires, without injurious effect, in all cases where cough or voice lozenges are useful.

BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE, another famous product of this old concern, is a superior time-tested Tooth Powder. It is of invaluable aid in keeping the teeth and gums in good condition.

These products may be obtained at any drug store in the country.

Quick, Clean HEAT

*for Cooking
for Hot Water
for Comfort*



QUICKLY installed in your own stove, a LYNN RANGE OIL BURNER will instantly banish kitchen drudgery, and save you money, too.

There is now a LYNN RANGE OIL BURNER for every heating purpose. Lynn Oil Burning Stoves, Space Heaters, Single Unit Burners for Hot Water Heaters. Every model scientifically constructed and fully guaranteed.

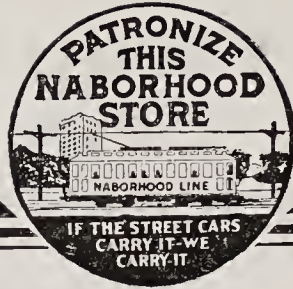
When you select a LYNN, you are buying an oil burner that has stood the test of years . . . a product of the most skillful heating engineers. You can *always* depend on a LYNN.

LYNN

RANGE OIL BURNERS

Now in 150,000 Homes

SEE THE LYNN DEALER IN YOUR TOWN



A Distinctive New England Organization

A great group of enterprising New England Grocers and Druggists, — 3,000 of them, — take pride in this Naborhood Store Insignia.

Centered among homes, and identified by this symbol of service and of mutual interest, their stores supply life's necessities, — both food and medicinal, — to their Nabors. Desiring to furnish the products most satisfactory to the families they serve, the progressive grocers and druggists of New England have found these products grouped best among those advertised in New England's street cars and buses.

There, before 90,000,000 riders each month, these products are advertised beside the Naborhood Car Card and the Naborhood Store Insignia. As a result, car-riders faced, as they alight, by the Insignia on the window and the display in the window, have come to act instinctively upon the three-fold tie-up between

Manufacturer's Card in the Cars
Dealer's Window Display
Dealer's Counter Display

Cementing all into unity, are the field men of New England Merchandisers, Inc., anxious to serve and to assist with advice and information. The Naborhood Store's interests are their interests.

We rejoice that the dual appeal of Naborhood Car Card and Naborhood Insignia, which was designed to foster this community of interest, has been so outstandingly successful through the years.

EASTERN ADVERTISING COMPANY

"Car Card Advertising in New England"

209 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.



that KNOT of PAIN

Smooth it out with good old Absorbine Jr.

① Pain is like a knot in muscles—an angry knot of congestion that can be quickly soothed and smoothed away with easing, relieving Absorbine Jr.

This fine old liniment, the family friend of millions for more than forty years, gets results as soon as you rub its wonderful warming benefits into those throbbing parts. The muscles loosen up, become soft and pliable, and glow with gratifying comfort—as relief steals in and pain steals OUT!

If you suffer from muscular rheumatic pain, you'll bless the day you tried Absorbine Jr. Keep it handy for all muscular ailments—strains and sprains, bruises, soreness and stiffness. Price, \$1.25. For free sample write W. F. Young, Inc., 619 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE FOR HORSES.
Remember this famous old standby, the nation's most famous and effective horse liniment. Economical, little goes far. \$2.50, at druggists and dealers.

ABSORBINE JR.

for years has relieved sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises, burns, cuts, abrasions, sprains, sleeplessness, "Athlete's Foot."



A Story Easily Told

THE story of the Boston Evening Transcript requires no labored selling theme, no mythical cities, no fantastic divisions of population.

The advertising value of the Boston Evening Transcript rests squarely on these foundations:

- Edited for over a century for the people of Boston with substantial business interests and cultural development.
- Recognized as one of America's greatest papers.
- Indispensable to its readers.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Highest ratio of BUYERS to readers

Whittemore's

SHOE POLISHES

You Get
\$4 to \$6
in Shines
with Every
Package



YOU can't dodge this fact: The only way to keep shoes looking new — a long time — is to use the *same good* shoe polish all of the time. For nearly one hundred years, the House of Whittemore has been *making good shoe polishes*. That's why Whittemore polishes are universally used by families who take care and count costs. It will pay you to insist on getting the packages shown here.

on sale everywhere

LASELL JUNIOR COLLEGE

FOUNDED IN 1851 · TEN MILES FROM BOSTON



TWO-YEAR COURSES FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Academic studies with English, Foreign Language, History or Science as a major. Home Economics with Clothing or Foods as a major. Secretarial Science. Academic Music with Piano, Voice, Organ, Violin, Cello or Harp as a major. Art, including Drawing, Painting and Etching, General Design, Costume Design, Commercial Art, Interior Decoration, Arts and Crafts. Dramatic Expression with practice in Plays. Various combinations of the above courses.

SPECIAL COURSES

A limited number of qualified students may arrange courses along certain desired lines with the same privileges and advantages of those taking the regular courses.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL COURSES, THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS

College Preparatory. The usual course modified to meet the needs of each student. General. Subjects chosen according to the aptitudes and needs of the students. Courses in Music, Art and Dramatic Expression, open to qualified students. All out door sports, including riding, golf and canoeing. Trips to places of historic interest.

Lasell Junior College is a member of the American Association of Junior Colleges and of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. More than fifty Senior Colleges and Universities have granted advanced standing to Lasell graduates.

Woodland Park School, a separate junior department of Lasell, covers four years of work, the seventh to tenth grades inclusive.

For catalogs, address

LASELL JUNIOR COLLEGE

150 WOODLAND ROAD, AUBURNDALE, MASS.

1934 hath 180 school days.



Chandler—Marlborough

"Let us all most merry be
On this our Golden Juhilee."
OLD SAYING.

Features, Holldays, Etc,		Chandler-Marlborough Calendar
Jan. 1	Happy New Year to All.	In this year of stress a hushness education for a New England girl is particularly desirable.
Jan. 2	Xmas vacation ends.	
Jan. 20	Golden Jubilee Celebration	For fifty years the Chandler Secretarial School has successfully trained and placed in desirable positions thousands of the finest types of New England girls.
Feb. 16	Valentine Party. <small>In School Auditorium.</small>	Though more recently founded the Marlborough School has established itself firmly in the educational field.
Feb. 22	Washington's Birthday. <small>No School this day.</small>	
Mar. 16	Annual Senior Prom.	The Chandler School provides—
Mar. 30	Spring Vacation <small>Starts. Lasts till April 9.</small>	Stenographic, executive and cultural training of 1 or 2 years duration.
Apr. 9	Closing Exercises of Evening Division.	The Marlborough School offers:—
Apr. 13	Forum Speaker <small>President F. P. Speare, Northeastern Univ.</small>	Intensive business, office and clerical courses, 1 year or less.
Apr. 19	Patriot's Day <small>No School this day.</small>	Both Schools afford an enjoyable school term in pleasant surroundings with delightful associations, combined with an unsurpassed training for a successful career.
Apr. 28	Forum Speaker, Mrs. T. Grafton Abbott	Both Schools are characterized by:—
May 30	Memorial Day <small>No School this day.</small>	1. High standards.
June 15	Class Day	2. Modern equipment and methods of instruction.
June 20	Graduation Exercises	3. Excellence of faculty.
June 21	No More Classes <small>Till Sept. 10</small>	4. Fine type of students.
July 5	Applications for Admission <small>Coming in (5 to 31).</small>	5. Success of graduates.
Aug. 1	Visitors at School. <small>More Applications. hy mail. (1 to 31.)</small>	Therefore:—
Sept. 3	Labor Day. <small>A day of rest for all.</small>	A Chandler-Marlborough School training is an asset for life.
Sept. 10	School Opens	A complete story of our educational opportunities will be sent to you promptly upon request—or better still, visit us at the Chandler-Marlborough Schools, 161 Massachusetts Avenue, in the educational section of Boston's historic Back Bay.
Sept. 21	Acquaintance Party.	
Sept. 24	Registration and Opening of Evening Division.	
Oct. 5	Election of Student Council Members.	
Oct. 12	Columbus Day. <small>No. Classes this day.</small>	
Oct. 26	Hallowe'en Party <small>In School Auditorium.</small>	
Nov. 12	Armistice Day, observed <small>No School this day.</small>	
Nov. 29	Thanksgiving Day. <small>A three day vacation period. Vacation starts today.</small>	
Dec. 21	Xmas Party.	
Dec. 25	A Merry Christmas to All	

The
**CHANDLER—MARLBOROUGH
SCHOOLS**
Boston

Says

The Old Farmer's Almanac

“Although we didn't oversee the printing all that time, we're sure we're safe in saying that never in its one hundred forty-two (142) years of publication has **THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC** been handled as splendidly as this year by you.

Not only was your estimate most reasonable, but your thoroughness, excellence of workmanship and cooperation were unusual.

Your whole efficient crew took a real interest and pride in a perfect job. One would think you were the publishers yourselves.

You did many unusual things—you made many splendid suggestions—you even went out to help our sales and advertising.

You have our permission to use this letter as you wish. We only hope it may help you in increasing your fine list of clients whom you serve so admirably.

Many, many thanks for a fine job accomplished.”

This issue of **THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC**

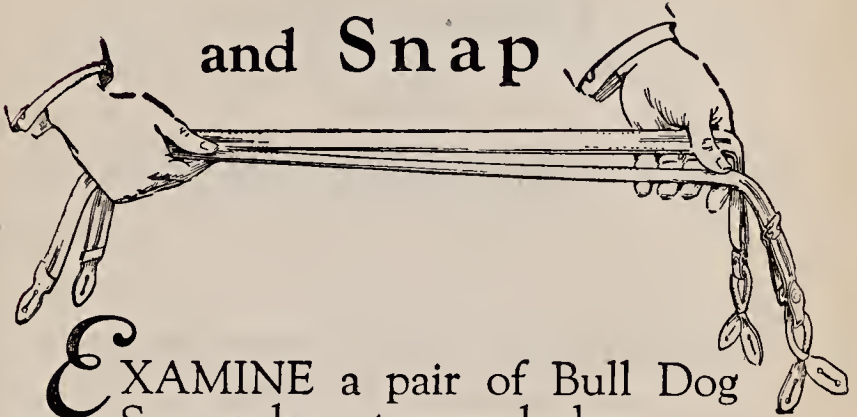
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The Curtiss-Way Co., Inc.

MERIDEN . . . CONNECTICUT

Large Edition and Catalog Printers

Try Out Their
STRENGTH
 and Snap



EXAMINE a pair of Bull Dog Suspenders at your dealers.

How well made they are!

Pull on them and test the strength and snap. In the webbing of Bull Dog Suspenders lies the secret of their double wear. A special process—borrowed from Uncle Sam who used it during the war for similar material—makes it the best suspender webbing manufactured.

Double wear—means double value to you. Be sure and specify “Bull Dog.” And look for the Bull Dog trade mark. Made in different lengths to fit you.

At all dealers

HEWES & POTTER
 BOSTON

BULL-DOG
 SUSPENDERS



**NEW
ENGLAND
POULTRYMAN**

AMERICA'S FASTEST GROWING POULTRY PAPER

The Voice of the Poultry Industry
of the Rich North East

offers to

FARMERS and FANCIERS

Its Dependable and Useful Service

\$1.00 a Year

Special 3 Years, \$2.00

12 big issues with over 600 pages a year, packed full of live poultry news and poultry facts. Edited by experts and read by all the alert poultry raisers of New England.

TO THOSE

Who Would Read

New England Poultryman is the trusted teacher of advanced poultry practices in the most advanced poultry raising section of the world.

TO THOSE

Who Would Advertise

New England Poultryman offers its approved advertisers a market place where they can do business with discriminating buyers of quality goods.

We believe that the poultrymen of New England produce the highest quality poultry and eggs that can be produced because they are the best informed in scientific methods. We are proud to have helped them to establish their present leadership.

You, too, can share their knowledge and its resultant prosperity by reading regularly *New England Poultryman*. Send 25c today for trial subscription, bringing you the next 3 numbers priced 20c each.

New England Poultryman

4 PARK STREET

(Overlooking Old Boston Common)

In these days
BE SURE of what
you buy!

FOR generations, the name Pepperell on a sheet has meant real value to New England housewives. Today, with rising prices and changes going on around us, you should be doubly sure of what you buy. Pepperell quality is always the most for your money.



Pepperell
Red Label Sheets

known everywhere as the biggest sheet value in its own grade, famous for half a century.



Lady Pepperell Sheets
 with the exclusive *Four Extra Threads to Every Inch*, the choice of discerning women the country over.

**PEPPERELL MANUFACTURING
 COMPANY**

160 STATE STREET, Boston, Mass.

Rubber Footwear Calendar

JANUARY Snow. Bad month for COLDS. The whole family needs gaiters. Ask for FIRESTONE. Also rubber boots for your FARM WORK.

FEBRUARY Snow. Beginning to thaw. Rubber boots by FIRESTONE essential. Rubber gaiters for the whole family, to keep their feet WARM and DRY.

MARCH Slush, mud, FIRESTONE Farmsters for FARM WORK. Keep the gaiters handy. As the ground begins to get a little drier, get FIRESTONE rubbers.

APRIL Showery. It doesn't pay to get the feet WET. FIRESTONE light rubbers just the thing for the whole family. Fishing season open. See pages 55, 56. See also FIRESTONE fishing boots.

MAY Sunny days. Canvas shoes for the young people now in order. Best value made by FIRESTONE.

JUNE Warm days. Now everybody needs canvas shoes. Deb Sandals for the girls and women. Best style and value by FIRESTONE. FIRESTONE tennis shoes in order.

JULY Hot days. Deb Sandals by FIRESTONE wanted by everybody. Canvas shoes for the CAMP. Also FIRESTONE footholds for showery days.

AUGUST Even HOTTER. Deb Sandals by FIRESTONE. New canvas shoes for the boys.

SEPTEMBER Cool days. School opens. New canvas shoes for school boys and girls. Also special FIRESTONE gym shoes.

OCTOBER Cooler days. Get FIRESTONE rubbers for all the leather shoes you are now buying. Hunting season opens. See page 51. FIRESTONE hunting boots at your dealer's.

NOVEMBER Cold rains. A little snow. Gaiters made of rubber, lined for warmth, by FIRESTONE, for all the family. Basketball season. Thorough grip best basketball shoe made.

DECEMBER Cold, snow. Be sure you have protected yourself. FIRESTONE protective footwear in all wanted styles, at prices giving best values. Useful Christmas presents are FIRESTONE gaiters, rubbers, galoshes for the whole family. Fancy boots for children.

Firestone Protective Footwear is made in New England and may be obtained at all Department and Shoe stores. If your dealer has not your size he will obtain it from Firestone Footwear Co., 141 Brookline Ave., Boston, U. S. A.

ARM & HAMMER BAKING SODA

IS PURE BICARBONATE OF SODA



Known for generations as a necessity when cooking, Arm & Hammer Soda is an effective first aid for burns or scalds.

Send for a
Valuable FREE Booklet
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., INC.
70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

ARM & HAMMER WASHING SODA OR SAL SODA

is used exclusively for cleansing purposes. It does its work thoroughly and safely, because it contains no caustic, lye or other harmful ingredients and completely dissolves in water, preventing any possibility of clogging drain pipes.

TO CLEAN WITH EASE USE
ARM & HAMMER WASHING SODA
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., INC.
70 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Free Circular on Request



SPRING.



SUMMER.

For 79 years

The Boston Five Cents Savings Bank has been a household name in New England . . . a name standing for safety of savings.

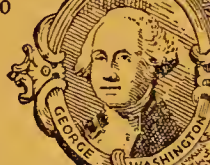
This year there are over 195,000 savings accounts on our books . . . with total deposits of over a hundred and eleven millions of dollars, and still growing.

Many deposits come by mail. You can open an account, deposit, and draw money . . . all by mail, if you desire.

A letter to the bank will bring our services to your door.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



GEORGE WASHINGTON



AUTUMN.



WINTER.



THE BOSTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK
30 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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