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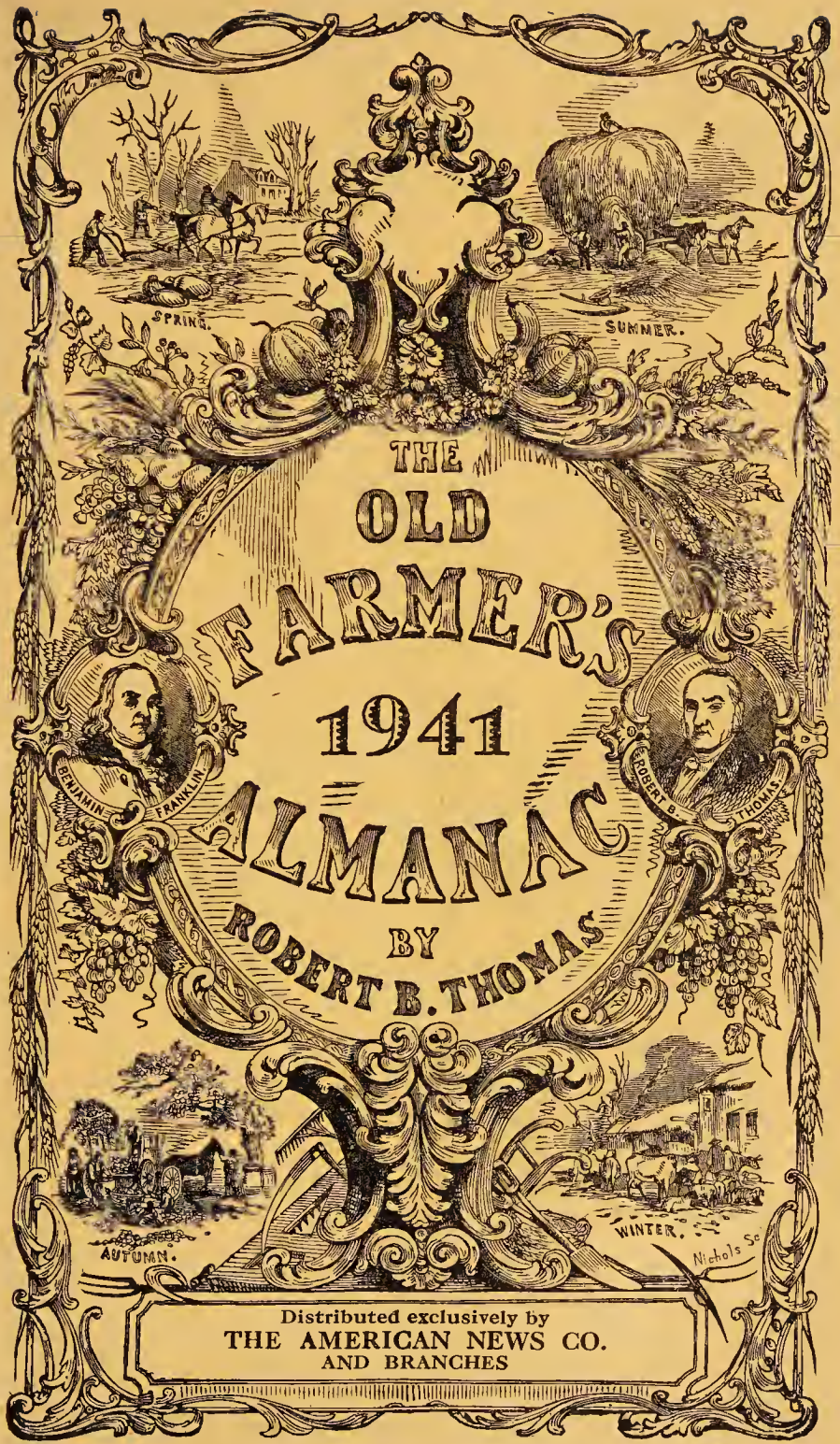
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1941

149th Year



THE  
OLD  
FARMER'S  
1941  
ALMANAC  
BY  
ROBERT B. THOMAS

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## DEFENSE PLANS FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES

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MUTUAL  
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
GUY W. COX, President

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Number One Hundred and Forty-Nine

THE  
(OLD)  
**FARMER'S ALMANACK,**

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

**1941**

Being first after BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR, and (until July 4)  
165th year of American Independence.

FITTED FOR BOSTON, BUT WILL ANSWER FOR ALL 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 1792

**BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.**



"Yet while the world is left, while Nature lasts,  
And Man, the best of Nature, there shall be  
Somewhere contentment for our human hearts,  
Some freshness, some unused material  
For wonder and for song."

*Title Page, The Old Farmer's Almanac, 1869.*

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MABEL M. SWAN,  
BROOKLINE, MASS.

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## TO PATRONS OF THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK

With sincere thanks to the Patrons of the Old Farmer's Almanack for their very kind and polite acceptance of my former calculations, I now offer my one hundred and forty-ninth consecutive number wherein I have unremittingly endeavored to be correct, useful, instructive, and entertaining.

My respected friend J. C. D. is gratefully recognized to whom I owe my best respects for his acceptable annual contributions. If he will be so good as to call at the publisher's office, he will find remuneration for his labor . . . which is more than I can say to D. R. whose contributions do not appear this year as the cheek of modesty would most certainly have been crimsoned thereby.

To other contributors, also my thanks and most especially is tribute owing to J. B., R. L. S., E. P., M. S., J. J. T., J. A. S., A. T. F., R. F., and R. H. S., for their interest and help in the negotiations leading up to the change in my publishers this year.

One innovation deserves your consideration: the postcard inserted herewith. Should the advertisement of any firm as set forth in these pages be worthy of your further interest, a check mark on the card (which can be mailed without postage to the publisher) will be not only the means of eliciting a reply but also the object of endearment on the part of all concerned.

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. I, therefore, bid you all the good of the New Year and remain,

*Your ob't servant,*

Nov. 20, 1940

*Wm. D. Thomas.*

**1941**

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

OLD MAID VISITOR: "You shouldn't cry like that . . . that's what makes little girls ugly."

SIX YEAR OLD (looking up through her tears): "What a lot you must have cried when you were a little girl!"



## A TABLE

*For foretelling the Weather through all the Lunations of each Year, forever.*

This table and the accompanying remarks are the result of many years actual observation; the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and will by simple inspection show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the new moon, the first quarter, the full moon, or the last quarter, happens	IN SUMMER	IN WINTER
Between midnight and 2 in the morning,	Fair.	Hard frost, unless the wind is S. or W.
— 2 and 4, morning,	Cold, with frequent showers.	Snowy and stormy.
— 4 and 6, “	Rain.	Rain.
— 6 and 8, “	Wind and rain.	Stormy.
— 8 and 10, “	Changeable.	Cold rain if the wind be W., snow, if E.
— 10 and 12, “	Frequent showers.	Cold, and high wind.
At 12 o'clock at noon, and 2, P. M.	Very rainy.	Snow or rain.
Between 2 and 4, P. M.	Changeable.	Fair and mild.
— 4 and 6, “	Fair.	Fair.
— 6 and 8, “	Fair, if wind N. W.	Fair and frosty if wind is N. or N. E.
— 8 and 10, “	Rainy, if S. or S. W.	Rain or snow, if S. or S. W.
— 10 and midnight.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	Fair.	Fair and frosty.

*Observations.*—1. The nearer the time of the moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, are to *midnight*, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

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

3. The nearer to *midday*, or *noon*, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e. from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *vane*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

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

OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK, 1841

## U. S. WEATHER BUREAU TRANSFER

The United States Weather Bureau, which for many years came under the Department of Agriculture, was on July 1 last transferred to the Department of Commerce.

It was Matthew Fontaine Maury, an American naval officer, known as "the Pathfinder of the Seas," who conceived the idea that led to the establishment of the Weather Bureau in 1891.

In 1842 as superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, he began the study of the logs of thousands of ships; from which he plotted charts and sent them to navigators, asking co-operation and further observations.

Maury's "Wind and Current Charts," based on these systematic observations, soon proved of inestimable value to navigators in all parts of the world.

It next occurred to Maury that weather forecasting was also properly a matter for scientific observation, and that a forecasting service or bureau would be of great assistance to the farmer, in addition to the other groups in our national life.

The most recent extension of the Weather Bureau's service is the new independent forecasting service for Boston (established in 1940) which issues four sets of forecasts daily, instead of the two formerly originating in Washington.

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

If during any part of the year 1941 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.
☾ The Moon.	♁ The Earth.	♄ Saturn.	♇ Pluto.
☿ Mercury.	♂ Mars.	♅ or ♁ Uranus.	

### 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 1941.

Golden Number . . . . . 4	Solar Cycle . . . . . 18	Roman Indiction . . . . . 9
Epact . . . . . 2	Dominical Letter . . . . . E	Year of Julian Period 6654

### Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1941.

Septuagesima Sun., Feb. 9	Good Friday, April 11	Whit Sunday, June 1
Shrove Sunday, Feb. 23	Easter Sunday, April 13	Trinity Sunday, June 8
Ash Wednesday, Feb. 26	Low Sunday, April 20	Corpus Christi, June 12
1st Sun. in Lent, March 2	Rogation Sunday, May 18	1st Sunday in Advent, Nov. 30
Palm Sunday, April 6	Ascension Day, May 22	

## VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN, 1941.

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.

1941		VENUS		MARS		JUPITER		SATURN	
			h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.
JANUARY	1st	rises	5 15 A.M.	rises	3 55 A.M.	sets	2 06 A.M.	sets	2 15 A.M.
"	11th	"	5 35 A.M.	"	3 50 A.M.	"	1 28 A.M.	"	1 35 A.M.
"	21st	"	5 51 A.M.	"	3 44 A.M.	"	0 52 A.M.	"	0 57 A.M.
FEBRUARY	1st	rises	6 01 A.M.	rises	3 37 A.M.	sets	0 14 A.M.	sets	0 15 A.M.
"	11th	"	6 05 A.M.	"	3 30 A.M.	"	11 37 P.M.	"	11 39 P.M.
"	21st	"	6 03 A.M.	"	3 22 A.M.	"	11 05 P.M.	"	11 03 P.M.
MARCH	1st	rises	5 58 A.M.	rises	3 14 A.M.	sets	10 41 P.M.	sets	10 35 P.M.
"	11th	"	5 50 A.M.	"	3 02 A.M.	"	10 11 P.M.	"	10 00 P.M.
"	21st	"	5 39 A.M.	"	2 49 A.M.	"	9 42 P.M.	"	9 26 P.M.
APRIL	1st	rises	5 25 A.M.	rises	2 33 A.M.	sets	9 10 P.M.	sets	8 49 P.M.
"	11th	"	5 13 A.M.	"	2 16 A.M.	"	8 42 P.M.	"	8 16 P.M.
"	21st	sets	6 32 P.M.	"	1 58 A.M.	"	8 14 P.M.	"	7 43 P.M.
MAY	1st	sets	6 56 P.M.	rises	1 39 A.M.	sets	7 47 P.M.	sets	7 10 P.M.
"	11th	"	7 22 P.M.	"	1 18 A.M.	"	7 20 P.M.	rises	4 34 A.M.
"	21st	"	7 46 P.M.	"	0 57 A.M.	rises	4 19 A.M.	"	3 58 A.M.
JUNE	1st	sets	8 10 P.M.	rises	0 33 A.M.	rises	3 44 A.M.	rises	3 19 A.M.
"	11th	"	8 27 P.M.	"	0 09 A.M.	"	3 12 A.M.	"	2 43 A.M.
"	21st	"	8 38 P.M.	"	11 43 P.M.	"	2 41 A.M.	"	2 07 A.M.
JULY	1st	sets	8 42 P.M.	rises	11 18 P.M.	rises	2 09 A.M.	rises	1 31 A.M.
"	11th	"	8 40 P.M.	"	10 52 P.M.	"	1 37 A.M.	"	0 55 A.M.
"	21st	"	8 33 P.M.	"	10 26 P.M.	"	1 05 A.M.	"	0 19 A.M.
AUGUST	1st	sets	8 22 P.M.	rises	9 55 P.M.	rises	0 30 A.M.	rises	11 34 P.M.
"	11th	"	8 09 P.M.	"	9 26 P.M.	"	11 53 P.M.	"	10 57 P.M.
"	21st	"	7 54 P.M.	"	8 53 P.M.	"	11 20 P.M.	"	10 19 P.M.
SEPTEMBER	1st	sets	7 38 P.M.	rises	8 14 P.M.	rises	10 42 P.M.	rises	9 37 P.M.
"	11th	"	7 24 P.M.	"	7 34 P.M.	"	10 07 P.M.	"	8 58 P.M.
"	21st	"	7 11 P.M.	"	6 50 P.M.	"	9 30 P.M.	"	8 19 P.M.
OCTOBER	1st	sets	7 00 P.M.	rises	6 03 P.M.	rises	8 53 P.M.	rises	7 39 P.M.
"	11th	"	6 54 P.M.	sets	5 47 A.M.	"	8 14 P.M.	"	6 58 P.M.
"	21st	"	6 52 P.M.	"	4 54 A.M.	"	7 34 P.M.	"	6 17 P.M.
NOVEMBER	1st	sets	6 56 P.M.	sets	4 02 A.M.	rises	6 48 P.M.	rises	5 31 P.M.
"	11th	"	7 04 P.M.	"	3 22 A.M.	"	6 05 P.M.	rises	4 50 P.M.
"	21st	"	7 16 P.M.	"	2 48 A.M.	"	5 21 P.M.	sets	6 23 A.M.
DECEMBER	1st	sets	7 28 P.M.	sets	2 19 A.M.	rises	4 37 P.M.	sets	5 40 A.M.
"	11th	"	7 37 P.M.	"	1 55 A.M.	sets	6 55 A.M.	"	4 57 A.M.
"	21st	"	7 41 P.M.	"	1 35 A.M.	"	6 10 A.M.	"	4 14 A.M.
"	31st	"	7 35 P.M.	"	1 18 A.M.	"	5 24 A.M.	"	3 32 A.M.

### TIDE CORRECTIONS.

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

	Time Difference h. m.	Height Difference Feet		Time Difference h. m.	Height Difference Feet
Augusta, Me. . . . .	+3 55	*0.4	Newburyport, Mass. . . . .	+0 40	-1.6
Bangor, Me. . . . .	-0 05	+3.7	New Haven, Conn. . . . .	+0 05	-3.1
Bar Harbor, Me. . . . .	-0 25	+1.1	New London, Conn. . . . .	-1 40	*0.3
Bath, Me. . . . .	+1 00	-3.0	Newport, R. I. . . . .	-3 50	*0.4
Belfast, Me. . . . .	-0 15	+0.3	New York, Governors I. . . . .	-2 55	*0.5
Block I. Harbor, R. I. . . . .	-3 45	*0.3	Plymouth, Mass. . . . .	0 00	+0.2
Boothbay Harbor, Me. . . . .	-0 20	-0.6	Point Judith, R. I. . . . .	-3 40	*0.3
Bridgeport, Conn. . . . .	+0 10	-2.6	Portland, Me. . . . .	-0 10	-0.5
Bristol, R. I. . . . .	-3 40	*0.4	Port Clyde, Me. . . . .	-0 25	-0.1
Camden, Me. . . . .	-0 20	+0.2	Portsmouth, N. H. . . . .	+0 10	-1.6
Chatham Light, Mass. . . . .	+0 25	-2.7	Providence, R. I. . . . .	-3 30	*0.5
Cohasset, Mass. . . . .	-0 05	-0.4	Provincetown, Mass. . . . .	0 00	-0.2
Eastport, Me. . . . .	-0 20	+8.8	Rockland, Me. . . . .	-0 25	+0.3
Edgartown, Mass. . . . .	+0 30	*0.2	Salem, Mass. . . . .	-0 05	-0.4
Fall River, Mass. . . . .	-3 35	*0.5	Sandwich, Mass. . . . .	+0 05	0.0
Gloucester, Mass. . . . .	-0 05	-0.7	Stamford, Conn. . . . .	+0 10	-2.1
Greenport, L. I. . . . .	-0 50	*0.3	Stonington, Conn. . . . .	-2 10	*0.3
Hartford, Conn. . . . .	+4 10	*0.1	Vineyard Haven, Mass. . . . .	+0 10	*0.2
Hyannisport, Mass. . . . .	+0 45	*0.4	West Falmouth, Mass. . . . .	-3 25	*0.4
Nantucket, Mass. . . . .	+0 55	*0.3	Woods Hole, Fish Com. . . . .		
Narragansett Pier, R. I. . . . .	-3 50	*0.4	Whf. . . . .	-2 30	*0.2
New Bedford, Mass. . . . .	-3 35	*0.4			



1941]

## JANUARY, FIRST MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	23s.	00	7	22 21	13	21 27	19	20 19	25
2	22	54	8	22 13	14	21 16	20	20 06	26	18 41
3	22	49	9	22 05	15	21 06	21	19 53	27	18 26
4	22	42	10	21 56	16	20 55	22	19 39	28	18 10
5	22	36	11	21 47	17	20 43	23	19 25	29	17 54
6	22	29	12	21 37	18	20 31	24	19 10	30	17 37

- ☽ First Quarter, 5th day, 8h.40 m., morning, E.  
 ○ Full Moon, 13th day, 6h. 4m., morning, W.  
 ☾ Last Quarter, 20th day, 5h. 1m., morning, E.  
 ● New Moon, 27th day, 6h. 3m., morning, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.		Day's Incr.		Sun. m.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston.		☽'s Place	☽ Sets.		☽ Souths.	
			Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			Morn. h. m.	Even. h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	1	W.	7 14	4 22	9 8	0 3	12 4	1 1/2	1 3/4	Aqr	8 43	3 03					
2	2	Th.	7 14	4 23	9 9	0 4	12 5	2 1/4	2 1/2	Psc	9 44	3 48					
3	3	Fr.	7 14	4 24	9 10	0 5	11 6	3	3 1/4	Psc	10 41	4 32					
4	4	Sa.	7 14	4 25	9 11	0 6	11 7	3 3/4	4	Ari	11 38	5 15					
5	5	S.	7 14	4 26	9 12	0 7	10 8	4 1/2	5	Ari	morn	5 57					
6	6	M.	7 14	4 27	9 13	0 8	10 9	5 1/2	5 3/4	Ari	0 35	6 40					
7	7	Tu.	7 14	4 28	9 14	0 9	9 10	6 1/4	6 3/4	Tau	1 32	7 25					
8	8	W.	7 13	4 29	9 16	0 11	9 11	7	7 1/2	Tau	2 29	8 11					
9	9	Th.	7 13	4 30	9 17	0 12	9 12	8	8 1/2	G'm	3 25	9 00					
10	10	Fr.	7 13	4 31	9 18	0 13	8 13	8 3/4	9 1/4	G'm	4 22	9 50					
11	11	Sa.	7 13	4 32	9 19	0 14	8 14	9 1/2	10	G'm	5 16	10 42					
12	12	S.	7 12	4 33	9 21	0 16	7 15	10 1/4	10 3/4	Cnc	6 07	11 36					
13	13	M.	7 12	4 34	9 22	0 17	7	11	11 1/2	Cnc	rises	morn					
14	14	Tu.	7 12	4 36	9 24	0 19	7 17	11 3/4	—	Leo	6 20	0 29					
15	15	W.	7 11	4 37	9 26	0 21	6 18	0 1/4	0 1/2	Leo	7 28	1 23					
16	16	Th.	7 11	4 38	9 27	0 22	6 19	1	1 1/4	Vir	8 36	2 15					
17	17	Fr.	7 10	4 39	9 29	0 24	6 20	1 3/4	2	Vir	9 45	3 07					
18	18	Sa.	7 9	4 40	9 31	0 26	5 21	2 1/2	2 3/4	Lib	10 54	3 59					
19	19	S.	7 9	4 42	9 33	0 28	5 22	3 1/2	3 3/4	Lib	morn	4 50					
20	20	M.	7 8	4 43	9 35	0 30	5 23	4 1/4	4 3/4	Scor	0 03	5 43					
21	21	Tu.	7 8	4 44	9 36	0 31	4 24	5 1/4	5 3/4	Scor	1 12	6 37					
22	22	W.	7 7	4 45	9 38	0 33	4 25	6 1/4	7	Sgr	2 19	7 32					
23	23	Th.	7 6	4 47	9 41	0 36	4 26	7 1/4	8	Sgr	3 24	8 28					
24	24	Fr.	7 5	4 48	9 43	0 38	4 27	8 1/4	9	Sgr	4 24	9 24					
25	25	Sa.	7 5	4 49	9 44	0 39	3 28	9 1/4	9 3/4	Cap	5 18	10 19					
26	26	S.	7 4	4 50	9 46	0 41	3 29	10 1/4	10 3/4	Cap	6 07	11 13					
27	27	M.	7 3	4 52	9 49	0 44	3	11	11 1/2	Aqr	sets	0 05					
28	28	Tu.	7 2	4 53	9 51	0 46	3 1	11 3/4	—	Aqr	6 28	0 54					
29	29	W.	7 1	4 54	9 53	0 48	3 2	0 1/4	0 1/2	Psc	7 29	1 41					
30	30	Th.	7 0	4 55	9 55	0 50	2 3	1	1 1/4	Psc	8 28	2 26					
31	31	Fr.	6 59	4 57	9 58	0 53	2 4	1 3/4	2	Ari	9 26	3 09					



On glittering gems and diadems,  
And icy crystals, bright and clear,  
The sunlight gleams in silver streams,  
To welcome in the glad New Year.

OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK, 1870

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.	
1	W.	Circumcision. Tides { <sup>9.4</sup> / <sub>10.1</sub>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NEW VISTAS</b></p> <p>In 1889, I went with my mother to call on Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; it was his eightieth birthday; she was ten years younger. The Doctor received us in his study, a wide, sunny room, full of books and globes and great atlases laid open on stands. He kissed my mother, which touched her deeply; I had a cordial handshake and greeting, but was not really in the picture. The two were together with their time and their memories.</p> <p>"Ah, Mrs. Howe," said the old Autocrat, "at seventy you have much to learn. I, at eighty, find new vistas opening around me in every direction."</p> <p>Ten years later, when my mother was smothered in the roses of her own eightieth birthday, I reminded her of this.</p> <p>"It is perfectly true!" she said.</p> <p>Now I, well on in my eighties, echo the words heartily, grateful to the good poet and friend who gave me this message of cheer.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—Laura E. Richards</p>	
2	Th.	Ann Bloomer introduced the bloomer, 1849 Tides { <sup>9.1</sup> / <sub>9.5</sub>		
3	Fr.	⊕ in Perihelion. ☾ on Eq Tides { <sup>8.9</sup> / <sub>9.0</sub>		
4	Sa.	First cannon made in America, 1775 Tides { <sup>8.7</sup> / <sub>8.5</sub>		
5	E	Great floods, N. E., N. Y., Pa., 1886 Tides { <sup>8.5</sup> / <sub>8.1</sub>		
6	M.	Epiphany. ☾ in Apo. Tides { <sup>8.5</sup> / <sub>7.9</sub>		
7	Tu.	♃ ♄. ♃ ♃. Tides { <sup>8.5</sup> / <sub>7.8</sub>		
8	W.	♃ ♃ ♃. Tides { <sup>8.7</sup> / <sub>7.8</sub>		Falling
9	Th.	1st shot fired Civil War, 1860 Tides { <sup>8.9</sup> / <sub>8.0</sub>		weather.
10	Fr.	♃ Stat. in R.A. Tides { <sup>9.2</sup> / <sub>8.2</sub>		
11	Sa.	♃ ♃ ☉ Sup. ☾ runs high. Tides { <sup>9.6</sup> / <sub>8.5</sub>		
12	E	1st S. af. Epi. { <sup>10.0</sup> / <sub>8.8</sub> Light snow,		
13	M.	Cong. legislat. "a star for every state" in flag, 1794 { <sup>10.3</sup> / <sub>9.1</sub> then		
14	Tu.	Conn. State Grange session thru 16th Tides { <sup>10.5</sup> / <sub>—</sub> colder.		
15	W.	Edward Everett died, 1865 Tides { <sup>9.4</sup> / <sub>10.7</sub>		
16	Th.	18th amendment enacted, 1920. { <sup>9.7</sup> / <sub>10.6</sub> Warm		
17	Fr.	♃ ♃ ♃. Tides { <sup>9.9</sup> / <sub>10.4</sub> spell		
18	Sa.	☾ on Eq. Tides { <sup>10.0</sup> / <sub>10.0</sub> due now.		
19	E	2d S. a. Ep. ♃ Gr. Hel. ☾ in Lat. S. ☾ in Peri. { <sup>10.0</sup> / <sub>9.7</sub>		
20	M.	Nathan Read, Hollowell, Maine, died, 1849 — 1st man to apply for patent before patent law was enacted. { <sup>10.0</sup> / <sub>9.8</sub>		
21	Tu.	Cutter 1st president of N. H., 1680 (21st). Tides { <sup>10.0</sup> / <sub>8.3</sub> Expect		
22	W.	♃ ♃ ♃. Tides { <sup>10.1</sup> / <sub>8.8</sub> now the		
23	Th.	☾ runs low Tides { <sup>10.3</sup> / <sub>8.9</sub> very coldest		
24	Fr.	Conversion of St. Paul. ♀ in ☉. ♃ ♃ ♃.		
25	Sa.	3rd S. a. Epi. { <sup>10.5</sup> / <sub>9.3</sub> [25 <sup>th</sup> { <sup>10.4</sup> / <sub>9.1</sub>		
26	E	☐ ♃ ☉. Tides { <sup>10.5</sup> / <sub>9.4</sub> weather of		
27	M.	☐ ♃ ☉. ♃ ♃ ♃. Tides { <sup>10.4</sup> / <sub>—</sub> all		
28	Tu.	Timothy Pickering died, 1829. Tides { <sup>9.4</sup> / <sub>10.1</sub> the		
29	W.	♃ Stat. in R.A. { <sup>9.3</sup> / <sub>9.8</sub> year.		
30	Th.	☾ on Equator. Tides { <sup>9.2</sup> / <sub>9.4</sub>		
31	Fr.			



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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	17	s. 04	7	15 16	13	13 19	19	11 14	25
2	16	46	8	14 57	14	12 59	20	10 53	26	8 41
3	16	29	9	14 38	15	12 38	21	10 31	27	8 18
4	16	11	10	14 19	16	12 17	22	10 09	28	7 55
5	15	53	11	13 59	17	11 57	23	9 47		
6	15	35	12	13 39	18	11 35	24	9 26		

☽ First Quarter, 4th day, 6h. 42 m., morning, E.

☉ Full Moon, 11th day, 7h. 26m., evening, E.

☾ Last Quarter, 18th day, 1h. 7m., evening, W.

● New Moon, 25th day, 10h. 2m., evening, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.	Day's Incr.	Sun m. Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston.		☽'s Place	☽ Sets.	☽ Souths.
			Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.					Morn. h.	Even. h.			
32	1	Sa.	6 58	4 58	10 0	0 55	2 5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ari	10 23	3 52	
33	2	S.	6 57	4 59	10 2	0 57	2 6	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ari	11 20	4 35	
34	3	M.	6 56	5 1	10 5	1 0	2 7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	morn	5 19	
35	4	Tu.	6 55	5 2	10 7	1 2	2 8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	Tau	0 17	6 04	
36	5	W.	6 54	5 3	10 9	1 4	2 9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Tau	1 13	6 50	
37	6	Th.	6 53	5 5	10 12	1 7	2 10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	G'm	2 09	7 39	
38	7	Fr.	6 52	5 6	10 14	1 9	1 11	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	3 03	8 30	
39	8	Sa.	6 50	5 7	10 17	1 12	1 12	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cnc	3 55	9 22	
40	9	S.	6 49	5 9	10 20	1 15	1 13	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	4 44	10 16	
41	10	M.	6 48	5 10	10 22	1 17	1 14	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	5 30	11 10	
42	11	Tu.	6 47	5 11	10 24	1 19	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	Leo	rises	morn	
43	12	W.	6 45	5 12	10 27	1 22	1 16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vir	6 19	0 04	
44	13	Th.	6 44	5 14	10 30	1 25	1 17	—	0	Vir	7 30	0 58	
45	14	Fr.	6 43	5 15	10 32	1 27	1 18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	8 41	1 52	
46	15	Sa.	6 41	5 16	10 35	1 30	2 19	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	9 53	2 45	
47	16	S.	6 40	5 18	10 38	1 33	2 20	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scor	11 03	3 39	
48	17	M.	6 38	5 19	10 41	1 36	2 21	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scor	morn	4 33	
49	18	Tu.	6 37	5 20	10 43	1 38	2 22	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scor	0 11	5 28	
50	19	W.	6 36	5 21	10 45	1 40	2 23	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	1 16	6 23	
51	20	Th.	6 34	5 22	10 48	1 43	2 24	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sgr	2 17	7 19	
52	21	Fr.	6 33	5 24	10 51	1 46	2 25	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cap	3 13	8 14	
53	22	Sa.	6 31	5 25	10 54	1 49	2 26	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cap	4 02	9 07	
54	23	S.	6 30	5 26	10 56	1 51	2 27	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	4 46	9 58	
55	24	M.	6 28	5 28	11 0	1 55	2 28	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	5 24	10 48	
56	25	Tu.	6 27	5 29	11 2	1 57	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	sets	11 35	
57	26	W.	6 25	5 30	11 5	2 0	3 1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Psc	6 17	0 20	
58	27	Th.	6 23	5 31	11 8	2 3	3 2	—	0	Psc	7 15	1 04	
59	28	Fr.	6 22	5 33	11 11	2 6	3 3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ari	8 12	1 47	



Now Winter's hand, on sea and land,  
Has spread a mantle cold and white;  
But Love defies e'en stormy skies,  
And Hope still makes the future bright.

OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK, 1870

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	Ground Hog Day tomorrow. Tides {9.0 19.0	Storm at
2	E	4th S. a. Ep. Purif. of Vir. Mary in Apo. {8.8 8.5	
3	M.	♂ in ♃. ♄ ♃ ♄. ♃ ♄ ♄. {8.6 8.1	
4	Tu.	Six more weeks of winter. ♄ ♂ ♄. {8.5 7.8	hand,
5	W.	Roger Williams arrived in Boston, 1631. {8.4 7.6	either
6	Th.	Dewey dest. Spanish fleet, 1898. {8.5 7.6	rain or
7	Fr.	♀ in ♄. ♄ runs high. Tides {8.8 7.3	snow.
8	Sa.	Harness races Lyndonville, Vt., every Saturday this month. {9.1 8.2	
9	E	Septuagesima S. {9.6 8.6	Now
10	M.	♄ Gr. elong. E. {10.1 9.1	harvest
11	Tu.	☐ ♂ ☉. Tides {10.5 9.7	your
12	W.	Lincoln's Birthday. ♄ in Perih. {10.8 10.1	ice.
13	Th.	Ethan Allen died, 1789. Tides {11.0	Changeable
14	Fr.	St. Valentine ♂ ♄ ♄. ♄ in Peri. ♄ on Eq. {10.5 11.0	
15	Sa.	San Francisco quake, 1856. R. Foote born, 1901. {10.6 10.7	and
16	E	Serag. S. ♄ Stat. in R.A. {10.7 10.8	unsettled.
17	M.	Bath, Maine, incorporated, 1781. Tides {10.5 9.8	
18	Tu.	The planet "Pluto" discovered, 1930. Tides {10.3 9.2	Snow
19	W.	Thomas Edison patented phonograph, 1878. Tides {10.0 8.8	or
20	Th.	♄ ♃ ♄. ♄ ♄ ♄. ♄ runs low. {9.8 8.6	
21	Fr.	Pope Benedict XIII died, 1730. {9.7 8.6	rain many
22	Sa.	Washington's birthd. ♄ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. {9.8 8.8	places,
23	E	Quinquagesima Sun. {9.9 9.0	then
24	M.	St. Matthias ♂ ♄ ♄. {10.0 9.2	freezing.
25	Tu.	♄ ♄ ♄. Tides {10.0 9.4	
26	W.	Ash Wed. ♂ ♄ ☉ Inferior. {10.0 9.4	
27	Th.	☉ on Equator. Tides {— 9.8	
28	Fr.	Senate voided election A. A. Gallatin, 1794. Tides {9.4 9.6	

Country dances are just mere names now, along with the old time tin peddler, red flannel ankle-lengths and dried apples in the attic. However, in a few isolated "islands", dotted over the country, the dances have been actually fanned back into life. And in the remoter hill-billy sections the dances are probably still being done to the tune of a sawing fiddle or two for want of anything more available. In still other places is found a merging of town and country, young and old, modern and antique — examples of true democracy. For over the thresholds of these town halls you are always the equal of you. For instance, old Mrs. Velvet Bustle of New York City and Palm Beach trips lightly with Ben Bumpkin and loves it. Old man Hayseed never fails to date with Deborah Deb from the city in a lithesome Basket Quadrille. Of course, when imported people first began to sprinkle the sets with their untutored selves, there was resentment. But as old timers realized that the jigs were changing to fall in with more speedy times, they opened up their attitudes and thankfully realized the country dance was being carried along by coming generations . . . and not being hurled to an undeserving grave.

—Beth Tolman and Ralph Page

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## MARCH, THIRD MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	7s.	33	7	5 14	13	2 53	19	0 31	25
2	7	10	8	4 51	14	2 29	20	0s. 07	26	2 15
3	6	47	9	4 27	15	2 06	21	0N. 17	27	2 38
4	6	24	10	4 04	16	1 42	22	0 40	28	3 02
5	6	01	11	3 40	17	1 18	23	1 04	29	3 25
6	5	37	12	3 17	18	0 55	24	1 27	30	3 48

☾ First Quarter, 6th day, 2h. 43m., morning, W.

○ Full Moon, 13th day, 6h. 47m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 19th day, 9h. 51m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 27th day, 3h. 14m., evening, 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.		D's Place	☾		☾ Souths.
			Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			Morn. h.	Even. h.		Sets. h. m.	h. m.	
60	1	Sa.	6 20	5 34	11 14	2 9	3 4	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ari	9 09	2 30				
61	2	S_	6 19	5 35	11 16	2 11	3 5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	Tau	10 06	3 14				
62	3	M.	6 17	5 36	11 19	2 14	4 6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tau	11 02	3 58				
63	4	Tu.	6 15	5 37	11 22	2 17	4 7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	11 57	4 43				
64	5	W.	6 14	5 39	11 25	2 20	4 8	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm morn	5 30					
65	6	Th.	6 12	5 40	11 28	2 23	4 9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	G'm	0 52	6 19				
66	7	Fr.	6 10	5 41	11 31	2 26	5 10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	1 43	7 10				
67	8	Sa.	6 9	5 42	11 33	2 28	5 11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	2 33	8 02				
68	9	S_	6 7	5 43	11 36	2 31	5 12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Cnc	3 20	8 55				
69	10	M.	6 6	5 45	11 39	2 34	5 13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	Leo	4 02	9 48				
70	11	Tu.	6 4	5 46	11 42	2 37	6 14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	4 43	10 42				
71	12	W.	6 2	5 47	11 45	2 40	6 15	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	5 21	11 37				
72	13	Th.	6 0	5 48	11 48	2 43	6 16	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	rises	morn				
73	14	Fr.	5 58	5 49	11 51	2 46	6 17	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Lib	7 33	0 32				
74	15	Sa.	5 57	5 50	11 53	2 48	7 18	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	8 46	1 27				
75	16	S_	5 55	5 51	11 56	2 51	7 19	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sco	9 58	2 23				
76	17	M.	5 54	5 53	11 59	2 54	7 20	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sco	11 07	3 20				
77	18	Tu.	5 52	5 54	12 2	2 57	8 21	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	morn	4 17				
78	19	W.	5 50	5 55	12 5	3 0	8 22	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	0 11	5 14				
79	20	Th.	5 48	5 56	12 8	3 3	8 23	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	1 09	6 10				
80	21	Fr.	5 46	5 57	12 11	3 6	9 24	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	2 00	7 04				
81	22	Sa.	5 45	5 58	12 13	3 8	9 25	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	2 45	7 56				
82	23	S_	5 43	6 0	12 17	3 12	9 26	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	3 25	8 45				
83	24	M.	5 41	6 1	12 20	3 15	9 27	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	4 00	9 32				
84	25	Tu.	5 39	6 2	12 23	3 18	10 28	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Psc	4 32	10 17				
85	26	W.	5 38	6 3	12 25	3 20	10 29	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Psc	5 02	11 01				
86	27	Th.	5 36	6 4	12 28	3 23	10 30	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	sets	11 44				
87	28	Fr.	5 34	6 5	12 31	3 26	10 31	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	Ari	7 02	0 27				
88	29	Sa.	5 33	6 6	12 33	3 28	11 2	—	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	7 58	1 10				
89	30	S_	5 31	6 7	12 36	3 31	11 3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Tau	8 55	1 54				
90	31	M.	5 29	6 9	12 40	3 35	12 4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	9 50	2 39				



MARCH hath 31 days.

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Surly and hoarse, with blustering force,  
 Winter yet strives to hold his sway;  
 Yet all in vain, for soon again  
 His angry storms will pass away.

OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK, 1870

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	St. David. ♀ in Aphe. $\begin{cases} 9.4 \\ 9.3 \end{cases}$ <i>Liabile</i>	<p><b>OLD WROUGHT IRON</b></p> <p>If you have any old buildings or cellar holes on your place, now is a good time, with the days growing longer, to look for hand-wrought iron. Nails and spikes in good shape bring from two cents to fifty. Folks fixing up old houses are wild for them. They pay well for spear point hinges, pot hooks and every other kind of hook, almost. Latches are best liked of anything. Be sure to get all of a latch from both sides of the door and the hook on the door frame, too. <b>Parts</b> of latches bring a little, but not much.</p> <p>If you find stuff you don't know about or pieces from farm tools or wagons, keep it. Somebody may want it for something different than what it was made for. Put it all in a big box and let folks choose what they want to buy. A little extra money comes in handy.</p> <p>I know a woman who uses an old trace hook from a wagon 'tree to hang things on in her sitting room. My wife is crazy about an ox's shoe I picked up in the far garden where great-grandfather ploughed with oxen. You can't ever tell about these women.</p> <p>—Asa C. Jerome</p>
2	E	1st S. in Lent. ☾ in Apo. $\begin{cases} 9.2 \\ 8.9 \end{cases}$	
3	M.	♁ ♀ ☾. ♁ ♀ ☾. ♁ ♀ ♀. $\begin{cases} 9.0 \\ 8.6 \end{cases}$ <i>to be</i>	
4	Tu.	Inauguration Day. ♁ ☾ ☾. $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 8.2 \end{cases}$ <i>windy</i>	
5	W.	International Ice Patrol starts out about now. $\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 7.9 \end{cases}$ <i>and cold.</i>	
6	Th.	Artemus Ward (Charles Brown) died, 1867. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 7.7 \end{cases}$	
7	Fr.	Ides begin . . . ☾ runs high. beware! $\begin{cases} 8.6 \\ 7.8 \end{cases}$	
8	Sa.	Maple sap will start to run. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 8.0 \end{cases}$ <i>Signs</i>	
9	E	2nd Su. in Lent Tides $\begin{cases} 9.1 \\ 8.5 \end{cases}$ <i>of</i>	
10	M.	♀ Stat. in R. A. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.6 \\ 9.1 \end{cases}$ <i>snow</i>	
11	Tu.	The great blizzard of 1888. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.2 \\ 9.7 \end{cases}$ <i>or</i>	
12	W.	☾ Partial Eclipse. ♁ ♀ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.7 \\ 10.4 \end{cases}$ <i>rain.</i>	
13	Th.	☾ in Perigee. $\begin{cases} 11.3 \\ 10.9 \end{cases}$ <i>Disagreeable</i>	
14	Fr.	Hoop skirts all the rage, 1730 —Income taxes payable, 1941. Tides $\begin{cases} 11.3 \\ 11.2 \end{cases}$	
15	Sa.	3rd S. in Lent $\begin{cases} 11.4 \\ 10.9 \end{cases}$ <i>traveling.</i>	
16	E	St. Patrick. ♁ ♀ ☾. ♀ in ♁. $\begin{cases} 11.3 \\ 10.9 \end{cases}$	
17	M.	Swallows will arrive at San Juan Capistrano, Cal., tomorrow. $\begin{cases} 10.9 \\ 9.8 \end{cases}$	
18	Tu.	☾ Runs low. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.4 \\ 9.2 \end{cases}$ <i>More</i>	
19	W.	☾ en-☾ Spring terts begins. $\begin{cases} 10.0 \\ 8.8 \end{cases}$ <i>comfortable</i>	
20	Th.	St. Benedict. ♁ ♀ ☾. $\begin{cases} 9.6 \\ 8.6 \end{cases}$ <i>indoors</i>	
21	Fr.	YMHA Org. 1874 at home Dr. Simeon Leo. $\begin{cases} 9.4 \\ 8.6 \end{cases}$ <i>than out.</i>	
22	Sa.	4th S. in Lent. ♀ Gr. Hel. $\begin{cases} 9.4 \\ 8.8 \end{cases}$	
23	E	Bad floods, Manchester, N.H., 1826. $\begin{cases} 9.4 \\ 9.1 \end{cases}$ <i>Warmer now</i>	
24	M.	Annunc. or Lady Day. ♁ ♀ ☾. ♀ Gr. along. W. $\begin{cases} 9.4 \\ 8.6 \end{cases}$	
25	Tu.	1st Lodge Odd Fellows org. in Boston, 1820. $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 9.5 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 9.3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 9.6 \\ 9.3 \end{cases}$	
26	W.	☾ Annular Eclipse. invis. in N. E. ♁ ♀ ☾. ☾ on Eq. $\begin{cases} 9.6 \\ 9.6 \end{cases}$	
27	Th.	♀ in Aphelion. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 9.6 \end{cases}$ <i>and a few nice</i>	
28	Fr.	Swedenborg died, 1772. $\begin{cases} 9.4 \\ 9.4 \end{cases}$ <i>sunny days.</i>	
29	Sa.	5th S. in Lent ♁ ♀ ☾. ♁ ♀ ☾. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 8.9 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 9.6 \\ 9.2 \end{cases}$	
30	E	♁ ☾ ☾. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 8.9 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 9.6 \\ 9.2 \end{cases}$	
31	M.	♁ ☾ ☾. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 8.9 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 9.6 \\ 9.2 \end{cases}$	

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APRIL, FOURTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.	
	d.	m.	d.	m.	d.	m.	d.	m.	d.	m.	d.	m.
	1	4N.35	7	6 52	13	9 05	19	11 12	25	13 13		
	2	4 58	8	7 14	14	9 26	20	11 33	26	13 32		
	3	5 21	9	7 37	15	9 48	21	11 53	27	13 52		
	4	5 44	10	7 59	16	10 09	22	12 13	28	14 11		
	5	6 07	11	8 21	17	10 30	23	12 34	29	14 29		
	6	6 29	12	8 43	18	10 51	24	12 54	30	14 48		

- ☽ First Quarter, 4th day, 7h. 12m., evening, W.
- ☉ Full Moon, 11th day, 4h. 15m., evening, E.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 18th day, 8h. 3m., morning, W.
- New Moon, 26th day, 8h. 23m., morning, 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.		☽'s Place.	☽ Sets.		☽ Souths.	
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	m.	m.	Morn.	Even.		h.	m.	h.	m.
91	1	Tu.	5 28	6 10	12 42	3 37	12	5	1 3/4	2 1/4	3	G'm	10 45	3 25					
92	2	W.	5 26	6 11	12 45	3 40	12	6	2 1/2	3	3	G'm	11 36	4 13					
93	3	Th.	5 24	6 12	12 48	3 43	12	7	3 1/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	G'm	morn	5 02					
94	4	Fr.	5 22	6 13	12 51	3 46	13	8	4	4 1/4	4	Cnc	0 26	5 52					
95	5	Sa.	5 20	6 14	12 54	3 49	13	9	5	5 3/4	5	Cnc	1 12	6 43					
96	6	S.	5 19	6 15	12 56	3 51	13	10	6	6 1/2	6	Leo	1 55	7 35					
97	7	M.	5 17	6 16	12 59	3 54	14	11	7	7 1/2	7	Leo	2 36	8 27					
98	8	Tu.	5 15	6 17	13 2	3 57	14	12	7 3/4	8 1/2	8	Vir	3 14	9 20					
99	9	W.	5 14	6 19	13 5	4 0	14	13	8 3/4	9 1/4	9	Vir	3 51	10 14					
100	10	Th.	5 12	6 20	13 8	4 3	14	14	9 3/4	10	10	Lib	4 28	11 09					
101	11	Fr.	5 10	6 21	13 11	4 6	15	15	10 1/2	11	11	Lib	rises	morn					
102	12	Sa.	5 9	6 22	13 13	4 8	15	16	11 1/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	Scor	7 35	0 06					
103	13	S.	5 7	6 23	13 16	4 11	15	17	—	0 1/4	0 1/4	Scor	8 48	1 04					
104	14	M.	5 5	6 24	13 19	4 14	15	18	0 1/2	1	1	Sgr	9 57	2 03					
105	15	Tu.	5 4	6 26	13 22	4 17	16	19	1 1/2	2	2	Sgr	11 00	3 03					
106	16	W.	5 2	6 27	13 25	4 20	16	20	2 1/4	3	3	Cap	11 56	4 01					
107	17	Th.	5 1	6 28	13 27	4 22	16	21	3 1/4	4	4	Cap	morn	4 58					
108	18	Fr.	4 59	6 29	13 30	4 25	16	22	4 1/4	5	5	Aqr	0 45	5 52					
109	19	Sa.	4 57	6 30	13 33	4 28	17	23	5 1/4	6	6	Aqr	1 26	6 42					
110	20	S.	4 56	6 31	13 35	4 30	17	24	6 1/2	7	7	Aqr	2 03	7 30					
111	21	M.	4 54	6 32	13 38	4 33	17	25	7 1/2	8	8	Psc	2 35	8 16					
112	22	Tu.	4 53	6 33	13 40	4 35	17	26	8 1/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	Psc	3 06	9 00					
113	23	W.	4 51	6 34	13 43	4 38	17	27	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/2	Ari	3 34	9 43					
114	24	Th.	4 50	6 36	13 46	4 41	18	28	10	10 1/4	10 1/4	Ari	4 03	10 26					
115	25	Fr.	4 48	6 37	13 49	4 44	18	29	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 3/4	Ari	4 32	11 09					
116	26	Sa.	4 47	6 38	13 51	4 46	18	●	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	Tau	sets	11 52					
117	27	S.	4 45	6 39	13 54	4 49	18	1	11 3/4	—	—	Tau	7 45	0 37					
118	28	M.	4 44	6 40	13 56	4 51	18	2	0	0 1/2	0 1/2	G'm	8 40	1 23					
119	29	Tu.	4 43	6 41	13 58	4 53	18	3	0 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	G'm	9 32	2 10					
120	30	W.	4 41	6 42	14 1	4 56	19	4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	G'm	10 23	2 58					



APRIL hath 30 days.

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No more the gloom o'er Winter's tomb  
Is darkened by oppressing fears;  
The sun beams high on changing sky,  
And Nature smiles amid her tears.

OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK, 1870

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, Etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	All Fools Day, Tides { <sup>9.8</sup> / <sub>8.6</sub> River	<b>POINTS ABOUT CLAMS</b> Clams grown in cold waters are generally of better and fresher flavor than those from warmer places. Clams taken in the spring and fall have more meat and better flavor than those dug in the summer. If a given area is dug over twice a year regularly and all clams removed that are over the two inch limit (the legal size in some states, including Maine) the area should produce indefinitely. A year old clam is usually just over the legal limit. The shells of clams are light or dark according to whether they grow in sand or mud. This does not noticeably effect the flavor. Clams taste better eaten as soon as possible after digging. To keep them for a short time set in a cool, dark place in a box—as they must breathe. Never risk eating any that smell. The difference between male and female clams is visible only under the microscope. Pulverized clam shells make excellent grit for hens. Used to surface driveways, crushed clam shells are good looking and weed resistant. Shell heaps found all along the New England coast show from their depth and condition that clams were a large item of diet with the pre-historic Indians. Clams can be eaten raw or cooked in numerous ways. For information along these lines consult the "Yankee Cookbook." —John Decoven Berry
2	W.	Flour \$900 bbl., 1865, Election Day, R. I. Tides { <sup>9.1</sup> / <sub>8.8</sub> ice	
3	Th.	☾ runs high. Tides { <sup>8.9</sup> / <sub>8.1</sub> breaking.	
4	Fr.	Hat styles 1905 called for plumes. Tides { <sup>8.8</sup> / <sub>8.0</sub>	
5	Sa.	British museum orig., 1753. Tides { <sup>8.8</sup> / <sub>8.1</sub>	
6	E	Palm Sun. Tides { <sup>8.9</sup> / <sub>8.4</sub> Rain	
7	M.	Conn. State Teachers' Ass'n org. 1846. Tides { <sup>9.3</sup> / <sub>9.0</sub> and	
8	Tu.	Vermont denied adm. to Union, 1777. { <sup>9.7</sup> / <sub>9.7</sub> warmer.	
9	W.	1st free town supported library in U. S. at Peterboro, N. H., 1833. { <sup>10.2</sup> / <sub>10.4</sub>	
10	Th.	♄ ♃ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides { <sup>10.7</sup> / <sub>11.1</sub>	
11	Fr.	Good Friday. Tides { <sup>11.1</sup> / <sub>11.6</sub>	
12	Sa.	☾ in Perigee. Tides { <sup>11.2</sup> / <sub>11.9</sub> Last	
13	E	Easter Sunday. Tides { <sup>11.1</sup> / <sub>11.1</sub> frosts	
14	M.	1933 Lindbergh trophy collection turned over to Missouri Historical Society. Tides { <sup>11.9</sup> / <sub>10.8</sub> along	
15	Tu.	☾ runs low. Tides { <sup>11.1</sup> / <sub>9.8</sub> coast.	
16	W.	Fast Day, N. H. ☽ Gr. Hel. (or next Thursday) * Lat. S. Tides { <sup>10.5</sup> / <sub>9.8</sub>	
17	Th.	1892 Duryea gasoline buggy first in America. (19th) Tides { <sup>9.9</sup> / <sub>8.9</sub>	
18	Fr.	♄ ♀ ☉ Sup. ☽ ☾ ☾. Tides { <sup>9.5</sup> / <sub>8.8</sub>	
19	Sa.	1st S. af. Easter. { <sup>9.2</sup> / <sub>8.8</sub> Cooler	
20	E	Hogs ruled off streets. Chicago, 1843. Tides { <sup>9.0</sup> / <sub>8.9</sub> and	
21	M.	St. George. ☾ on Eq. Tides { <sup>9.1</sup> / <sub>9.1</sub> showers.	
22	Tu.	Maple sugar season over. Tides { <sup>9.2</sup> / <sub>9.6</sub> Fair	
23	W.	St. Mark. ☽ ♃ ☾. Tides { <sup>9.2</sup> / <sub>9.7</sub> weather.	
24	Th.	1st Court, Ct., 1636. ☽ ♀ ☾. ☾ in Apo. Tides { <sup>9.2</sup> / <sub>9.8</sub>	
25	Fr.	2nd Sun. a. E. ☽ ♃ ☾. ☽ ♃ ☾. Tides { <sup>9.8</sup> / <sub>9.0</sub> [27 <sup>th</sup> ☽ ☾ ☾. Tides { <sup>9.7</sup> / <sub>8.5</sub> Look for	
26	Sa.	D. S. T. begins in many places. R. I. ratified Constitution, 1790. Tides { <sup>9.8</sup> / <sub>9.0</sub> [27 <sup>th</sup> ☽ ☾ ☾. Tides { <sup>9.7</sup> / <sub>8.5</sub> Look for	
27	E	John Endicott, Gov. of Mass., 1629. ☾ runs high. Tides { <sup>9.6</sup> / <sub>18.7</sub> rain.	
28	M.		
29	Tu.		
30	W.		

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## MAY, FIFTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	15	N.06	7	16 50	13	18 24	19	19 47	25
2	15	24	8	17 06	14	18 39	20	20 00	26	21 08
3	15	42	9	17 23	15	18 53	21	20 12	27	21 18
4	15	59	10	17 38	16	19 07	22	20 24	28	21 28
5	16	17	11	17 54	17	19 21	23	20 36	29	21 38
6	16	34	12	18 09	18	19 34	24	20 47	30	21 47

☽ First Quarter, 4th day, 7h. 49 m., morning, E.

☾ Full Moon, 11th day, 0h. 15m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 17th day, 8h. 17m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 26th day, 0h. 18m., morning, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.		Day's Incr.	Sun m. Past.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place	☽ Sets.	☽ Souths.
			Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.				Morn. h. m.	Even. h. m.			
121	1	Th.	4 40	6 43	14 3	4 58	19	5	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	11 09	3 47	
122	2	Fr.	4 38	6 44	14 6	5 1	19	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	11 53	4 37	
123	3	Sa.	4 37	6 46	14 9	5 4	19	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	morn	5 27	
124	4	S.	4 36	6 47	14 11	5 6	19	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Leo	0 34	6 18	
125	5	M.	4 35	6 48	14 13	5 8	19	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Leo	1 11	7 08	
126	6	Tu.	4 33	6 49	14 16	5 11	19	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Vir	1 46	8 00	
127	7	W.	4 32	6 50	14 18	5 13	19	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Vir	2 22	8 53	
128	8	Th.	4 31	6 51	14 20	5 15	19	12	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	2 58	9 48	
129	9	Fr.	4 30	6 52	14 22	5 17	19	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	3 35	10 45	
130	10	Sa.	4 28	6 53	14 25	5 20	19	14	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scor	4 16	11 44	
131	11	S.	4 27	6 54	14 27	5 22	19	○	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Scor	rises	morn	
132	12	M.	4 26	6 55	14 29	5 24	20	16	0	—	Sgr	8 42	0 44	
133	13	Tu.	4 25	6 56	14 31	5 26	20	17	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sgr	9 44	1 45	
134	14	W.	4 24	6 57	14 33	5 28	20	18	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cap	10 38	2 45	
135	15	Th.	4 23	6 59	14 36	5 31	20	19	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cap	11 23	3 42	
136	16	Fr.	4 22	7 0	14 38	5 33	20	20	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	morn	4 36	
137	17	Sa.	4 21	7 1	14 40	5 35	19	21	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	0 03	5 26	
138	18	S.	4 20	7 2	14 42	5 37	19	22	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	0 38	6 13	
139	19	M.	4 19	7 3	14 44	5 39	19	23	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	1 09	6 58	
140	20	Tu.	4 18	7 4	14 46	5 41	19	24	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	1 39	7 42	
141	21	W.	4 17	7 4	14 47	5 42	19	25	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	2 08	8 25	
142	22	Th.	4 17	7 5	14 48	5 43	19	26	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	Ari	2 36	9 07	
143	23	Fr.	4 16	7 6	14 50	5 45	19	27	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tau	3 05	9 50	
144	24	Sa.	4 15	7 7	14 52	5 47	19	28	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	3 37	10 35	
145	25	S.	4 14	7 8	14 54	5 49	19	29	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	Tau	4 11	11 20	
146	26	M.	4 13	7 9	14 56	5 51	19	●	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	sets	0 07	
147	27	Tu.	4 13	7 10	14 57	5 52	19	1	—	0	G'm	8 20	0 55	
148	28	W.	4 12	7 11	14 59	5 54	19	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cnc	9 08	1 45	
149	29	Th.	4 12	7 12	15 0	5 55	19	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	9 53	2 34	
150	30	Fr.	4 11	7 12	15 1	5 56	18	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	10 34	3 24	
151	31	Sa.	4 11	7 13	15 2	5 57	18	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	Leo	11 12	4 14	





Hail, joyous hours of birds and flowers,  
 And emerald sheen of bush and tree!  
 The slumbering Spring is wakening,  
 And gladness smiles o'er land and sea.

OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK, 1870

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	St. Philip & St. James. Tides { <sup>9.5</sup> / <sub>8.5</sub>	<i>Cooler</i>
2	Fr.	Perkins Inst. Blind Inc. So. Boston, 1829. Tides { <sup>9.3</sup> / <sub>8.4</sub>	<i>and</i>
3	Sa.	Lord Byron swam Hellespont, 1810. Tides { <sup>9.1</sup> / <sub>8.4</sub>	<i>rain in</i>
4	E	3rd S. a. Ea. Arbor Day in R.I. { <sup>9.1</sup> / <sub>8.6</sub>	♂ ♀ h. { <sup>9.1</sup> / <sub>8.6</sub>
5	M.	Napoleon I died, 1821. Tides { <sup>9.1</sup> / <sub>9.0</sub>	<i>some places.</i>
6	Tu.	Last public hanging in N. H. 1868. ♂ ♀ ☉	Sup. ♀ in ☉.
7	W.	♂ ♀ ☉. ♂ ♀ ☉. ♂ ♀ h. ☉ on Eq. { <sup>9.3</sup> / <sub>8.5</sub>	{ <sup>6th</sup> / <sub>7th</sub> { <sup>9.3</sup> / <sub>9.7</sub>
8	Th.	Am. Bible Soc. beg. 1816 ♂ h ☉. { <sup>10.1</sup> / <sub>10.9</sub>	{ <sup>7th</sup> / <sub>10.2</sub>
9	Fr.	Tides { <sup>10.5</sup> / <sub>11.5</sub>	<i>Fine weather</i>
10	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☉. ☉ Perigee. { <sup>10.3</sup> / <sub>11.9</sub>	<i>planting</i>
11	E	4th S. a. Ea. ♂ ♀ ☉. ♀ Perib. ♂ ♀ ♀.	
12	M.	Tides { <sup>10.8</sup> / <sub>12.1</sub>	{ <sup>11th</sup> / <sub>12.1</sub> ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀. { <sup>10.9</sup> / <sub>12.1</sub>
13	Tu.	☉ runs low. Tides { <sup>12.0</sup> / <sub>10.6</sub>	<i>early seeds.</i>
14	W.	28th Cong. Nat'l Soc. N. E. Women, Boston, 12-15. Tides { <sup>11.7</sup> / <sub>10.2</sub>	
15	Th.	O'Connell died at Genoa, 1847. Tides { <sup>11.1</sup> / <sub>9.8</sub>	
16	Fr.	The "nickel" authorized, 1866. Tides { <sup>10.5</sup> / <sub>9.4</sub>	
17	Sa.	Annual church-Grange day, Storrs, Conn., tomorrow. ♂ ☉ ☉. { <sup>9.8</sup> / <sub>9.1</sub>	
18	E	Rogation S. ♂ ♂ ☉. ♀ in ☉. { <sup>9.8</sup> / <sub>8.9</sub>	
19	M.	Salem fire, 1934. ♂ ♀ ☉. { <sup>8.9</sup> / <sub>8.9</sub>	<i>Showery.</i>
20	Tu.	Columbus died, 1506. ☉ on Eq. Tides { <sup>8.7</sup> / <sub>9.0</sub>	
21	W.	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. Tides { <sup>8.6</sup> / <sub>9.2</sub>	
22	Th.	Ascension Day. { <sup>8.6</sup> / <sub>9.4</sub>	<i>Warmer</i>
23	Fr.	☉ in Apogee. Tides { <sup>8.7</sup> / <sub>9.6</sub>	<i>and maybe</i>
24	Sa.	Queen Victoria born, 1819. ♂ h ☉. { <sup>8.8</sup> / <sub>9.8</sub>	<i>rain.</i>
25	E	Sun. a. As. ♂ ☉ ☉. ♂ ♀ ☉. { <sup>8.8</sup> / <sub>9.9</sub>	
26	M.	Mt. Wash. Cog Ry. beg. const., 1866. ♂ ♀ ☉. { <sup>8.9</sup> / <sub>9.9</sub>	<i>Not</i>
27	Tu.	John Calvin died, 1564. ♂ ♀ ☉. Tides { <sup>8.9</sup> / <sub>8.9</sub>	<i>many</i>
28	W.	Leopold surrenders, 1940. ☉ Runs high. { <sup>10.0</sup> / <sub>8.8</sub>	<i>more</i>
29	Th.	Patrick Henry born, 1736. Tides { <sup>9.9</sup> / <sub>8.8</sub>	<i>killing</i>
30	Fr.	Memorial Day. Tides { <sup>9.8</sup> / <sub>8.7</sub>	<i>frosts</i>
31	Sa.	1889, Johnstown, Pa., flood, 2209 dead. Tides { <sup>9.7</sup> / <sub>8.5</sub>	<i>now.</i>

RED LETTER DAY

Of all our national holidays, none has a history more extraordinary or less familiar than has Memorial Day—our day of floral tributes, of tears, and love—and hate.

Perhaps, now that you think of it, you assume that in every state and city and town the day is marked by the same tender thoughtfulness. Perhaps you assume that this beautiful nationwide custom has always existed, or that it grew up with the country. Those are not quite the facts.

For one point of difference, the date of Memorial Day depends on where you happen to be. In Tennessee, June 3rd, the birth-date of Jefferson Davis is celebrated as Confederate Memorial Day. North Carolina observes May 10th. And Kentucky, a state which did not join the Confederacy but in which the people's sympathies were divided between North and South, observes that date, too, although May 30th is also recognized as Memorial Day and is a legal holiday.

Observed this year for the 73rd time, Memorial Day owes its origin to a G. A. R. proclamation, 1868.

—Robert Barton

1941]

## 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.04	7	22 46	13	23 13	19	23 26	25
2	22	12	8	22 51	14	23 16	20	23 26	26	23 21
3	22	19	9	22 56	15	23 19	21	23 27	27	23 19
4	22	26	10	23 01	16	23 21	22	23 26	28	23 17
5	22	33	11	23 06	17	23 23	23	23 26	29	23 14
6	22	40	12	23 09	18	23 25	24	23 25	30	23 10

- ☽ First Quarter, 2nd day, 4h. 56m., evening, E.  
 ☾ Full Moon, 9th day, 7h. 34m., morning, W.  
 ☾ Last Quarter, 16th day, 10h. 45m., morning, W.  
 ● New Moon, 24th day, 2h. 22m., evening, 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.		D's Place	☽ Sets.		☽ Souths.	
			Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			Morn. h. m.	Even. h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
152	1	S.	4 10	7 14	15 4	5 59	18 6	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	11 48	5 04				
153	2	M.	4 10	7 15	15 5	6 0	18 7	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vir	morn	5 53				
154	3	Tu.	4 9	7 16	15 7	6 2	18 8	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	0 22	6 44				
155	4	W.	4 9	7 17	15 8	6 3	18 9	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	0 56	7 36				
156	5	Th.	4 8	7 17	15 9	6 4	17 10	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	1 31	8 30				
157	6	Fr.	4 8	7 18	15 10	6 5	17 11	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Scor	2 08	9 26				
158	7	Sa.	4 8	7 19	15 11	6 6	17 12	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Scor	2 49	10 25				
159	8	S.	4 7	7 19	15 12	6 7	17 13	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	3 36	11 25				
160	9	M.	4 7	7 20	15 13	6 8	17 14	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	Sgr	rises	morn				
161	10	Tu.	4 7	7 20	15 13	6 8	17 15	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	Cap	8 25	0 26				
162	11	W.	4 7	7 21	15 14	6 9	16 16	—	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	9 15	1 26				
163	12	Th.	4 7	7 21	15 14	6 9	16 17	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	9 59	2 23				
164	13	Fr.	4 7	7 22	15 15	6 10	16 18	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	10 37	3 16				
165	14	Sa.	4 7	7 22	15 15	6 10	16 19	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	11 10	4 07				
166	15	S.	4 7	7 23	15 16	6 11	15 20	3	4	4	Psc	11 41	4 54				
167	16	M.	4 7	7 23	15 16	6 11	15 21	4	5	5	Psc	morn	5 39				
168	17	Tu.	4 7	7 23	15 16	6 11	15 22	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ari	0 10	6 22				
169	18	W.	4 7	7 24	15 17	6 12	15 23	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ari	0 39	7 05				
170	19	Th.	4 7	7 24	15 17	6 12	15 24	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	-1 08	7 48				
171	20	Fr.	4 7	7 24	15 17	6 12	14 25	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	1 39	8 32				
172	21	Sa.	4 7	7 24	15 17	dec	14 26	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	9	Tau	2 12	9 17				
173	22	S.	4 8	7 25	15 17	0 0	14 27	9	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	2 49	10 03				
174	23	M.	4 8	7 25	15 17	0 0	14 28	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	3 29	10 51				
175	24	Tu.	4 8	7 25	15 17	0 0	14 28	11	11	11	Cnc	sets	11 41				
176	25	W.	4 8	7 25	15 17	0 0	13 1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cnc	7 53	0 31				
177	26	Th.	4 9	7 25	15 16	0 1	13 2	—	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	8 35	1 21				
178	27	Fr.	4 9	7 25	15 16	0 1	13 3	0	1	1	Leo	9 15	2 12				
179	28	Sa.	4 9	7 25	15 16	0 1	13 4	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	9 51	3 02				
180	29	S.	4 10	7 25	15 15	0 2	12 5	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	10 26	3 51				
181	30	M.	4 10	7 25	15 15	0 2	12 6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	10 59	4 41				



On leafy hough the songsters now  
Trill out their music on the air;  
From Flora's wreaths a perfume breathes;  
And Beauty reigneth everywhere.

OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK, 1870

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	E	Whit S. Nicomede. $\begin{matrix} 9.5 \\ 8.9 \end{matrix}$ Expect	<p><b>BATTLE OF THE FROGS</b></p> <p>No more stirring chapter was ever written than the history of frogdom than on one memorable and sultry night in June 1758. Residents of the little town of Windham, Connecticut, had long since fallen into fitful slumber when suddenly out of the East there arose a cataclysmic din. From a sound like the distant rumble of thunder, to a steady chant as of human voices, it burst at last into a chorus of supernatural screams, cries and general uproar, coming apparently from directly overhead.</p> <p>Just what had happened is to this day a matter of conjecture. An act of God is the most popular theory. The frogs, it was asserted by many, finding in their migration that the usually full pond was shrunk by drought to a thin stream, had drawn themselves up in two lines of battle on the opposite sides of the trickle to fight for water rights. The world's greatest frog battle resulted.</p> <p>Accept what theory you will—only scoff not. As material evidence that the incident was more than colonial fantasy, there stands today a bronze tablet on the shores of the battlefield. The story has endured too long to be mere fiction.</p> <p>—C. Russell Noyes</p>
2	M.	Certain R. I. gardens, $\square \begin{matrix} 9.4 \\ 9.1 \end{matrix}$	
3	Tu.	and Portsmouth, N.H. $\begin{matrix} 9.3 \\ 9.6 \end{matrix}$ few	
4	W.	houses open to public $\begin{matrix} 9.4 \\ 9.9 \end{matrix}$ mild	
5	Th.	for summer $\begin{matrix} 9.5 \\ 10.5 \end{matrix}$ days.	
6	Fr.	this week. $\begin{matrix} 9.5 \\ 10.5 \end{matrix}$ Tides $\begin{matrix} 9.7 \\ 11.0 \end{matrix}$	
7	Sa.	in Perigee. Tides $\begin{matrix} 10.0 \\ 11.5 \end{matrix}$ Rain in	
8	E	Trinity Sun. Tides $\begin{matrix} 10.3 \\ 11.8 \end{matrix}$ many	
9	M.	John Payne, au. of "Home, Sweet Home", died 1791. $\begin{matrix} 10.4 \\ 11.9 \end{matrix}$ places.	
10	Tu.	Italy declared war, 1940. $\begin{matrix} 10.4 \\ 11.8 \end{matrix}$ Good	
11	W.	St. Barnabas. F. D. R. makes "dagger" speech. $\begin{matrix} 10.3 \\ 11.5 \end{matrix}$ deal	
12	Th.	Corpus Christi. Tides $\begin{matrix} 11.5 \\ 11.1 \end{matrix}$ warmer	
13	Fr.	in $\begin{matrix} 10.9 \\ 9.8 \end{matrix}$ but cool	
14	Sa.	U.S. flag had but 13 stripes, 1777—Flag Day. $\begin{matrix} 10.3 \\ 9.5 \end{matrix}$ nights	
15	E	1st. Sun. af. Trin. Tides $\begin{matrix} 9.7 \\ 9.2 \end{matrix}$ for	
16	M.	Aroline C. Gove born, 1857. $\begin{matrix} 8.6 \\ 8.9 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 9.1 \\ 9.0 \end{matrix}$	
17	Tu.	Battle Charlestown, Bunker Hill, 1775. $\begin{matrix} 8.6 \\ 8.9 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 9.1 \\ 9.0 \end{matrix}$	
18	W.	War declared vs. Great Britain, 1812. $\begin{matrix} 8.3 \\ 8.9 \end{matrix}$ vegetation.	
19	Th.	Texas annexed, 1844. $\begin{matrix} 8.2 \\ 9.0 \end{matrix}$ Good	
20	Fr.	No more spring. $\begin{matrix} 8.2 \\ 9.2 \end{matrix}$ growing	
21	Sa.	in $\begin{matrix} 8.2 \\ 9.2 \end{matrix}$ SUMMER BEGINS.	
22	E	2d S. a. Tr. $\begin{matrix} 8.3 \\ 8.4 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 8.3 \\ 8.4 \end{matrix}$	
23	M.	Little, Brown and Co. started business, 1837. $\begin{matrix} 8.6 \\ 9.9 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 8.4 \\ 8.7 \end{matrix}$	
24	Tu.	St. John, Baptist. $\begin{matrix} 8.9 \\ 10.1 \end{matrix}$ high. $\begin{matrix} 8.7 \\ 10.1 \end{matrix}$	
25	W.	$\begin{matrix} 8.9 \\ 10.2 \end{matrix}$ weather.	
26	Th.	Gen. Custer killed, 1876. $\begin{matrix} 9.0 \\ 9.0 \end{matrix}$ Favorable	
27	Fr.	Donut hole invented 1849, Camden, Vt. $\begin{matrix} 9.1 \\ 9.2 \end{matrix}$ for thunder	
28	Sa.	1st passenger clipper ship (air) trip to Europe, 1939. $\begin{matrix} 10.2 \\ 9.2 \end{matrix}$ showers.	
29	E	3rd S. a. Tr. St. Peter & St. Paul. $\begin{matrix} 10.1 \\ 9.4 \end{matrix}$	
30	M.	H. outrowed Y., 1877. $\begin{matrix} 9.9 \\ 9.5 \end{matrix}$ Hot.	



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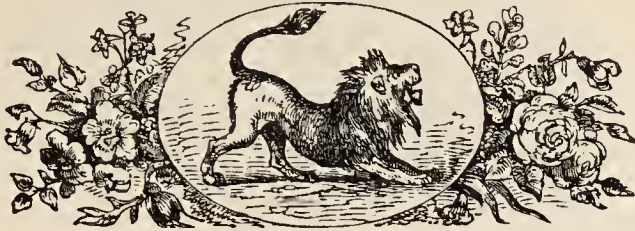
JULY, SEVENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.	
	d.	m.	d.	m.	d.	m.	d.	m.	d.	m.	d.	m.
	1	23 <sup>N</sup> .06	7	22 35	13	21 49	19	20 50	25	19 39		
	2	23 02	8	22 28	14	21 40	20	20 39	26	19 25		
	3	22 58	9	22 21	15	21 31	21	20 28	27	19 12		
	4	22 52	10	22 14	16	21 21	22	20 16	28	18 58		
	5	22 47	11	22 06	17	21 11	23	20 04	29	18 44		
	6	22 41	12	21 58	18	21 01	24	19 51	30	18 30		

- ☽ First Quarter, 1st day, 11h. 24m., evening, W.
- ☾ Full Moon, 8th day, 3h. 17m., evening, E.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 16th day, 3h. 7m., morning, E.
- New Moon, 24th day, 2h. 39m., morning, E.
- ☽ First Quarter, 31st day, 4h. 19m., 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.		☽'s Place	☽ Sets.		☽ Souths.	
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.			h.	m.		Morn.	Even.	h.	m.
182	1	Tu.	4 11	7 25	15 14	0 3	12 7	3 1/2	4 1/4	Lib	11 33	5 31					
183	2	W.	4 11	7 25	15 14	0 3	11 8	4 1/2	5	Lib	morn	6 23					
184	3	Th.	4 12	7 25	15 13	0 4	11 9	5 1/2	6	Scor	0 08	7 16					
185	4	Fr.	4 12	7 24	15 12	0 5	11 10	6 1/2	7	Scor	0 46	8 12					
186	5	Sa.	4 13	7 24	15 11	0 6	11 11	7 1/2	8	Sgr	1 28	9 10					
187	6	S.	4 14	7 24	15 10	0 7	11 12	8 1/2	9	Sgr	2 16	10 09					
188	7	M.	4 14	7 23	15 9	0 8	11 13	9 1/2	10	Cap	3 10	11 09					
189	8	Tu.	4 15	7 23	15 8	0 9	10 10	10 1/2	10 3/4	Cap	rises	morn					
190	9	W.	4 16	7 23	15 7	0 10	10 15	11 1/2	11 3/4	Cap	7 52	0 07					
191	10	Th.	4 16	7 22	15 6	0 11	10 16	—	0 1/4	Aqr	8 33	1 03					
192	11	Fr.	4 17	7 22	15 5	0 12	10 17	0 1/2	1	Aqr	9 09	1 56					
193	12	Sa.	4 18	7 21	15 3	0 14	10 18	1 1/4	1 3/4	Psc	9 42	2 45					
194	13	S.	4 19	7 21	15 2	0 15	10 19	2	2 3/4	Psc	10 12	3 32					
195	14	M.	4 19	7 20	15 1	0 16	10 20	3	3 1/2	Ari	10 42	4 17					
196	15	Tu.	4 20	7 20	15 0	0 17	9 21	3 3/4	4 1/4	Ari	11 10	5 01					
197	16	W.	4 21	7 19	14 58	0 18	9 22	4 1/2	5	Ari	11 40	5 44					
198	17	Th.	4 22	7 18	14 56	0 21	9 23	5 1/2	6	Tau	morn	6 27					
199	18	Fr.	4 23	7 17	14 54	0 23	9 24	6 1/2	6 3/4	Tau	0 12	7 12					
200	19	Sa.	4 24	7 17	14 53	0 24	9 25	7 1/4	7 3/4	G'm	0 47	7 58					
201	20	S.	4 25	7 16	14 51	0 26	9 26	8 1/4	8 1/2	G'm	1 26	8 45					
202	21	M.	4 26	7 15	14 49	0 28	9 27	9	9 1/4	G'm	2 10	9 34					
203	22	Tu.	4 26	7 14	14 48	0 29	9 28	9 3/4	10	Cnc	3 00	10 24					
204	23	W.	4 27	7 13	14 46	0 31	9 29	10 1/2	10 3/4	Cnc	3 54	11 15					
205	24	Th.	4 28	7 12	14 44	0 33	9	11 1/4	11 1/4	Leo	sets	0 06					
206	25	Fr.	4 29	7 11	14 42	0 35	9 1	11 3/4	—	Leo	7 52	0 58					
207	26	Sa.	4 30	7 10	14 40	0 37	9 2	0	0 1/2	Vir	8 28	1 48					
208	27	S.	4 31	7 9	14 38	0 39	9 3	0 3/4	1 1/4	Vir	9 02	2 39					
209	28	M.	4 32	7 8	14 36	0 41	9 4	1 1/2	2	Lib	9 36	3 29					
210	29	Tu.	4 33	7 7	14 34	0 43	9 5	2 1/2	3	Lib	10 11	4 20					
211	30	W.	4 34	7 6	14 32	0 45	9 6	3 1/4	3 3/4	Lib	10 47	5 12					
212	31	Th.	4 35	7 5	14 30	0 47	9 7	4 1/4	4 3/4	Scor	11 27	6 06					



The clover bloom sheds no perfume;  
 No longer laugh the crystal streams;  
 On mossy beds the roses' heads  
 Have calmly dropped in quiet dreams.

OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK, 1870.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	1st toll Erie Canal, 1820. ☾ on Eq. Tides { 9.7	<p><b>WAYSIDE VEGETABLE STANDS</b></p> <p>In running a small roadside vegetable stand try to see things from the customers' viewpoint. Arrange the stand so everything is easy to see from a car. Instead of flashy paint and signs use the vegetables for color and attractiveness. Pick them at least four times a day and scrub, sprinkle or set in neat containers of water to keep everything crisp and fresh looking. Be sure they get shade all day. Green grass and shrubs help set off a stand. The neater they are, the better they set it off. Rake over the grass and gravel several times daily if necessary. Round up your berry boxes (berries shrink) and cover with cellophane. Charge the market price for goods of like quality, but give extra good measure. A handful of string beans or a small tomato extra is the difference between a delighted customer and an indifferent one. If a customer wants something special go and pick it willingly. Never lean on cars or gossip about other customers. Have plenty of change at all times. Never smoke, eat or chew gum while attending a customer; it looks ignorant and easy-going. When people leave say, "Thank you," but not "Come again," for if they want to, they will. It's up to you to make them want to.</p> <p>—Silas Farnham</p>
2	W.	♂ ♀ ☉ Inf. ⊕ in Aph. Tides { 9.5	
3	Th.	Inc. tax 1865 was 5% on inc. over \$600 and 10% on over \$10,000. Independence Day. Tides { 9.3	
4	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☉ Inf. ⊕ in Aph. Tides { 9.3	
5	Sa.	Barnum born, 1810. ☾ in Peri. { 9.3	
6	E	4th Sun. af. Trin. Tides { 9.5	
7	M.	☾ runs low. Tides { 9.7	
8	Tu.	Perry arr. Japan, 1853. Tides { 9.9	
9	W.	France voted end of Republic at Vichy. '40 Tides { 10.1	
10	Th.	♂ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. Tides { 10.1	
11	Fr.	U. S. Marine Corps created by Congress, 1798. Tides { 11.1	
12	Sa.	Thoreau born, 1817. { 10.7	
13	E	5th S. a. T. ♀ Gr. Hel. ♀ Stat. in Lat. N. ♀ R. A. { 9.5	
14	M.	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. ♂ ♂ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides { 9.2	
15	Tu.	St. Swithin Tides { 9.0	
16	W.	Congress appr. location District of Columbia, 1790. Tides { 8.5	
17	Th.	Fort Mackinac fell, 1812. ☾ in Apo. { 8.1	
18	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { 7.9	
19	Sa.	Dog days begin. ♂ ☽ ☾. Tides { 7.8	
20	E	6th S. a. Tr. St. Margaret. ♂ ☾. Tides { 8.2	
21	M.	☾ runs high Tides { 8.2	
22	Tu.	St. Mary Magdalene. ♂ ☾. Tides { 8.5	
23	W.	Grant died, 1885. ♀ Greatest elong. W. { 8.8	
24	Th.	45° temp. drop in Boston, 1830, in afternoon. { 9.1	
25	Fr.	St. James. Tides { 9.4	
26	Sa.	St. Anne. ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { 10.6	
27	E	7th Sun. af. Tr. Tides { 10.6	
28	M.	♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides { 10.5	
29	Tu.	A hippopotamus was born Amsterdam, Holland, 1865. Tides { 10.3	
30	W.	Freemasonry Lodge est. Boston, 1733. Tides { 10.2	
31	Th.	Lafayette app. Maj. Gen. U. S. army, 1777. Tides { 9.6	

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## 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.00	7	16 24	13	14 39	19	12 45	25
2	17	45	8	16 07	14	14 21	20	12 26	26	10 23
3	17	29	9	15 50	15	14 02	21	12 06	27	10 02
4	17	13	10	15 33	16	13 43	22	11 46	28	9 41
5	16	57	11	15 15	17	13 24	23	11 25	29	9 20
6	16	41	12	14 57	18	13 05	24	11 05	30	8 58

- Full Moon, 7th day, 0h. 38m., morning, W.  
 ☾ Last Quarter, 14th day, 8h. 40m., evening, E.  
 ● New Moon, 22nd day, 1h. 34m., evening, W.  
 ☽ First Quarter, 29th day, 9h. 4m., morning, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☼		Length of Days.	Day's Decr.	Sun P. Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place	☽ Sets.	☽ Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.					Morn.	Even.			
213	1	Fr.	4 36	7 4	14 28	0 49	9 8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Scor	morn	7 02	
214	2	Sa.	4 37	7 3	14 26	0 51	9 9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sgr	0 12	7 59	
215	3	S.	4 38	7 2	14 24	0 53	9 10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sgr	1 02	8 57	
216	4	M.	4 39	7 0	14 21	0 56	9 11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cap	1 57	9 54	
217	5	Tu.	4 40	6 59	14 19	0 58	9 12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cap	2 58	10 51	
218	6	W.	4 41	6 58	14 17	1 0	9 13	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	4 01	11 44	
219	7	Th.	4 42	6 57	14 15	1 2	10	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	rises	morn	
220	8	Fr.	4 43	6 55	14 12	1 5	10 15	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Psc	7 40	0 35	
221	9	Sa.	4 44	6 54	14 10	1 7	10 16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	8 11	1 24	
222	10	S.	4 46	6 53	14 7	1 10	10 17	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	8 42	2 10	
223	11	M.	4 47	6 51	14 4	1 13	10 18	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	Ari	9 11	2 55	
224	12	Tu.	4 48	6 50	14 2	1 15	10 19	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ari	9 41	3 38	
225	13	W.	4 49	6 49	14 0	1 17	10 20	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	10 13	4 22	
226	14	Th.	4 50	6 47	13 57	1 20	11 21	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	10 46	5 06	
227	15	Fr.	4 51	6 46	13 55	1 22	11 22	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	11 23	5 51	
228	16	Sa.	4 52	6 44	13 52	1 25	11 23	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	G'm	morn	6 38	
229	17	S.	4 53	6 43	13 50	1 27	11 24	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	G'm	0 04	7 25	
230	18	M.	4 54	6 41	13 47	1 30	11 25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cnc	0 50	8 15	
231	19	Tu.	4 55	6 40	13 45	1 32	12 26	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cnc	1 42	9 05	
232	20	W.	4 56	6 38	13 42	1 35	12 27	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	2 39	9 57	
233	21	Th.	4 57	6 37	13 40	1 37	12 28	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	3 41	10 48	
234	22	Fr.	4 58	6 35	13 37	1 40	12	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	Leo	sets	11 40	
235	23	Sa.	4 59	6 34	13 35	1 42	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vir	7 02	0 32	
236	24	S.	5 0	6 32	13 32	1 45	13	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	7 37	1 24	
237	25	M.	5 1	6 30	13 29	1 48	13	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	8 12	2 16	
238	26	Tu.	5 3	6 29	13 26	1 51	13	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	8 49	3 09	
239	27	W.	5 4	6 27	13 23	1 54	14	5	2	Scor	9 28	4 03	
240	28	Th.	5 5	6 25	13 20	1 57	14	6	3	Scor	10 11	4 58	
241	29	Fr.	5 6	6 24	13 18	1 59	14	7	4	Sgr	10 59	5 54	
242	30	Sa.	5 7	6 22	13 15	2 2	15	8	5	Sgr	11 51	6 51	
243	31	S.	5 8	6 21	13 12	2 5	15	9	6	Cap	morn	7 48	





Languid and still are vale and hill,  
 And Nature's face is growing sear;  
 The lurid haze of summer days  
 Is hung across the atmosphere.

OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK, 1870

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Fr.	Lammas Day. ☾ <sup>in</sup> Perih. Tides { <sup>9.2</sup> / <sub>10.3</sub> Still	<p><b>ABOUT SCHOOLS</b></p> <p>My children will attend a private school, in which the parents of the pupils are actively interested. If I find them coming home and announcing that little Susie Whosit's grandfather founded the state of Maryland or little Jimmy Gadjet's daddy is a millionaire, or lovely Sally Slipper's mamma owns a thousand acres, sixty saddle horses and eight swimming pools—all varying degrees of snobbery—I shall yank them out of school quicker than eye can follow and send them to public schools. And if I learn that there they are shunning the children of the foreign element, and are themselves shunned by the children of those natives who have lived here since King Tut, then they shall all go to boarding school, the sort of boarding school in which they will meet children from all over the country, in which they cannot become state-minded, section-minded, insular and petty in their judgments. Because all I want them to ask of man, woman, or child is that they be decent citizens no matter what their roots, or ancestry, no matter what their income or their cultural achievements.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—Faith Baldwin</p>
2	Sa.	Mehemet Ali, pacha of Egypt died, 1849. ♀ <sup>in</sup> ☽. { <sup>9.0</sup> / <sub>10.3</sub> hot.	
3	E	8th Sun. af. Tr. ☾ <sup>runs</sup> low. Tides { <sup>9.0</sup> / <sub>10.5</sub>	
4	M.	Cape Cod in disc., 1609. ♂ Perih. { <sup>9.2</sup> / <sub>10.7</sub> Agreeable	
5	Tu.	YANKEE Magazine Incorporated, 1935. Tides { <sup>9.4</sup> / <sub>10.9</sub>	
6	W.	Trans-figuration Tides { <sup>9.7</sup> / <sub>11.0</sub> weather for	
7	Th.	♀ <sup>in</sup> Perih. Tides { <sup>9.9</sup> / <sub>10.9</sub> vegetation.	
8	Fr.	Calvin Page, Bos., resc. 2 daughters from Indians, S. Dak., 1891. { <sup>9.2</sup> / <sub>10.7</sub>	
9	Sa.	Isaac Walton born, 1593. Tides { <sup>10.7</sup> / <sub>10.0</sub> A thick	
10	E	9th S. a. Tr. St. Lawrence. ☾ <sup>on</sup> Eq. { <sup>10.4</sup> / <sub>9.8</sub>	
11	M.	Cardinal Newman died, 1890. Tides { <sup>9.9</sup> / <sub>9.6</sub> air.	
12	Tu.	Hawaii ann., 1898. ♂ ♂ ☾. Tides { <sup>9.4</sup> / <sub>9.3</sub>	
13	W.	Charles II issued proclamation against duelling, 1660. Tides { <sup>8.9</sup> / <sub>9.1</sub>	
14	Th.	☾ <sup>in</sup> Apogee. { <sup>8.4</sup> / <sub>8.8</sub> Favorable for	
15	Fr.	Vergennes, Vt., founded, 1789. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♂ ☽ ☾. { <sup>8.1</sup> / <sub>8.7</sub>	
16	Sa.	Battle of Bennington, 1777. ♂ ♀ ☾. { <sup>7.8</sup> / <sub>8.7</sub> showers.	
17	E	10th S. a. Tr. ♀ <sup>Gr. Hel.</sup> Lat. N. ♂ ♀ ♀. { <sup>7.7</sup> / <sub>8.8</sub>	
18	M.	♂ ♀ ☉ Sup. ☾ <sup>runs</sup> high. Tides { <sup>7.9</sup> / <sub>9.1</sub>	
19	Tu.	Severe tornado in Maine, 1852. Tides { <sup>8.2</sup> / <sub>9.5</sub>	
20	W.	W. Virginians propose State of Kanawha, '61. { <sup>8.6</sup> / <sub>9.9</sub> Begins	
21	Th.	Charter Oak fell, 1853. ☐ ♀ ☾. Tides { <sup>9.1</sup> / <sub>10.3</sub> to get	
22	Fr.	Yacht "America" victorious at Cowes, 1851. ♂ ♀ ☾. { <sup>9.6</sup> / <sub>10.7</sub>	
23	Sa.	Oliver H. Perry born, 1785. ☐ ☽ ☉. { <sup>10.1</sup> / <sub>10.9</sub> cooler.	
24	E	11th S. a. Tr. St. Bartholomew. ♂ ♀ ☾.	
25	M.	Troy, N.Y. fire, 1854. ♂ ♀ ☾. { <sup>11.0</sup> / <sub>10.8</sub> [24 <sup>th</sup> on Eq. { <sup>10.5</sup> / <sub>10.6</sub>	
26	Tu.	19th Am. adopted, 1920. ☾ <sup>in</sup> Perih. { <sup>10.9</sup> / <sub>10.9</sub> A dry	
27	W.	Caesar landed in England yesterday, 55 B.C. { <sup>10.5</sup> / <sub>10.8</sub> spell	
28	Th.	St. Augustine. Tides { <sup>10.1</sup> / <sub>10.7</sub> may be	
29	Fr.	John the Baptist beheaded. Tides { <sup>9.6</sup> / <sub>10.4</sub> expected.	
30	Sa.	Warmest ever in 1938. Tides { <sup>9.2</sup> / <sub>10.2</sub>	
31	E	12th S. a. Tr. ☾ <sup>runs</sup> low. Tides { <sup>8.9</sup> / <sub>10.1</sub>	

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SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		d. m.		Days.		d. m.		Days.		d. m.	
		1	8N.15	7	6 02	13	3 46	19	1 27	25	0 53	
	2	7 53	8	5 40	14	3 23	20	1 04	26	1 16		
	3	7 31	9	5 17	15	3 00	21	0 40	27	1 40		
	4	7 09	10	4 55	16	2 37	22	0N. 17	28	2 03		
	5	6 47	11	4 32	17	2 14	23	0s. 06	29	2 27		
	6	6 25	12	4 09	18	1 50	24	0 30	30	2 50		

- Full Moon, 5th day, 0h. 36m., evening, E.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 13th day, 2h. 31m., evening, W.
- New Moon, 20th day, 11h. 38m., evening, —.
- ☽ First Quarter, 27th day, 3h. 9m., evening, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.		Day's Decr.		Sun. East.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston.		☽'s Place	☽ Sets.		☽ Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.			Morn.	Even.		h.	m.	
244	1	M.	5 9	6 19	13 10	2 7	15 10	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Cap	0 49	8 43				
245	2	Tu.	5 10	6 17	13 7	2 10	16 11	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Aqr	1 51	9 36				
246	3	W.	5 11	6 15	13 4	2 13	16 12	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Aqr	2 54	10 27				
247	4	Th.	5 12	6 14	13 2	2 15	16 13	10	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Aqr	3 57	11 16				
248	5	Fr.	5 13	6 12	12 59	2 18	17 0	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11	Psc	rises	morn				
249	6	Sa.	5 14	6 10	12 56	2 21	17 15	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Psc	6 41	0 03				
250	7	S.	5 15	6 9	12 53	2 24	17 16	—	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Ari	7 12	0 48				
251	8	M.	5 16	6 7	12 51	2 26	18 17	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Ari	7 41	1 33				
252	9	Tu.	5 17	6 5	12 48	2 29	18 18	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Tau	8 12	2 17				
253	10	W.	5 18	6 3	12 45	2 32	18 19	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Tau	8 44	3 01				
254	11	Th.	5 20	6 2	12 42	2 35	19 20	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Tau	9 20	3 45				
255	12	Fr.	5 21	6 0	12 39	2 38	19 21	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	G'm	9 59	4 31				
256	13	Sa.	5 22	5 58	12 36	2 41	19 22	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	G'm	10 43	5 18				
257	14	S.	5 23	5 56	12 33	2 44	20 23	5	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Cnc	11 32	6 06				
258	15	M.	5 24	5 54	12 30	2 47	20 24	6	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Cnc	morn	6 55				
259	16	Tu.	5 25	5 52	12 27	2 50	20 25	7	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Cnc	0 25	7 45				
260	17	W.	5 26	5 50	12 24	2 53	21 26	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8	Leo	1 23	8 36				
261	18	Th.	5 27	5 49	12 22	2 55	21 27	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9	Leo	2 26	9 27				
262	19	Fr.	5 28	5 47	12 19	2 58	21 28	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Vir	3 33	10 19				
263	20	Sa.	5 29	5 46	12 17	3 02	● 22	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Vir	sets	11 12				
264	21	S.	5 30	5 44	12 14	3 3 22	1	11	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Lib	6 09	0 05				
265	22	M.	5 31	5 42	12 11	3 6 22	2	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	Lib	6 46	0 59				
266	23	Tu.	5 32	5 40	12 8	3 9 23	3	0	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Scor	7 26	1 54				
267	24	W.	5 33	5 38	12 5	3 12 23	4	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Scor	8 08	2 51				
268	25	Th.	5 34	5 37	12 3	3 14 24	5	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Sgr	8 56	3 48				
269	26	Fr.	5 35	5 35	12 0	3 17 24	6	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	Sgr	9 48	4 46				
270	27	Sa.	5 37	5 33	11 56	3 21 24	7	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	Cap	10 44	5 43				
271	28	S.	5 38	5 31	11 53	3 24 25	8	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5	Cap	11 44	6 39				
272	29	M.	5 39	5 30	11 51	3 26 25	9	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Cap	morn	7 32				
273	30	Tu.	5 40	5 28	11 48	3 29 25	10	7	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Aqr	0 46	8 23				





"Good huswives in summer will save their own seeds  
Against the next year, as occasion needs:  
One seed for another, to make an exchange  
With fellowly neighborhood, seemeth not strange."

TÜSSER'S "FIVE HUNDRED POINTS OF GOOD HUSBANDRY"

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	M.	Labor Day. Tides { 8.9 Variable 10.1	<p><b>FLIES AND HONEY</b></p> <p>Of all the quaint old Yankee sayings that I love, none is homelier in its original than the admonition that you can catch more flies with honey than vinegar. It instantly recalls the chipped and shallow saucers, filled, respectively with sweet and sour substances, that were set out in sunny kitchen windows from dog-days to the first frost.</p> <p>"Seems like I catch more flies with honey than vinegar," the farmer's wife, taking a fragrant pie out of the ample oven, would say to her husband as he came into the kitchen for supper after his chores were done. "Well, yes, I guess maybe you do," he would reply thoughtfully.</p> <p>The children who heard this and saw this happen have seldom forgotten it. Thomas has not reached his present state of prosperity by sharp dealings; he has been genial and generous in his business relations. Jane's happy marriage is not based on a tart attitude towards the male race; it is based on gentleness and loveliness. Both of them have gone steadily forward on the principle that where acrimony fails, amenities succeed.</p> <p>—Frances Parkinson Keyes</p>
2	Tu.	Bar. pressure 26.35. Tides { 9.1 and 10.2	
3	W.	Long Key, Florida, 1935. U.S. { 9.3 10.4 not so Peacesigned at Paris by Eng. Fr. & Spain, 1783	
4	Th.	Saxby gale, 1869. Tides { 9.6 oppressive. 10.4	
5	Fr.	Par. eclipse (inv. in N. E.) ♀ ♀ Ψ • ♂ in R. A. Stat. { 9.8 10.4	
6	Sa.	Dog days end ♂ Stat. in R. A. Tides { 10.0 10.3	
7	E	13th S. a. Tr. ♀ in ♂. ☾ on Eq. { 10.0 10.0	
8	M.	State elec- tions, Me. Nat. of Vir. Mary. ♂ ♂ ☾. { 9.9 9.9	
9	Tu.	♀ in ♂. Tides { 9.7 Rain in some 9.7	
10	W.	h Stat. in R. A. Tides { 9.3 places. 9.5	
11	Th.	U. S. Cabinet res., 1841. ♂ h ☾. ♂ ♂ ☾. ☾ in Apo. { 8.9 9.2 Now	
12	Fr.	Henry Knox named 1784 [1st Sec. War, 1789. 19.0] { 8.9 9.2 Now	
13	Sa.	Cor. Vanderbilt died, 1899. ☐ ♀ ☉. ♂ ♀ ☾. { 8.1 8.8	
14	E	14th Sun. a. Tr. ☾ runs high. { 7.9 begin 7.8 8.7	
15	M.	Eastern St. Exp. Spfd., Mass., 14-20 incl. { 7.8 Fair 8.8	
16	Tu.	1st overland mail for Pacific leaves St. Louis, 1869, by pony express. { 8.0 9.1	
17	W.	Cornerstone Boston Pub. Library laid, 1855. { 8.4 days 9.5	
18	Th.	Harvard College founded, 1636. { 9.0 9.9 and frosty	
19	Fr.	♀ in Jonathan Swift died, 1745. { 9.6 nights. 10.5	
20	Sa.	♂ Ψ ☉. ☉ Total Eclipse, in vis. in N. E. ♂ Ψ ☾. { 10.3 10.9	
21	E	15th Sun. a. Tr. in ☾ on Eq. Tides { 10.8 11.1	
22	M.	Hebrew New Year. ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { 11.3 Also 11.5	
23	Tu.	☉ en. ☽. AUT. BEGINS ♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ in Per. { 11.2 11.5	
24	W.	Black Friday, 1869. Tides { 11.0 11.5 expect	
25	Th.	Phila. occ. by British, 1777. Tides { 10.7 11.3 one	
26	Fr.	Daniel Boone died, 1820. Tides { 10.2 10.9 or	
27	Sa.	☾ runs low. Tides { 9.6 10.5 two	
28	E	16th S. a. Tr. D. S. T. ends. { 9.2 good 10.1	
29	M.	St. Mich. & All Angels. Tides { 9.0 storms. 9.8	
30	Tu.	St. Jerome. Tides { 8.9 9.7	

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## OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		d. m.		Days.		d. m.		Days.		d. m.	
	1	3s. 13	7	5 32	13	7 48	19	10 01	25	12 08		
	2	3 36	8	5 55	14	8 11	20	10 22	26	12 28		
	3	4 00	9	6 18	15	8 33	21	10 44	27	12 49		
	4	4 23	10	6 41	16	8 55	22	11 05	28	13 09		
	5	4 46	11	7 03	17	9 17	23	11 26	29	13 29		
	6	5 09	12	7 26	18	9 39	24	11 47	30	13 49		

- Full Moon, 5th day, 3h. 32m., morning, W.  
 ☾ Last Quarter, 13th day, 7h. 52m., morning, W.  
 ● New Moon, 20th day, 9h. 20m., morning, E.  
 ☽ First Quarter, 27th day, 0h. 4m., 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 Place	D Sets.	D Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.					Morn.	Even.			
274	1	W.	5 41	5 26	11 45	3 32	26 11	8	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Aqr	1 49	9 12	
275	2	Th.	5 42	5 25	11 43	3 34	26 12	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Psc	2 51	9 59	
276	3	Fr.	5 43	5 23	11 40	3 37	26 13	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10	Psc	3 52	10 44	
277	4	Sa.	5 44	5 21	11 37	3 40	26 14	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Ari	4 53	11 28	
278	5	S.	5 45	5 19	11 34	3 43	27 ○	11	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Ari	rises	morn	
279	6	M.	5 46	5 17	11 31	3 46	27 16	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	Ari	6 12	0 12	
280	7	Tu.	5 48	5 16	11 28	3 49	27 17	0	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Tau	6 44	0 56	
281	8	W.	5 49	5 14	11 25	3 52	28 18	0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	Tau	7 18	1 41	
282	9	Th.	5 50	5 13	11 23	3 54	28 19	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	G'm	7 55	2 26	
283	10	Fr.	5 51	5 11	11 20	3 57	28 20	2	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	G'm	8 37	3 12	
284	11	Sa.	5 52	5 9	11 17	4 0	28 21	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	G'm	9 23	3 59	
285	12	S.	5 53	5 8	11 15	4 2	29 22	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Cnc	10 14	4 47	
286	13	M.	5 54	5 6	11 12	4 5	29 23	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Cnc	11 09	5 36	
287	14	Tu.	5 56	5 4	11 8	4 9	29 24	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Leo	morn	6 25	
288	15	W.	5 57	5 3	11 6	4 11	29 25	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Leo	0 08	7 15	
289	16	Th.	5 58	5 1	11 3	4 14	30 26	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Vir	1 11	8 06	
290	17	Fr.	5 59	5 0	11 1	4 16	30 27	8	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Vir	2 18	8 57	
291	18	Sa.	6 0	4 58	10 58	4 19	30 28	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Vir	3 27	9 49	
292	19	S.	6 1	4 56	10 55	4 22	30 29	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10	Lib	4 39	10 43	
293	20	M.	6 3	4 55	10 52	4 25	30 ●	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11	Lib	sets	11 39	
294	21	Tu.	6 4	4 53	10 49	4 28	31 1	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Sco	6 00	0 36	
295	22	W.	6 5	4 52	10 47	4 30	31 2	—	0	Sco	6 47	1 36	
296	23	Th.	6 6	4 50	10 44	4 33	31 3	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	Sgr	7 38	2 36	
297	24	Fr.	6 7	4 49	10 42	4 35	31 4	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Sgr	8 35	3 35	
298	25	Sa.	6 9	4 48	10 39	4 38	31 5	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Cap	9 36	4 33	
299	26	S.	6 10	4 46	10 36	4 41	31 6	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Cap	10 39	5 28	
300	27	M.	6 11	4 45	10 33	4 44	31 7	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Aqr	11 42	6 21	
301	28	Tu.	6 12	4 43	10 31	4 46	31 8	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Aqr	morn	7 10	
302	29	W.	6 13	4 42	10 29	4 48	31 9	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7	Psc	0 44	7 57	
303	30	Th.	6 15	4 41	10 26	4 51	32 10	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8	Psc	1 46	8 42	
304	31	Fr.	6 16	4 39	10 23	4 54	32 11	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Ari	2 46	9 26	

OCTOBER hath 31 days.

[1941



O, sweet October! Thy first breezes bring  
The dry leaf's rustle and the squirrel's laughter,  
The cool fresh air whence health and vigor spring,  
And promise of exceeding joy hereafter.

OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK, 1871

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	Yom Kippur, Violent tornado Portsmouth, N. H., 1847. Tides {9.1 9.8	
2	Th.	Samuel Adams died, 1833. & Greatest along. E. {9.3 9.8	Good
3	Fr.	Black Hawk died, 1838. & nearest ⊕. {9.6 9.9	Fall
4	Sa.	Phillips Andover incorporated, 1780. ☾ on Eq. Tides {9.9 9.9	
5	E	17th Sun. af. Trin. ♂♂ ☾. {9.0 9.8	
6	M.	1st Day Feast Tabernacles (Succoth) Stratford, Conn. settled, 1639. {10.0 Tides {9.6 9.9	weather.
7	Tu.		
8	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {9.8	A storm of rain
9	Th.	St. Denis. ♂ ♂ ☾. ☾ in Apo. {9.1 9.8	is near
10	Fr.	♀ Stat. in R. A. ♂ ♂ ☾. ♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. ♂ ♀ ☾.	
11	Sa.	♀ in Aph. ☾ runs high. {8.4 9.1	[10th {8.8 9.4
12	E	18th S. a. Tr. Columbus Day. {8.2 8.9	
13	M.	Tides {8.0 8.8	at hand.
14	Tu.	Congress passes "Declaration of Rights," 1774. Tides {8.1 8.8	
15	W.	♀ Stat. in R. A. {8.3 9.1	Killing
16	Th.	John Brown seizes Harpers Ferry, 1859. Tides {8.8 9.4	
17	Fr.	Bicycle record broken at Springfield, 1893 (3 miles - 6 min. 43 sec.). {9.9	
18	Sa.	St. Luke. ♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ on Eq. {10.1 10.4	frosts
19	E	19th Sun. af. Trin. {10.8 10.8	pretty
20	M.	Horse Sunol trotted one mile 2 min. 8 1/2 sec., 1891. Tides {11.4 11.0	
21	Tu.	Vermont Grange session thru 23rd. ♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ in Perigee. {11.8 11.1	
22	W.	World was to end this day, 1844, acc. Wm. Miller. Tides {12.0	
23	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {11.0 11.9	general.
24	Fr.	Dan. Webster died, 1854. ☾ runs low. Tides {10.6 11.6	
25	Sa.	St. Crispin. Tides {10.1 11.0	Changeable
26	E	20th S. a. Tr. ♂ ♀ ☾ Inf. {9.7 10.4	
27	M.	1st baby carriage patented, 1829. Tides {9.3 9.9	and
28	Tu.	St. Simon & St. Jude. Tides {9.1 9.5	getting
29	W.	Mass. Grange Sess. 28-30. ♀ in ♂. {9.0 9.3	cooler.
30	Th.	Robert Lansing died, 1928. Tides {9.2 9.2	
31	Fr.	All Hallows Eve. ☾ on Eq. Tides {9.4 9.2	

## COUNTRY GOSPEL

It is characteristic of life in quiet country places that the incidents of everyday are seldom very large. And it is characteristic, too, of those who elect to live in such places, that they find the most moving moments of their lives, and the wellspring of their profoundest happiness, in small and unspectacular happenings. I recollect that someone once observed of W. H. Davies, the English poet, that "his whole gospel of content is a cup of tea in a country cottage." This, perhaps, is rather too strictly limited to be a quite serviceable gospel. I have no quarrel with the cup of tea, but I would expand the thing a little to include—after the tea or before it—walks. The walks need not, with the farm as their start and end, be very long. They may be the briefest and most casual affairs—stray putterings in nearby woods when the vireos are nesting, strolls across meadowland when killdeers are running and crying there, walks through pine groves when the snow lies deep. Grant these, and I rather think that the gospel has no peer.

—Alan Devoe



1941]

## NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	14s.	28	7	16 18	13	18 00	19	19 29	25
2	14	47	8	16 36	14	18 15	20	19 43	26	20 58
3	15	06	9	16 53	15	18 31	21	19 56	27	21 09
4	15	24	10	17 10	16	18 46	22	20 09	28	21 19
5	15	43	11	17 27	17	19 01	23	20 22	29	21 30
6	16	01	12	17 43	18	19 15	24	20 34	30	21 40

- Full Moon, 3rd day, 9h. 0m., evening, E.  
 ☾ Last Quarter, 11th day, 11h. 53m., evening, E.  
 ● New Moon, 18th day, 7h. 4m., evening, W.  
 ☽ First Quarter, 25th day, 0h. 52m., evening, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the week.	☺		Length of Days.		Day's Decr.		Sun's Dist.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place	☽ Sets.		☽ Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.			h.	m.		h.	m.	
305	1	Sa.	6 17	4 38	10 21	4 56	32	12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ari	3 44	10 10			
306	2	Su.	6 18	4 37	10 19	4 58	32	13	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	4 43	10 53			
307	3	M.	6 20	4 35	10 16	5 1	32	○	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	Tau	rises	11 38			
308	4	Tu.	6 21	4 34	10 13	5 4	32	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	5 18	morn			
309	5	W.	6 22	4 33	10 11	5 6	32	16	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	G'm	5 54	0 22			
310	6	Th.	6 23	4 32	10 9	5 8	32	17	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	6 34	1 08			
311	7	Fr.	6 25	4 31	10 6	5 11	32	18	1	1	G'm	7 19	1 55			
312	8	Sa.	6 26	4 30	10 4	5 13	31	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cnc	8 07	2 43			
313	9	Su.	6 27	4 29	10 2	5 15	31	20	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	8 59	3 31			
314	10	M.	6 28	4 27	9 59	5 18	31	21	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	9 56	4 19			
315	11	Tu.	6 30	4 26	9 56	5 21	31	22	4	4	Leo	10 56	5 08			
316	12	W.	6 31	4 25	9 54	5 23	31	23	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	Leo	11 59	5 56			
317	13	Th.	6 32	4 24	9 52	5 25	31	24	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	Vir	morn	6 45			
318	14	Fr.	6 34	4 24	9 50	5 27	31	25	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Vir	1 05	7 35			
319	15	Sa.	6 35	4 23	9 48	5 29	31	26	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	2 14	8 27			
320	16	Su.	6 36	4 22	9 46	5 31	30	27	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	3 24	9 20			
321	17	M.	6 37	4 21	9 44	5 33	30	28	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Scor	4 38	10 16			
322	18	Tu.	6 38	4 20	9 42	5 35	30	●	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scor	sets	11 15			
323	19	W.	6 40	4 20	9 40	5 37	30	1	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	5 22	0 16			
324	20	Th.	6 41	4 19	9 38	5 39	30	2	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Sgr	6 19	1 18			
325	21	Fr.	6 42	4 18	9 36	5 41	29	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	7 20	2 19			
326	22	Sa.	6 43	4 17	9 34	5 43	29	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	8 25	3 18			
327	23	Su.	6 45	4 17	9 32	5 45	29	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	9 30	4 14			
328	24	M.	6 46	4 16	9 30	5 47	28	6	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	10 35	5 06			
329	25	Tu.	6 47	4 15	9 28	5 49	28	7	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	11 37	5 55			
330	26	W.	6 48	4 15	9 27	5 50	28	8	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	morn	6 41			
331	27	Th.	6 49	4 14	9 25	5 52	28	9	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	0 39	7 25			
332	28	Fr.	6 50	4 14	9 24	5 53	27	10	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ari	1 38	8 09			
333	29	Sa.	6 51	4 14	9 23	5 54	27	11	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	2 36	8 52			
334	30	Su.	6 52	4 13	9 21	5 56	26	12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	Tau	3 34	9 36			



NOVEMBER hath 30 days.

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The Frost Spirit comes to our happy homes,  
And chases the out-door flowers away,  
Let us keep our hearts warm and no outward storm  
Will sadden us in November's day.

OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK, 1871

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	All Saints Day $\delta \delta \odot$ . $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.6 \\ 9.2 \end{array} \right.$ Winds are	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BEANS</b></p> <p>I know a woman who makes exceptionally fine baked beans—the kind that are full of double distilled sweetness—who always says she can tell what sort of an output is to be pulled off by the sound of the beans as they bake.</p> <p>We would not eat a bean in Maine, if we could help it, that is not served direct from the bean pot. That bean pot must be enthroned at the head of the table and, for exotic purposes, may be surrounded by any old-fashioned garden flowers—aster, sweet Williams, forget-me-nots.</p> <p>You remove the cover, take a large spoon; stand up; break gently the crispy black surface of the covering of pig-pork; and plunge the big spoon to the heart of the colony. They turn up and turn over with a song of joy. The juices, alive with fire of love, sweep to the surface. You ladle out a neighborhood of highly-individualized, yet completely coordinated beans and put them on a heated plate. Some of them roll over on their sides and laugh; others leap around as if it were for joy; all are sizzling and singing—community singing.</p> <p>With each helping, you give out a fine piece of pork. Even if the party does not eat pork, give it to 'em. It is as improper to serve beans without pork as it is to serve goose without apple sauce.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">—Arthur Staples</p>
2	E	21st S. a. Tr. $\varphi$ Gr. Hel. $\varphi$ in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.7 \\ 9.2 \end{array} \right.$	
3	M.	Rev. Louis de Goetsbrland, RC Bishop, Vermont, died, 1899. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.8 \\ 9.2 \end{array} \right.$ high.	
4	Tu.	Election $\varphi$ Stat. in Day R. A. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.9 \\ 9.1 \end{array} \right.$	
5	W.	Fawkes Day. $\delta \hbar \odot$ . $\delta \hat{\odot}$ . $\odot$ Apo. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.9 \\ - \end{array} \right.$	
6	Th.	1st Repub. victory, 1860, Abe. Lincoln elected. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.0 \\ 9.8 \end{array} \right.$ Colder.	
7	Fr.	$\delta \mathcal{L} \odot$ . Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.8 \\ 9.7 \end{array} \right.$	
8	Sa.	Crunch high. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.6 \\ 9.5 \end{array} \right.$ Rain, fol-	
9	E	22nd S. af. Trin. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.4 \\ 9.3 \end{array} \right.$ lowed by	
10	M.	Mohamet born, 570. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.3 \\ 9.1 \end{array} \right.$ bright days.	
11	Tu.	St. Martin. Armistice Day. $\varphi$ Gr. El. W. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.3 \\ 9.0 \end{array} \right.$	
12	W.	National Grange Stationary est., 1866. $\varphi$ in R. A. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.4 \\ 9.0 \end{array} \right.$	
13	Th.	Indian Summer $\varphi$ Greatest Hel. Lat. N. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.7 \\ 9.1 \end{array} \right.$ Falling	
14	Fr.	begins now. $\delta \Psi \odot$ . Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.2 \\ 9.3 \end{array} \right.$ unsettled	
15	Sa.	$\odot$ on Eq. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.8 \\ 9.7 \end{array} \right.$ skies.	
16	E	23d Sun. af. Trin. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.5 \\ 10.1 \end{array} \right.$	
17	M.	Congress met in Wash., 1800. $\delta \varphi \odot$ . $\delta \hbar \odot$ . $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11.1 \\ 10.4 \end{array} \right.$	
18	Tu.	Wolves kill 3 at St. Paul, 1891. $\odot$ in Peri. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11.7 \\ 10.7 \end{array} \right.$	
19	W.	Eugenie hats appeared for a while in 1918. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12.0 \\ 10.7 \end{array} \right.$ Mild	
20	Th.	Publ. date O. F. A. $\delta \hat{\odot}$ . Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12.1 \\ - \end{array} \right.$ for	
21	Fr.	1st cigar lighter pat., 1871. $\odot$ runs low Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.7 \\ 11.9 \end{array} \right.$ the	
22	Sa.	St. Cecilia. $\delta \varphi \odot$ . Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.4 \\ 11.5 \end{array} \right.$ season.	
23	E	24th S. a. Trin. $\varphi$ Gr. el. E. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.1 \\ 10.9 \end{array} \right.$	
24	M.	New Haven, Conn., purchased from Indians, 1638. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.7 \\ 10.3 \end{array} \right.$	
25	Tu.	St. Catharine. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.4 \\ 9.7 \end{array} \right.$	
26	W.	Steamer Portland lost, 1898. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.1 \\ 9.2 \end{array} \right.$ Signs	
27	Th.	Thanksgiving Day $\odot$ on Eq. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.0 \\ 8.8 \end{array} \right.$ of	
28	Fr.	P. beat Yale 10-0, 1889. $\delta \delta \odot$ . Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.1 \\ 8.6 \end{array} \right.$ snow.	
29	Sa.	Horace Greeley died, 1872. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.2 \\ 8.6 \end{array} \right.$	
30	E	1st S. in Ad. St. Andrew. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.3 \\ 8.6 \end{array} \right.$	

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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	21	s. 49	7	22 37	13	23 10	19	23 25	25
2	21	58	8	22 44	14	23 13	20	23 26	26	23 22
3	22	07	9	22 50	15	23 17	21	23 27	27	23 20
4	22	15	10	22 55	16	23 20	22	23 26	28	23 17
5	22	23	11	23 01	17	23 22	23	23 26	29	23 13
6	22	30	12	23 06	18	23 23	24	23 25	30	23 10

- Full Moon, 3rd day, 3h. 51m., evening, E.  
 ☾ Last Quarter, 11th day, 1h. 48m., evening, W.  
 ● New Moon, 18th day, 5h. 18m., morning, E.  
 ☽ First Quarter, 25th day, 5h. 43m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.		Day's Decr.	Sun. Morn. Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place.	☽	
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.				h.	m.		Morn.	Even.
335	1	M.	6 54	4 13	9 19	5 58	26 13	9 1/2	9 3/4	Tau	4 31	10 20		
336	2	Tu.	6 55	4 13	9 18	5 59	26 14	10	10 1/2	Tau	5 27	11 06		
337	3	W.	6 56	4 12	9 16	6 1 25	○	10 3/4	11 1/4	G'm	rises	11 52		
338	4	Th.	6 57	4 12	9 15	6 2 25	16	11 1/4	11 3/4	G'm	5 16	morn		
339	5	Fr.	6 58	4 12	9 14	6 3 25	17	0	—	Cnc	6 03	0 40		
340	6	Sa.	6 59	4 12	9 13	6 4 24	18	0 1/2	0 1/2	Cnc	6 55	1 28		
341	7	S.	7 0	4 12	9 12	6 5 24	19	1 1/4	1 1/4	Cnc	7 49	2 16		
342	8	M.	7 1	4 12	9 11	6 6 23	20	1 3/4	2	Leo	8 47	3 05		
343	9	Tu.	7 1	4 12	9 11	6 6 23	21	2 1/2	2 3/4	Leo	9 49	3 53		
344	10	W.	7 2	4 12	9 10	6 7 22	22	3 1/2	3 1/2	Vir	10 52	4 41		
345	11	Th.	7 3	4 12	9 9	6 8 22	23	4 1/4	4 1/2	Vir	11 56	5 29		
346	12	Fr.	7 4	4 12	9 8	6 9 21	24	5	5 1/2	Lib	morn	6 18		
347	13	Sa.	7 5	4 12	9 7	6 10 21	25	6	6 1/2	Lib	1 03	7 08		
348	14	S.	7 5	4 12	9 7	6 10 21	26	7	7 1/2	Scor	2 13	8 00		
349	15	M.	7 6	4 12	9 6	6 11 20	27	7 3/4	8 1/4	Scor	3 25	8 56		
350	16	Tu.	7 7	4 13	9 6	6 11 20	28	8 3/4	9 1/4	Sgr	4 38	9 54		
351	17	W.	7 8	4 13	9 5	6 12 19	29	9 3/4	10 1/4	Sgr	5 50	10 56		
352	18	Th.	7 8	4 13	9 5	6 12 19	●	10 1/2	11 1/4	Cap	sets	11 58		
353	19	Fr.	7 9	4 14	9 5	6 12 18	1	11 1/2	—	Cap	6 02	1 00		
354	20	Sa.	7 9	4 14	9 5	6 12 18	2	0	0 1/4	Cap	7 10	1 59		
355	21	S.	7 10	4 15	9 5	6 12 17	3	1	1 1/4	Aqr	8 17	2 55		
356	22	M.	7 11	4 15	9 4	incr	17	4	1 3/4	2	Aqr	9 24	3 47	
357	23	Tu.	7 11	4 16	9 5	0 1 16	5	2 3/4	3	Psc	10 27	4 36		
358	24	W.	7 11	4 16	9 5	0 1 16	6	3 3/4	4	Psc	11 29	5 22		
359	25	Th.	7 12	4 17	9 5	0 1 15	7	4 1/2	5	Ari	morn	6 06		
360	26	Fr.	7 12	4 17	9 5	0 1 15	8	5 1/2	5 3/4	Ari	0 28	6 50		
361	27	Sa.	7 13	4 18	9 5	0 1 14	9	6 1/4	6 3/4	Tau	1 26	7 33		
362	28	S.	7 13	4 19	9 6	0 2 14	10	7 1/4	7 3/4	Tau	2 23	8 17		
363	29	M.	7 13	4 20	9 7	0 3 13	11	8	8 1/2	Tau	3 19	9 02		
364	30	Tu.	7 13	4 20	9 7	0 3 13	12	8 3/4	9 1/4	G'm	4 15	9 49		
365	31	W.	7 14	4 21	9 7	0 3 12	13	9 1/2	10	G'm	5 10	10 36		

DECEMBER hath 31 days.

[1941



In snowy shroud the earth is bowed,  
 And Nature mourns beside the bier;  
 From lowering skies the wild wind sighs,  
 The requiem of the dying year.

OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK, 1871

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	M.	1st Christmas Saving Club payment, 1909. {9.5 Northwest 8.6	
2	Tu.	Me. Gr. Ses. thru 4th. 6 h C. 6 C. C. in {9.6 Apo. 8.6	
3	W.	Trial Jefferson Davis begins, 1868. Tides {9.7 winds 8.7	
4	Th.	Ford peace ship, 1915. 6 Y C. 8 in 88. {9.8 clear 8.7	
5	Fr.	C runs high Tides {— and cold.	
6	Sa.	St. Nicholas. 8 in 8. Tides {8.6 9.7	
7	E	2d S. in Ad. Tides {8.6 Snow in 8.6	
8	M.	Gold 1st dep. U. S. mint, 1848. 8 Y O. {8.6 some 9.5	
9	Tu.	N H. State Grange in session through 11th. Tides {8.6 places. 9.3	
10	W.	R. I. State Grange session through 12th. Tides {8.6 9.2	
11	Th.	Indiana admitted to Union, 1816. Tides {8.8 9.1	
12	Fr.	6 P C. C on Eq. {9.1 Milder	
13	Sa.	1st Savings Bank in U. S. incorp. at Boston, 1816. Tides {9.5 and 9.1	
14	E	3d Sun. in Ad. Tides {10.0 pleasant 9.8	
15	M.	1st life ins. pol. issued by a gen. ins. co., 1792. Tides {10.6 for the 9.6	
16	Tu.	Boston Tea 6 in Aph. {11.1 sea- Party, 1773. {9.9	
17	W.	Wreck Hesperus, 1839. C in Per. Tides {11.5 son. 10.2	
18	Th.	6 8 C. runs low. Tides {11.8 10.3	
19	Fr.	Tides {11.9 Skating	
20	Sa.	Dwight L. Moody died, 1899. Tides {10.8 in many 11.7	
21	E	4th S. in Ad. St. Thom. 6 P C. 6 8 Sup.	
22	M.	en. W. WIN. 10.0 [21st 10.2 BEG. 10.7] 11.3	
23	Tu.	Washington res. army command, 1783. {9.7 places. 10.0	
24	W.	Treaty of Ghent, 1814. Tides {9.4 9.4	
25	Th.	Christmas. C on Eq. Tides {9.1 A good 8.8	
26	Fr.	St. Stephen. 6 8 C. Tides {8.9 deal 8.4	
27	Sa.	St. John, Evangelist. {8.8 colder and 8.1	
28	E	1st S. a. Chr. Holy Innoc. 8 Greatest Brilliancy	
29	M.	6 h C. 8 in 88. 6 8 C. [28th {8.8 8.0	
30	Tu.	Great cold wave 1934 began. {9.1 29th C in {8.9 8.1 Apo. 8.0	
31	W.	1st postage stamps used in U. S., 1847. 6 Y C. {9.8 snow. 8.2	

New Year's day is approaching; and are you ready for it? Have you got your accounts all so well arranged that you can then settle with each neighbor without confusion, trouble, and hard thoughts? The first of January is the day for balancing accounts. This most surely ought never to be neglected. You will therefore be preparing your papers in order to preserve a good neighborhood.

It is all important that every man should know the history and geography of his own country. Yet a vast many of us hardly know our right hand from our left in this respect. What more profitable employment can you have during the long winter evenings than reading Hutchinson's history of Massachusetts—Belknap's New Hampshire—Williams's Vermont—Life of Gen. Washington—American Revolution, Morse's and other Geographies.

It is highly proper also to improve this season in visiting your friends. You will likewise remember that now you can afford to turn a little something to assist those, whom Providence has seen fit to depress with poverty.

—Old Farmer's Almanack 1814



## ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1941

In the year 1941 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. *A Partial Eclipse of the Moon*, March 13, 1941, barely (if at all) visible in New England, where the Moon sets as the Eclipse begins. The beginning will be visible generally in North America except the northeastern part, the western part of South America, the Pacific Ocean, Australia, and the eastern part of Asia. The ending will be visible generally in the western part of North America, the Pacific Ocean, Australia, eastern Asia, and the eastern part of the Indian Ocean. The circumstances of the Eclipse are as follows:

Moon enters penumbra	March 13, 4:38 A.M. (Eastern standard time)
Moon enters umbra	5:55 A.M.
Middle of Eclipse	6:55 A.M.
Moon leaves umbra	7:56 A.M.
Moon leaves penumbra	9:13 A.M.
Magnitude of Eclipse	0.328 (Moon's diameter = 1)

II. *An Annular Eclipse of the Sun*, March 27, 1941, invisible in New England. Visible as an Annular Eclipse in a band about 150 miles wide which extends from a point about 300 miles southeast of New Zealand to a point near the center of the continent of South America; and as a partial Eclipse in the Antarctic and South Pacific Oceans, South America except the eastern tip, Central America, and a part of the West Indies. The Eclipse begins in the South Pacific Ocean, in longitude  $164^{\circ}$  west of Greenwich, latitude  $36^{\circ} 23'$  south, and ends in Colombia, near the Equatorial border, in longitude  $74^{\circ} 32'$  west of Greenwich, latitude  $1^{\circ} 9'$  south. At the point of its maximum duration, the annular phase lasts 7 minutes, 41 seconds.

III. *A slight Partial Eclipse of the Moon*, September 5, 1941, invisible in New England. The beginning will be visible generally in the northwestern extremity of North America, the western half of the Pacific Ocean, Australia, the Indian Ocean, Asia, eastern Europe, and Africa except the northwestern part. The ending will be visible generally in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, Australia, the Indian Ocean, Asia, Europe except the southwestern part, and Africa except the extreme northwestern part. Magnitude of the Eclipse, 0.056 (Moon's diameter = 1).

IV. *A Total Eclipse of the Sun*, September 20-21, 1941, invisible in New England. Visible as a Total Eclipse along a band about 70 miles wide which extends from a point between the Black and Caspian Seas, across Asia and a part of the Pacific Ocean, to a point east of the Marshall Islands; and as a Partial Eclipse in Asia, the western part of Alaska, northern Australia, and the western part of the Pacific Ocean. The Eclipse begins in Iran (Persia), in longitude  $58^{\circ} 4'$  east of Greenwich, latitude  $35^{\circ} 33'$  north, and ends in the Pacific Ocean, in longitude  $161^{\circ} 5'$  east of Greenwich, latitude  $0^{\circ} 14'$  south. The greatest duration of the total phase is 3 minutes, 22 seconds.

## OCCULTATIONS OF ALDEBARAN, 1941

The Moon will occult the bright star Aldebaran (Alpha Tauri) in 1941 for observers at and near Boston as follows:

	Immersion	Emersion
March 5	Before sunset	6:36 P.M.
April 1	10:10 P.M.	Below horizon
November 6	5:59 A.M.	After sunrise
December 30	Before sunset	4:55 P.M.

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1941

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

*Mercury* will be favorably situated for being seen as an Evening Star when near its greatest eastern elongations, about February 10, June 5, and October 2, on which dates it will set 1h 34m, 1h 42m, and 0h 45m, respectively, after sunset; and as a Morning Star when near its greatest western elongations, about March 25, July 23, and November 11, on which dates it will rise 0h 54m, 1h 26m, and 1h 42m, respectively, before sunrise.

*Venus* will be Morning Star until its superior conjunction with the Sun on April 19, and then Evening Star the rest of the year. It will attain its greatest brilliancy on December 28.

*Mars* will be Morning Star until its opposition with the Sun on October 10, and then Evening Star the rest of the year.

*Jupiter* will be Evening Star until its conjunction with the Sun on May 19, then Morning Star until its opposition with the Sun on December 8, and then Evening Star the rest of the year.

*Saturn* will be Evening Star until its conjunction with the Sun on May 8, then Morning Star until its opposition with the Sun on November 17, and then Evening Star the rest of the year.

Jupiter and Saturn will be apparently near each other in the sky throughout the year, and on February 29 they will be in mutual conjunction, at a distance of  $1^\circ 21'$ . This will be the last of a triple set of conjunctions of these two planets, the others of which occurred on August 15 and October 11, 1940.

## EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1941

The Earth will be in Perihelion on January 3, 1941, at 1 P.M., distant from the Sun 91,318,000 miles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 2, 1941, at 7 P.M., distant from the Sun 94,422,000 miles.

## GLOSSARY OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS used in the OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC

*Aphelion.* Point farthest from the Sun.

*Apogee.* Point farthest from the Earth.

*Aspect.* Relative apparent position in the sky (used principally with reference to the planets, the Sun, and the Moon).

*Comet.* A celestial body of diffuse, hazy appearance, which revolves in an orbit around the Sun. A fully developed comet consists of (1) a small, bright nucleus, surrounded by (2) a misty envelope called the coma, which extends on the side opposite the Sun into (3) a luminous tail; but in many comets the nucleus, or tail, or both, are lacking. Most known comets have been visible in the telescope only, but some have been visible to the naked eye and a few were spectacularly brilliant. Their orbits, unlike those of the planets, are mostly of high eccentricity and are inclined at the greatest possible variety of angles to the plane of the ecliptic. Many comets have orbits which, as nearly as can be determined, are parabolic; these comets approach the Sun from vast distances beyond the farthest planet, sweep once around the Sun, and recede into the depths of space. Their appearance in the heavens is of course impossible to predict. Others, moving in elliptic orbits, pass perihelion at regular intervals and can be predicted long in advance.

*Conjunction.* The same right ascension or celestial longitude. Used with reference to any two heavenly bodies, as the planets, the Sun and the Moon.

*Conjunction, inferior.* The conjunction of the planet Mercury or the planet Venus with the Sun is said to be inferior when the planet is between the Earth and the Sun.

*Conjunction, superior.* The conjunction of Mercury or Venus is said to be superior when the Sun is between the Earth and the planet.

*Day's Increase (or decrease).* This quantity, tabulated in the Almanac, is the difference between the length of the day in question and that of the shortest (or longest) day of the year.

*Declination.* Apparent distance north or south of the celestial equator. The Sun's declination, in degrees and minutes, is tabulated at the top of the left-hand pages.

*Dip of the horizon.* The depression of the apparent, or sea horizon below the true, or astronomical, horizon. The dip increases with the observer's height above sea-level.

*Dominical Letter.* The Sunday letter. The letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G being applied to the first seven days of any common year, the dominical letter for that year is the letter thus pertaining to the first Sunday. The intercalation of an extra day in Leap year shifts the dominical letter, for the part of the year which follows February 29, one place backward.

*Eccentricity.* As applied to the orbit of a comet or planet, this term signifies the ratio of the Sun's distance from the center of the orbit to the mean of the perihelion and aphelion distances. It is a measure of the non-circularity of the orbit.

*Eclipse.* The darkening of one heavenly body by another. The Almanac mentions (1) eclipses of the Sun, in which the Moon passes between the Sun and the observer, and (2) eclipses of the Moon, in which the Moon enters the shadow of the Earth. An eclipse may be partial or total according as the body is partly or wholly obscured; or an eclipse of the Sun may be annular, in which case the Moon, though it becomes centered on the disk of the Sun, is so far from the Earth that its apparent diameter is less than the Sun's, so that a ring, or annulus, of sunlight shows around the Moon. By far the most interesting eclipses, and also, for any given locality, the rarest, are total eclipses of the Sun.

*Ecliptic.* The apparent annual path of the Sun among the stars; or, the great circle which is the intersection of the celestial sphere with the plane of the Earth's orbit. It intersects the celestial equator at an angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , at the *equinoxes*.

*Elongation.* Apparent distance from the Sun. The planets Mercury and Venus, in their orbital motion, appear to oscillate from one side of the Sun to the other and back. The times of their greatest elongations are given in the Almanac.

*Epact.* The age of the "calendar Moon" at the beginning of the year. The calendar Moon is a fictitious Moon used in determining the date of Easter, made purposely to differ from the real Moon so that Easter may not coincide with the Jewish Passover. Easter is defined as the first Sunday after the first full "calendar" Moon following the Sun's passage of the vernal equinox.

*Equator, celestial.* The great circle of the celestial sphere midway between the poles.

*Equator, terrestrial.* The imaginary circle on the Earth's surface midway between the Earth's north and south poles. The celestial and terrestrial equators lie in the same plane.

*Full sea.* High water, or high tide.

*Golden Number.* The number of the year in the Metonic cycle. This is a cycle of 19 years established in Greece by Meton in the year 432 BC. It is almost exactly equal to 235 synodic months (a synodic month being the interval between successive new Moons), so that in years which have the same golden number the Moon's phases recur on the same dates.

*Heliocentric latitude.* Apparent distance north or south of the ecliptic, as seen from the Sun.

*Horizon.* The true, or astronomical, horizon is the great circle which is the intersection with the celestial sphere of a level plane passing through the observer's position. The apparent horizon is the line which limits the observer's view of the sky.

*Inclination.* As applied to the orbit of a comet or planet, inclination signifies the angle between the plane of that orbit and the plane of the Earth's orbit, or ecliptic.

*Julian Period.* A period proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 AD to harmonize chronological systems. Its length is 7980 Julian years, being the least common multiple of the solar cycle, the Metonic cycle, and the Roman indiction. The first year of the Julian Period was 4713 BC, which was the year 1 in each of the three component cycles. The designation of a year in the Julian period is intelligible to any chronologist, whatever may be his religion.

*Latitude (of a place on the Earth).* The angle between the direction of gravity at the place and the plane of the Earth's equator. It is a measure of the distance of the place from the equator.

*Length of Days.* Time-interval between sunrise and sunset.

*Longitude (of a place on the Earth).* Arc of the equator between the meridian of the place and another meridian chosen as a standard, usually that of Greenwich, England.

*Meridian.* Great circle of the celestial sphere passing vertically north and south, through zenith and poles. Also, a north-south line on the surface of the Earth.

*Meteor.* A small, solid body which, revolving in an orbit around the Sun, enters the Earth's atmosphere and is made luminous by the consequent sudden stoppage of its swift flight. Often erroneously called a *falling* or *shooting star*. After falling upon the Earth, the body is called a *meteorite*.

*Moon's Place.* As tabulated in the Almanac, this signifies the sign of the zodiac occupied by the Moon.

*Moon Souths.* Moon is on the meridian, due south of the observer.

*Morning and Evening Stars.* A planet is called Morning Star when it is above the horizon at sunrise, and Evening Star when it is above the horizon at sunset.

*Node.* The point at which a heavenly body apparently crosses the ecliptic; *ascending* if northward, *descending* if southward.

*Opposition.* Elongation of  $180^{\circ}$ . At opposition, a planet appears opposite the Sun.

*Penumbra.* Partial shadow.

*Perigee.* Point nearest the Earth.

*Perihelion.* Point nearest the Sun.



*Phases of the Moon.* The four principal phases of the Moon are: (1) *New Moon*, which occurs when, for the month, the Moon is most nearly between the Earth and the Sun; (2) *First Quarter*, which occurs about a week after New Moon when the angle Sun-Moon-Earth is  $90^\circ$  and half the Moon's illuminated side, or a quarter of the Moon, is visible; (3) *Full Moon*, when the Moon is most nearly opposite the Sun; and (4) *Last Quarter*, when the angle Sun-Moon-Earth is again  $90^\circ$ .

*Planet.* An opaque body which revolves around the Sun in a nearly circular orbit near the plane of the ecliptic. The principal planets, in order of distance from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. Of these, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are brilliantly conspicuous to the naked eye, and Mercury also is bright but so near the Sun as to be found only with some difficulty. A planet may be distinguished from the "fixed" stars by its comparatively steady light and, if watched for a few nights, by the fact that it does not remain fixed relative to apparently neighboring stars.

*Pole.* Point in the sky around which the apparent diurnal rotation of the sky takes place; point where the Earth's axis intersects the celestial sphere.

*Quadrature.* Elongation of  $90^\circ$ .

*Refraction, atmospheric.* Bending of the light of a heavenly body within the Earth's atmosphere, which causes the body to seem higher in the sky than it really is.

*Right ascension.* Apparent distance, measured along the celestial equator eastward, from the vernal equinox.

*Rising, setting.* Appearing upon the horizon. The times of rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, given in the Almanac, are the times at which the upper point of the body's disk would appear at the true horizon to an observer at sea level. They are therefore corrected for atmospheric refraction, but not for dip.

*Roman Indiction.* An arbitrary cycle of 15 years used in Roman and ecclesiastical history. The year 1 of the first cycle was the year 313 AD.

*Runs high, runs low.* Has greatest declination, north or south; has greatest or least altitude in the sky at meridian passage. Used in reference to the Moon.

*Signs of the zodiac.* Ancient divisions of the zodiac, each  $30^\circ$  in length, beginning at the vernal equinox and named for the twelve zodiacal constellations.

*Solar Cycle.* A period of 28 years, after which the days of the week, in the ancient Julian calendar, fell on the same days of the year.

*Sun fast, Sun slow.* Difference between local apparent solar time (sun-dial time) and the kind of time (Eastern Standard) used in the Almanac. The Sun is "fast" when the sun-dial indicates noon before Eastern standard noon. At Boston and vicinity the Sun is always "fast," but farther west it is alternately "fast" and "slow."

*Stationary.* Having no apparent motion among the stars. The apparent motion of each planet among the stars is of a zigzag nature, being toward the east for a considerable time, then westward for a shorter time, and then again eastward. At the points of reversal the planet is "stationary."

*Time.* The time of day, or number of hours and minutes since a certain point in the sky, chosen for reference, was on the meridian. For *apparent solar time* (sun-dial time) the point of reference is the Sun. Since the Sun moves in the sky at a rate which is not constant, it is impracticable to make clocks keep apparent solar time, and so a fictitious "mean sun," which moves in the celestial equator with uniform speed, is used instead, giving *mean solar time*. *Standard time* is the mean solar time of a certain meridian which is chosen as standard for a considerable region; these meridians are chosen at regular intervals from Greenwich, and *Eastern Standard Time* is Greenwich mean solar time minus exactly five hours. For further details, see the Almanac for 1934.

*Umbra.* Complete shadow.

*Vernal Equinox.* The point at which, in its apparent annual motion, the Sun crosses the celestial equator from south to north; the point occupied by the Sun at the moment of the beginning of Spring.

*Zodiac.* The belt of sky, eighteen degrees wide, which has the ecliptic as its central line. It contains the twelve zodiacal constellations and, at all times, the Sun, Moon, and principal planets.

## WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

First Year	Paper	Fifteenth Year	Crystal
Second	Cotton	Twentieth	China
Third	Leather	Twenty-fifth	Silver
Fourth	Silk	Thirtieth	Pearl
Fifth	Wooden	Thirty-fifth	Coral
Sixth	Iron	Fortieth	Ruby
Seventh	Copper	Forty-fifth	Sapphire
Eighth	Bronze	Fiftieth	Gold
Ninth	Pottery	Sixtieth	Diamond
Tenth	Tin	Seventy-fifth	Diamond

## RECENT COMETS

During the year which ended June 30, 1940, four periodic comets were observed upon their return to the vicinity of the Sun and Earth, and one new comet was discovered. None of these comets was visible to the unaided eye. The five comets were as follows:

1. Comet 1939 h, discovered by Rigollet in France July 28, 1939. It reached magnitude 7.3 and showed a slender tail about one degree long. Its perihelion passage occurred September 9, 1939, at a distance of 70,000,000 miles from the Sun. The orbit is a long ellipse (eccentricity 0.97), lying in a plane inclined  $64^\circ$  to the plane of the ecliptic and with aphelion at 50 times the Earth's distance from the Sun—farther than the average distance of the planet Pluto, most remote planet known. This orbit is practically identical with that of a famous comet which was discovered in the year 1788 by Caroline Herschel, sister and co-worker of Sir William; and there is no doubt that the comet is the same, returning after an interval of 151 years.

2. Comet 1939 k, detected by Jeffers and Moore at the Lick Observatory in California August 12, 1939. This is Tuttle's comet, which has a period 13.6 years. It reached perihelion November 10, 1939, at a distance of 95,000,000 miles from the Sun, and attained a magnitude of 9.

3. Comet 1939 l, the Giacobini-Zinner comet of 1933 returning in its period of 6.6 years, detected by van Biesbroeck at the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago October 14, 1939. It passed perihelion February 17, 1940, at 93,000,000 miles from the Sun and reached magnitude 15.

4. Comet 1939 m, Faye's comet returning in its period of 7.4 years, detected by Jeffers at the Lick Observatory November 3, 1939. It passed perihelion April 23, 1940 at the great distance of 353,000,000 miles from the Sun and became no brighter than magnitude 16.

5. Comet 1939 n, a new comet discovered by Clarence L. Friend at Escondido, California November 1, 1939. Orbit parabolic, motion retrograde, in a plane inclined  $88^\circ$  (almost a right angle) to the plane of the ecliptic. Perihelion passage November 6, 1939, at a distance of 87,000,000 miles from the Sun. Maximum brightness, magnitude 9.

## STATE ELECTIONS

In all the New England States, Legislatures and Governors are now elected every second year. The next elections will be in 1942. 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.

The General Election Day in all the Middle Atlantic States is the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

**New York.** Governor elected for four years, Senators for two years, Assembly Members for two years. Election annually.

**New Jersey.** Governor elected for three years, Senators for three years, Assembly Members for one year. Election annually.

**Pennsylvania.** Governor elected for four years, Senators for four years, Representatives for two years. Next election in 1942.

**Delaware.** Governor elected for four years, Senators for four years, Representatives for two years. Next election in 1942.

**District of Columbia:** Governed by a Board of three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed by the President of the United States for a term of three years; third member is an officer of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army detailed by the President. Congress legislates for the District of Columbia. Each House of Congress has a Committee on the District of Columbia.

**Maryland.** Governor elected for four years, Senators for four years, Representatives for four years.

**West Virginia.** Governor elected for four years, Senators for four years, and members of House of Delegates for two years.

## DID YOU EVER

By JAMES I. CONDON

### GET A GOOD LICKING BY A GOOSE?

We used to raise twenty or thirty geese every year. One year we had an old gander who was the boss of the flock. I was playing with the young goslings, when I heard a hiss behind me, and the first thing I knew, the old gander had me by the seat of my trousers and began to flap his big, strong wings against my legs. How I did yell!

Aunt Mary came running out of the house and grabbed the old fellow by the neck. She had to choke him good and hard before he would let go of me. My legs were all black and blue where he had hit me with the bones of his wings.

This same old gander always wanted to chase me after that day, and once I threw my cap over his head. He tore it into shreds before I could get a stick to drive him away.

### KNOW THAT YOU COULD REMEMBER SOUND?

I used to drive the cows to pasture. The oldest cow "Susie" had a bell hanging on a strap around her neck.

One night I heard this bell ringing but "Susie" wasn't with the others. It took me a long time to find her. She was lying on her back between two grassy knolls, unable to rise. I went home in a hurry and told Uncle and he came back with me to help roll her over so that she could stand up.

I was away from the farm for a good many years, but at last returned to visit my old home. While there, Uncle Cyrus took me out to the barn. I saw three cow bells hanging from one of the beams and I asked Uncle if one of those bells was the one that old "Susie" used to wear. He said that it was, and if I could pick it out by the sound he would give it to me. He told me to turn my back. Then he rang each bell in turn and the third bell was the one which had hung around old "Susie's" neck.

### HAVE A MITTEN SAVE YOUR LIFE?

Small things are sometimes the means of saving a man's life.

Uncle Hiram used to say to me, "Never go duck hunting alone," and then he would tell me this story.

"One morning I started with my gun for a day's shooting on Pixie Ledge. I pulled my boat upon the rocks and went across the top to wait for the birds to begin to fly. In a very short time a flock came into range and before they flew away I had shot five of them. As I did not take my old dog with me I had to go out after them with the boat. So laying my gun down, I went back to where I had left my dory.

She was gone!

A heavy swell had taken her off the rocks for I had neglected to take out her anchor! I could see her about twenty-five feet off the ledge, dancing up and down on the waves. There I was, on rocks that, when the tide came in, would be many feet under water. It was very cold and I knew that if I swam out to her I would freeze. I had to think fast and I did.

I took off one of my heavy, home made mittens which were knit of yarn by Aunt Mary and spun from the wool of our own sheep. I unravelled the mitten in a hurry and tying a small stone onto the end of the red yarn I threw it out toward the drifting boat.

The first time I did not make it and the stone fell into the water and I had to use much care in drawing it back to me. I threw it a second time, offering a silent prayer. It dropped into the boat, caught, and I pulled the dory slowly and carefully onto the ledge. Then, ~~picking up my birds, I went home having had enough shooting for~~ one day, vowing that I never would go out alone again; for where one person might make this mistake of neglecting to secure the boat, two would not be likely to fail to do such a necessary thing."

And I have always remembered what Uncle Hiram told me.

*As told to Doris Saltus*



## LEGAL FACTS FOR YOUR FAMILY AND YOU

SARAH T. KNOX

Certain laws are so intimately associated with our daily living that some knowledge of them is essential.

### CONTRACTS

1. There must be an offer by one person and an acceptance by another in order to bring about an agreement which is enforceable.
2. There must be consideration, which is some right accruing to one party, or some detriment undertaken by the other party. Contracts must be in the form prescribed by law, and deeds and certain formal contracts require a seal.
3. The subject matter of the contract must be legal, so if an act is prohibited by law a contract to do that act is not legal.
4. Only competent parties can enter into a contract.
5. The consent of the parties must be real so if there is fraud, or undue influence there is no contract, for the parties do not have the same thing in mind.

Contracts are further controlled by the Statute of Frauds, which prescribes that certain contracts must be in writing and signed by the parties in order to be valid.

### MARRIAGE

Marriage in one sense of the word is a contractual relation.

The minimum age for a legal marriage varies from fourteen to sixteen for females and from seventeen to twenty-one for males.

Marriage between those of certain near relationship is prohibited; some states prohibit the marriage of feeble-minded and insane persons, though in most states insanity is not a legal cause for divorce.

Bigamous marriages are prohibited.

Extreme intoxication that renders a person incapable of knowing what he is doing will render a marriage void or voidable.

A license is necessary before a marriage can be performed, except in states which recognize a common law marriage, i.e., living together as husband and wife without any ceremony.

A marriage must be performed by someone who is authorized by law to do this.

### DIVORCE

Divorce and legal separation are remedies of the law when husbands and wives cannot get on together. If there is legal separation, the parties cannot remarry. All states grant divorces for legal cause except South Carolina, which recognizes no ground for divorce. New York recognizes only one cause—adultery.

If cruelty is the cause, alleged bodily harm must be inflicted or threatened, or there must be words or conduct that cause great mental suffering and thereby injures or threatens to injure the health. Mental cruelty has increasing recognition.

Desertion is dependent upon the statutory period of time and varies in the several states from one to five years.

Non-support is a relative term and depends upon the parties' station in life and the standards of living.

### RIGHTS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

During marriage a man can restrain his wife from committing a crime, for even if he could not be held responsible for her act there might be a presumption of coercion.

A husband has the right to the society of his wife and can bring an action for damages against anyone who alienates her affections or deprives him of her companionship and services by enticing her away from him.

By statute a woman may now contract with her husband or anyone; may hold and convey property and pledge her husband's credit with tradespeople. She can also make a will but should be careful to have the requisite number of witnesses—two in most states but three in some. A conveyance from husband to wife without a valuable consideration is fraudulent against creditors.

Usually husband or wife cannot be compelled or, without the consent of the other, be allowed to disclose confidential communications made during marriage.

### JUVENILES

Coming of age occurs on the first moment of the beginning of the day before the celebration of the twenty-first birthday.

Infants under twenty-one cannot vote; make a binding contract; either sue or be sued unless a guardian or some person acting as next friend represents the infant. But an infant, particularly females,

may marry before becoming of age in most states, and usually can leave school at sixteen and go to work.

Special juvenile courts are set up for infants up to sixteen or seventeen years of age when they are neglected, dependent or delinquent, and if a guardian is necessary an infant may indicate when he is fourteen the person he wishes.

Parents have the fundamental right of custody and control of children, but also the obligation to support. In most states they have equal rights of guardianship, and on the death of one parent the other becomes the sole guardian. Parents also have a right to the earnings of the child and the right to recover for an injury to the child. This is based on earnings and the loss of these is a property right.

A parent is not legally liable if his child injures the property of another, though there may be a moral obligation.

#### ADOPTION

Adoption is a legal process and by means of it a person,—or persons,—takes a child who is not his own into his family and treats him as his own. This legal procedure is started by a petition which may be brought according to the statute of the state, either where the petitioner resides; where the child has a residence; or where either the petitioner or the child resides. Usually both husband and wife must join in the petition for adoption, and the own parents must consent unless a parent is mentally incompetent or morally unfit, or has lost custody of the child through divorce or some other legal action. The consent of the child is often required also if he is over a specific age.

Because the welfare of the child is of utmost importance, a social investigation is required in many states, as well as a trial period before the adoption becomes final.

Adoption brings about a complete change of legal status and includes change of name and inheritance rights from the adoptive parents. In a few states a child retains the right to inherit from his natural parents, also.

#### SECURITY

Under the Security Act aged persons of sixty-five and over may receive old age assistance or old age benefits. The first is a form of relief based on the need of the person and is administered by the State in cooperation with the Federal Government. The other is a form of pension.

Under the latter there are two classes of insured persons, i.e., those fully insured and those currently insured. In the former case the worker must have in no case less than six quarters of coverage. When a worker has forty quarters of coverage he is fully insured regardless of his employment thereafter.

To be currently insured the worker must have had at least six quarters of coverage in the three years preceding the quarter in which he died.

The benefit which the family of the worker will receive depends upon whether he is fully or currently insured.

No pension is paid to persons living in either a public or a private institution; they must be either in their own home or some other private home. There must be one year of continuous residence before an application is granted for this type of aid.

Old age benefits are paid directly to the individual by the Government and are on the basis of the individual's average monthly wage from "covered employment."

The supplementary benefit which a wife will receive at sixty-five is one-half her husband's monthly benefit unless she is entitled to as much or more than the supplementary amount. If there is a dependent child under eighteen (this includes step-child or adopted child), the child will receive the supplementary benefit.

A widow will receive survivor's benefits if she is aged or if she has children dependent on her, which is three-fourths of the worker's benefit rate, and each unmarried dependent child under eighteen will receive one-half the worker's benefit rate. Each dependent parent of sixty-five or over, if there is no widow or dependent child, will receive one-half of the benefit rate.

A worker does not collect any money until he retires, but he does not have to stop work at sixty-five unless he wishes to do so.

The amount of benefit which the individual will receive, depending upon the average monthly wage, is 40% of the first \$50.00 of average monthly wages, plus 10% of his average wages over \$50.00 and up to \$250.00, and an additional 1% of his basic benefit for every year in which he earns at least \$200.00 in covered employment.

## FISHING OFF THE SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND COAST

By ROBERT WHITTIER

During the latter part of June, the broadbill swordfish makes its first appearance in from the Gulf Stream. As a game fish, he is second to none, but the taking of him requires a degree of skill, intelligence, and endurance, which is unfortunately only too seldom rewarded.

The largest swordfish of which there is a record was one taken by an Edgartown fisherman, which weighed slightly better than 1,000 pounds. While there may have been larger fish taken by the Nova Scotia fleet, no record has come to the writer's attention. The smallest swordfish on record is interesting enough to include here, because of the unusual conditions surrounding its capture.

In August of 1878, a small specimen of the mackerel shark was discovered swimming in Gloucester Harbor. Projecting from the shark's nose, his sword imbedded in the shark's nostril, was a small swordfish, only twelve inches in length, with a sword three inches long. Naturally it is not known whether this small swordfish met with this mishap in our coastal waters or whether the shark came in from beyond the sea, but in any event, the incident furnishes us with a New England record which is of interest in the history of the swordfish family.

One of the most frequent visitors to the waters of southern New England is that excellent game fish the white marlin, called by exasperated commercial fishermen, the "skilligolee." When the water temperature warms with the hot July sun, these fish arrive, and it is not uncommon to see them within a few miles of shore, traveling in that peculiarly swift, erratic pace, which identifies their species as clearly as the stubby fin. A sportsman, wishing to get onto the fishing grounds with at least the hope of seeing a white marlin, will do well to go to what the commercial fishermen consider the best marlin spot in these waters. This is a rough rectangle, extending from about a mile south of The Vineyard Light-Ship to a point off the No Man's Land Hooter, from there southwesterly to within sight of Block Island, and back northerly to Brown's Ledge.

The presence of blue marlin is not unusual, although they seem to prefer more off shore territories, and here again we will venture the prediction that when more salt water fishermen go to sea with the proper guidance and equipment, someone is going to be rewarded by taking a blue marlin in New England waters.

Perhaps there is no member of the salt water game fish family which a sportsman would seem to have less likelihood of capturing off New England, than the celebrated sailfish, so well-known to Florida waters. But let's dig into the records a bit and see what we find.

It seems that there are numerous records of sailfish being taken in nets, and by commercial fishermen in these waters. In fact, the specimen of the sailfish which was presented to the United States National Museum was taken off Newport, Rhode Island, in 1872, and given to Professor Baird by Mr. Samuel Powell of Newport. The commercial trap fishermen report that in August, when the water is particularly warm, it is not unusual to take sailfish in the fish traps.

It may be only hope, but some day, perhaps with the proper gear, a sailfish is going to be landed with rod and reel off Block Island, and a new chapter in game fishing will be begun.

Of our salt water game fish, the bluefish is probably the most discussed and the most sought after. When Nantucket was settled, the bluefish was extremely abundant; in fact, Zaccheus Macy, writing in 1792, states that from 1659 to 1763 they were taken in immense numbers.

Delving into the authenticated reports on the size of bluefish taken in years gone by, we find some interesting facts; in fact, the worthy Mr. Macy reported bluefish so large that thirty of them would fill a barrel, and Captain Francis Pease of Edgartown is on record as having taken a bluefish which weighed forty pounds. However, the largest bluefish taken on a rod and reel, of which there is a record, is one taken on June 25, 1874, at Cohasset Narrows, Massachusetts, by Mr. L. Hathaway, which weighed twenty-five pounds.



## 1940-41 OPEN SEASONS ON MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS IN NEW ENGLAND

State	Duck, goose, brant, coot, Wilson's snipe (jack-snipe)	Rail, gallinule	Woodcock	Dove
Connecticut	Oct. 16- Dec. 14	Sept. 1- Nov. 30	Oct. 25- Nov. 8	No open season
Maine	Oct. 1- Nov. 29a	Sept. 1- Nov. 30	Oct. 10- Oct. 24	No open season
Massachusetts	Oct. 16- Dec. 14a	Oct. 16- Dec. 14	Oct. 20- Nov. 3	No open season
New Hampshire	Oct. 1- Nov. 29a	Sept. 1- Nov. 30	Oct. 1- Oct. 15	No open season
Rhode Island	Oct. 16- Dec. 14a	Sept. 1- Nov. 30	Nov. 1- Nov. 15	No open season
Vermont	Oct. 16- Dec. 14	Sept. 1- Nov. 30	Oct. 17- Oct. 31	No open season

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**Maine**—Scoter (sea coot), in open coastal waters only, beyond harbor lines, Sept. 15-Sept. 30; thereafter from land or water, Oct. 1-Nov. 29.

**Massachusetts**—Scoter (sea coot), in open coastal waters only, beyond harbor lines, Sept. 15-Oct. 15; thereafter from land or water, Oct. 16-Dec. 14.

**New Hampshire**—Scoter (sea coot), in open coastal waters only, beyond harbor lines, Sept. 15-Sept. 30; thereafter from land or water, Oct. 1-Nov. 29.

**Rhode Island**—Scoter (sea coot), in open coastal waters only, beyond harbor lines, Sept. 15-Oct. 15; thereafter from land or water, Oct. 16-Dec. 14.

### SHOOTING HOURS

Duck, goose, brant, coot: sunrise to 4 p. m.

Dove, rail, gallinule, Wilson's snipe (jacksnipe), woodcock band-tailed pigeon: sunrise to sunset.

### SPECIES HAVING NO OPEN SEASON

Shorebirds (except woodcock and Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe), crane, wood duck, swan, Ross' goose; snow goose and brant in States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean.

### DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS

**Ducks**, 10 in the aggregate, except that the daily bag limit may not include more than 3 of any one or 3 in the aggregate of canvasbacks, redheads, buffleheads or ruddy ducks. **Geese** (including brant), 3 in the aggregate. **Rails and gallinules** (except sora and coot), 15 in the aggregate; **sora**, 15; **coot**, 25. **Wilson's snipe (jacksnipe)**, 15. **Woodcock**, 4. **Mourning dove and white-winged dove**, 12 in the aggregate. **Band-tailed pigeon**, 10.

Not more than 2 days' bag limit of ducks, geese (including brant), and woodcock, and 1 day's limit of other migratory game birds may be possessed at one time. Possession of migratory game birds is permitted for not more than twenty days following the close of the open season in the State where taken.

### HUNTING METHODS

**Permitted:** Shotgun only, not larger than No.-10 gauge, fired from the shoulder; bow and arrow; dog; blind or floating device other than a sinkbox.

**Prohibited:** Automobile; aircraft; sinkbox (battery); power boat, sailboat, or any device towed by power boat or sailboat; automatic-loading or hand-operated repeating shotgun of more than 3-shell capacity in the magazine and chamber combined; live duck or goose decoys; the hunting of migratory game birds by means, aid, or use, directly or indirectly, of corn, wheat, oats, or other grain or product thereof, salt, or any kind of feed whatsoever, placed, deposited, distributed, scattered, or otherwise put out is prohibited.

Consult State game laws for any additional restrictions on migratory game bird hunting.

## 1940-41 GAME LAWS

		Daily Limit	Posses- sion	Season Limit	License Fee
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					
Deer	No Open Season	..	..	..	
Rabbit	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	3	..	30	
Squirrel	Oct. 20-Nov. 28	5	..	30	Res. \$3.35
Quail	No Open Season	..	..	..	Non-res. 10.35
Pheasant	Oct. 20-Nov. 28	2	..	15	
Grouse	Oct. 20-Nov. 28	2	..	15	
<b>MAINE</b>					
Deer	Local Seasons	1	1	1	
Moose	No Open Season	..	..	..	Res. \$1.15
Bear	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	..	..	..	Non-res.
Rabbit	Oct. 1-Feb. 28	4	8	..	Big 15.15
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4	4	..	Non-res.
Pheasant	No Open Season	..	..	..	Small 5.15
Grouse	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	4	4	..	
<b>NEW HAMP.</b>					
Deer	Oct. 15-Dec. 16	1	1	1	
Bear	No Clsd. Season	..	..	..	
Rabbit	Oct. 1-Feb. 1	5	..	..	
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Nov. 1	5	..	..	Res. \$2.50
Quail	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	3	6	..	Non-res. 15.15
Grouse	Oct. 1-Dec. 1	4	..	25	
Pheasant	Nov. 1-Dec. 11	1	..	4	
<b>MASS.</b>					
Deer	Dec. 2-Dec. 7	1	1	1	
Rabbit	Oct. 20-Feb. 1	5	..	..	
Squirrel	Oct. 20-Nov. 20	5	..	15	
Quail	Oct. 20-Nov. 20	4	..	20	Res. \$2.00
Grouse	Oct. 20-Nov. 20	3	..	15	Non-res. 10.25
Pheasant	Oct. 20-Nov. 20	2	..	6	
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>					
Deer	No Open Season	..	..	..	
Hare	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	2	..	..	
Rabbit	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	5	..	..	Res. \$2.25
Grey Squirrel	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	5	..	..	Non-res. 10.25
Quail	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	6	15	..	Alien 15.25
Grouse	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	2	15	..	
Pheasant	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	3	15	..	
<b>VERMONT</b>					
Deer	Nov. 21-Nov. 30	1	1	1	
Squirrel	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4	4	..	
Rabbit	Oct. 1-Feb. 29	3	3	..	Res. \$1.25
Quail	Sept. 15-Nov. 30	4	4	..	Non-res. 10.50
Grouse	Oct. 1-Nov. 14	4	4	25	
Pheasant	Wed. or Sat. during Oct.	2	2	4	

## NEW ENGLAND GAME LAWS

For information on special county regulations, and special regulations on various waters in the individual New England states, not reported herein, write to:

Maine—Dept. of Inland Fisheries and Game, Augusta, Me.

New Hampshire—Fish and Game Director, Concord, N. H.

Vermont—Fish and Game Service, Montpelier, Vt.

Massachusetts—Division of Fisheries and Game, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

Rhode Island—Dept. of Agriculture and Conservation, Div. of Fish and Game, 372 State Office Bldg., Providence, R. I.

Connecticut—State Board of Fisheries and Game, Hartford, Conn.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

## New England States

## MAINE

Location ..... Orono  
 Director ..... Fred Griffee

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Location ..... Durham  
 Director ..... M. G. Eastman

## VERMONT

Location ..... Burlington  
 Director ..... J. L. Hills

## MASSACHUSETTS

Location ..... Amherst  
 Director ..... F. J. Sievers

## RHODE ISLAND

Location ..... Kingston  
 Act'g Director .... B. E. Gilbert

## CONNECTICUT

Location ..... New Haven  
 Director ..... W. L. Slate

## Middle Atlantic States

## NEW YORK

Location (New York State)  
 Director ..... P. J. Parrott  
 Location (Cornell Univ.).. Ithaca  
 Director ..... Carl E. Ladd

## NEW JERSEY

Location ..... New Brunswick  
 Director ..... W. H. Martin

## PENNSYLVANIA

Location ..... State College  
 Director ..... S. W. Fletcher

## DELAWARE

Location ..... Newark  
 Director ..... G. L. Schuster

## MARYLAND

Location ..... College Park  
 Act'g Director .... T. B. Symons

## WEST VIRGINIA

Location ..... Morgantown  
 Director ..... C. R. Orton

## STATE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE DIRECTORS

## New England States

## MAINE

A. L. Deering ..... Orono

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

J. C. Kendall ..... Durham

## VERMONT

J. E. Carrigan ..... Burlington

## MASSACHUSETTS

Willard A. Munson .... Amherst

## RHODE ISLAND

H. O. Stuart ..... Kingston

## CONNECTICUT

R. P. Clapp ..... Storrs

## Middle Atlantic States

## NEW YORK

L. R. Simons ..... Ithaca

## NEW JERSEY

L. A. Bevan .... New Brunswick

## PENNSYLVANIA

M. S. McDowell .... State College

## DELAWARE

G. L. Schuster ..... Newark

## MARYLAND

T. B. Symons ..... College Park

## WEST VIRGINIA

J. O. Knapp ..... Morgantown



## PEONIES

Because the bush develops rapidly, bears its gorgeous flowers and remains green and fresh until frost, the peony is a landscape plant. Its flowers are best in the house in huge bouquets or in low center pieces for the dining table.

The color range of peonies is equal to that of roses and is not surpassed by modern irises with their blending hues, for irises are weak on the red and pink side. New introductions of peony hybrids have added much to the color range of peonies; many of the new reds and pinks being in the "must have" class.

Our noses tell us that peonies have a wide range of fragrance, with tea rose and June rose fragrance often present. Some have a fragrance remindful of a field of white clover just beginning to bloom. Others have a mild, sweet aroma similar to lily-of-the-valley fragrance.

The "Japanese" and single varieties do not have fragrance, but are excellent for mass effect. Their colors are white and bluish, through many shades of pink and red to an almost black maroon. It takes many plants to get the whole range of color. The "Japanese" and single varieties are recommended for mass planting, because their yellow centers are pretty, and the whole mass is tied together by the yellow color in a picture worth going miles to see. The "Japanese" kinds are also fine cut flowers, because they do not have loose pollen to drop on your rugs.

At times, peonies defy all the rules except one; i.e., they demand careful planting with the eyes no more than two inches under ground in heavy soil, or three inches in sandy soil. They prefer full sun. If planted in heavy soil, the flowers are usually larger than they would be on plants in sandy soil. One exception is the pink "Reine Hortense." Planting can be done in the fall or spring, with equally good results, but spring planting will often catch up with an earlier fall planting. August is not too early, and perhaps the best month to put in new roots. The soil should be prepared at least a week before actual planting. Deeply buried fertilizer will aid blooming for years to come.

Here is a list of fragrant kinds for your garden:

Red		Pink	
Philippe Rivoire	late	Anna Sass	late
Richard Carvel	early	Blanche King	late
		Edulis Superba	early
		Grandiflora	late
		Grace Batson	midseason
		Hansina Brand	late
		Mabel L. Franklin	midseason
		Martha Bulloch	late
		Myrtle Gentry	late
		Phoebe Cary	late
		Pierre Duchartre	late
		President Coolidge	late
		Standard Bearer	early
		Tourangelle	midseason
<b>White and Blush</b>			
Duchesse de Nemours	early		
Kelway's Glorious	midseason		
Mme. de Vernville	early		
Marie Lemoine	late		
Mons. duPont	late		
Mrs. Frank Beach	late		
Mrs. Eva Barron	midseason		
Queen of Hamburg	midseason		
White Delight	early		

Single varieties recommended are Tenuifolia Simplex, early red; Mischief, pink; Krinkled White and LeJour, pure white; Arcturus and Flanders Fields, red.

Good kinds of Japanese peonies:

Akashigata	bright rose	Moon of Nippon	white
Ama-no-sode	pink	Nippon Beauty	deep red
Isani Gidui	white	Rashoomon	rose red
Mikado	deep crimson	Tamate-Boku	old rose

Most of the Japanese peonies bloom at the same time in midseason, which makes it possible to get a beautiful effect in mass.

The fragrant kinds must be picked when the bud is soft, and used in bouquets where the color can be preserved and enjoyed the most. Fresh-cut the stems occasionally. Give the buds two days to develop in water. Try a cool part of the basement for the transition from buds to wonderful flowers. You'll need a large vase or two.

## GROWING A HERB GARDEN

LETITIA H. BARNES

If you are just beginning, try only a few. Decide whether "nose herbs" or "pot herbs"—those chiefly for fragrance or those practical ones to dress up the day by day salads, the roasts, the economy dishes; whether lavender for your linens or thyme for the Saturday night bean pot. Of course you could have both, and improve both the linens and the bean pot!

You don't really need a large garden. As a beginning you might have a plot two by four feet, with a half dozen plants each of as many varieties. Or even a smaller plot beside the kitchen door, where you can dash out and pick a sprig of this or that in no time at all.

You may not have room for a separate bed but tuck your first plants among your flowers. Or use them as an edging for the vegetables—the low growing herbs lend themselves readily to this.

Though no other plants need less attention than herbs some thrive more happily under certain conditions. Given excellent drainage, average garden soil—eighteen inch deep sandy loam in which the roots can go down for moisture and anchorage, beds built up two to four inches for settling, and no fertilizer—and the simplest, most used herbs will respond generously.

The shade preferred by a few can usually be supplied by the taller companions if in a flower or vegetable border. "Shade" is relative—not a total eclipse of sun, but protection from its full force.

Wait until all danger of frost is past and try the good old standbys: basil, chives, mint, marjoram, sage, thyme—those dependable ones with which one can make any ordinary dish qualify for the neighbors to beg the recipe.

All annuals and many perennials are easily grown from seed, and may be sowed in drills or broadcast over the beds. Scatter the seeds evenly and thinly, pat the earth down with hand or board, and sprinkle the beds or leave them to the night dews.

When the seedlings are two or three inches high thin out the weaker ones, being careful of the neighbors' roots. When they have grown four leaves transplanting may be done, depending on the soil and your expertness—and your generosity with the soil included with the roots. Covering the plants for two or three days will reward you with speedier adaptation and growth.

A few herbs are not raised from seed. In general those with heavy root systems can be propagated by division; those with woody-based stems by cuttings or layerings. Buy rosemary and lavender plants unless you want more than two or three.

Pinch out most of the buds as they develop on the culinary plants unless the seeds are to be harvested—the plants will be stronger and more compact. Cut perennial blooms as soon as they begin to fade.

One comfort of herb gardens is their relative freedom from pests.

Harvest some of your plants for winter use, when the essential oils are in greatest amount and most desirable quality—just as the flowers are ready to open. Choose a dry morning, cut annuals three inches from the ground, or the tips and tender stems of perennials. Rinse lightly if necessary, shake carefully, tie in bunches or spread on racks to dry in an airy room. Dry rapidly, out of the sun, so they will keep their fragrance and greenish color.

Leaves for tea are left whole, others may be left whole or crushed through a sieve ready for immediate use. Seeds are clipped from the stem and left whole.

Keep the dried herbs in screw-top jars or bottles on a darkened shelf—in opaque jars if in the light or sun. Let the shelf be convenient for you to add a pinch to the soup, more to the roast, a combination to the left-overs—not forgetting Pinch Me and Taste Me, who are of more value than dozens of words of advice. By benefit of herbs be an adventurer in your own domain!

## WORD CHARADES

By ARTHUR W. BELL

1.

As My First to My First, I'm  
addressing a maid,  
The counsel I give is required,  
I'm afraid;  
I charge you be careful, do not  
go too fast  
When with you My First is ar-  
ranging My Last.  
And, generally speaking, it's bet-  
ter you'll find,  
To stoutly refuse that My Last  
should be blind.  
My Whole is a stern and em-  
phatic command,  
Compared to the same my en-  
joiner is bland.

2.

My First is of mixed blue and  
yellow;  
My Last a maid's pledge to her  
fellow;  
My Whole is delicious, when mel-  
low.

3.

A late registration is shown  
To prove that My First is My  
Last;  
That which is My Last is mine  
own;  
My Whole on the lips should be  
fast.

4.

One something of My First  
should be  
To write rhymed riddles wittily.  
In times remote, dim ages past,  
Our ancestors first lost My Last.  
My Whole  
A gesture gave this bird its  
name,  
Descriptive term; dogs do the  
same,  
Although, proverbially they say,  
It doesn't work the other way.

5.

Embracing Earth, reflecting  
Heaven,  
My First is one of classic Seven.  
My Last are more or less than  
three,  
In classified zoology.  
My Whole is conquered mal de  
mare,  
Once gained, one quits his  
steamer chair;  
The first time since the ship set  
sail  
We judge him well, beyond the  
pale.

6.

Roughly scratched, with striken  
head,  
My First is cast away as dead.  
My Second does a lack express  
And yet, itself, is truly less.  
What is My Whole, throughout  
creation,  
Is free from chance of duplica-  
tion.

7.

My Last is a generic name,  
Low title, which all insects claim,  
My First a sound which some  
emit;—  
You'd better charge the gun with  
fit.

My Whole

An artificial trout fly will  
Most adequately fill the bill.

8.

One does My First or gives his  
all,  
In crises, at his country's call.  
My Last, an expert diver he,  
Will wear a swallow-tail to sea.  
My Total shares its habitat  
With turtle, frog and water-rat.

9.

My First a fake,  
My Last an ache;  
Of My Whole to partake  
A deep thirst to slake  
May prove a mistake.  
(phonetically treated)

10.

My First and Next form Nature's  
file  
Of chronicles of ages past  
Whose wealth and precious store  
beguile  
The greedy seekers for My Last.  
My Whole are often utilized  
To fake My Last so highly  
prized. (Three syllables)

11.

My First is left bare  
If the ear be denuded.  
As fabric for wear  
My Last is included.  
My Whole is a snare  
Which had best be eluded;  
Here lurks, in his lair,  
A bugbear secluded.

12.

My First, of age, mortal and  
males,  
Endure all existence entails;  
Among those essaying to fly,  
My Last is ace-high in the sky.  
My Last, to My First, is My  
Whole;  
To My First who would challenge  
his role,  
And a threat to those still on the  
ground  
Until he is finally downed.

*The answers to these charades will be found in next year's almanac and in  
YANKEE MAGAZINE—MAR. 1941*



## SEWING IN THE MODERN HOME

Major and minor operations with needle and thread are performed in millions of modern homes today. Daily, women take up their needles for one or more of the many familiar sewing tasks. They restore damaged hose to usefulness and administer first aid to ailing household linens, or they stretch a limited budget by making curtains and slip covers for the home and clothes for themselves and their children. Their help and advice give moral support to daughters who have just begun to be aware of the importance of being well groomed. Whether the needle is pushed by the thimble finger or propelled by a sewing machine, each stitch allows a family to be better dressed and the home better furnished with less outlay.

When a woman has more time than money, considerable saving may be effected by making clothing. Pattern instructions as to size, material, and procedure are explicit and complete. There are many simple and inexpensive books of dressmaking on the market. With these aids even an amateur with an ordinary amount of intelligence and determination can achieve charming and satisfying results. Added to actual money savings are pride of accomplishment and pleasure in being well dressed. Many people are discouraged because the making of a garment seems complicated and difficult but the process becomes easy when it is taken one step at a time and in the correct sequence. The procedure for a simple dress is as follows:

1. Choose your pattern and fabric.
2. Select your notions—a matching shade of mercerized sewing thread, zipper, seam binding, and the trimmings suitable for your garment.
3. Adjust the pattern to your figure, then pin it to the fabric and cut out the dress.
4. Mark stitching and seam lines on fabric before removing pattern.
5. Baste, stitch and press darts, pleats and other sewing details, such as pockets and buttonholes. These should be completed before the pieces of the dress are joined. Remove all basting threads before pressing.
6. Baste shoulder and underarm seams of blouse, side seams of skirt and sleeve seams. Pin blouse and skirt together at the waistline.
7. Try on dress and make the necessary adjustment. Then try on sleeve and "hang" sleeve from correct armhole line. Indicate waistline on blouse before you unpin blouse and skirt.
8. Fold blouse at center front and center back. Make the waistline even between these two points. This is most important to insure correct fitting.
9. Stitch blouse on final basted seamlines, allowing for placket closing at left seam. Press seams and finish neckline.
10. Stitch and press sleeve seam and baste sleeve in blouse. Try on blouse to adjust sleeve at top and bottom. Finish and press seam allowances together away from neckline.
11. Stitch and press skirt seams, leaving placket opening at left seam.
12. Apply skirt to blouse, matching at center back and front. Start at these points and pin toward the underarm seams, adjusting any fullness as necessary.
13. Baste and stitch zipper in side placket.
14. Try on dress and measure for hem. Turn up hem and finish by hand.
15. Give your dress a final pressing, and it is ready to wear.

For those who must buy their clothes, there are tricks of remodeling that bring fine fit, fashion correctness and long wear to inexpensive garments. Often extra stitching on an armhole will save a gap later. Shortening or lengthening a hem will tide a dress over a change of fashion. Anchoring a dangling button or applying a zipper to a gaping placket are small but vitally important details.

Good workmanship demands the most efficient tools. Sewing materials should be concentrated in one place. Time and temper are spared

and no irritating delays interfere with the work on hand. Depending on the size of the home, space may vary from a bureau drawer to a whole room. A flat surface is needed for cutting. For this purpose there is available a convenient board made of composition, so designed that it may be folded and put away when not in use. Pins must not pick or mar the fabric—dressmaker's pins are best. A good scissors well sharpened is an absolute necessity. A tape measure, a yard stick, a hem gauge, tracing chalk, and a tracing wheel solve many problems. Needles and thread should be chosen for their quality and suitability. Penny wise and pound foolish was never so true as when applied to any fancied economy in either of these items. The best materials must be used to get satisfactory results. There is a needle and thread adapted for use on every fabric. A fine needle used for fine fabrics makes stitches almost invisible, and seams are only as strong as the thread that holds them together. The wide color range found in threads today makes it possible to match almost every fabric. A sewing machine, a full length mirror, an iron, and an ironing board complete the minimum requirements for the sewing room. It need not be expensively equipped, but that "home-made" look is well on its way out when you have a well-planned workshop where sewing is convenient and pleasant.

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## CANDLE MAKING

Candle making,—a modern version—has been revived. Two types,—the "Sixteen Hour" candles and those made in Jell-O moulds,—are especially attractive. The two principal things one has to remember are that hot paraffine burns and scars and that candle wicks must be straight.

Most good commercial candles are white just "plated" with color. When their stub ends are melted for home made candles the colors are too indefinite. One can sometimes buy cheap, solid color candles, three for ten cents, which do excellently for dye. Wicks may be of heavy cotton grocers' twine, three differently colored braided strands of fine twine, or the commercial wicking.

For "Sixteen Hour" candles use a coffee can, punching a hole in the center of lid and bottom just barely large enough for threading the wick through. Pull wick through both holes, securing tightly against the outside of the bottom by tying about a splinter or nail. Fill tin with wax, put on cover, pull wick taut and fasten, set in a half inch of ice or cold water. Jell-O mould candles make pretty floating centerpieces. Use your ingenuity about keeping the wicks taut!

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## DRIED WINTER BOUQUETS

City people pay hundreds of dollars yearly for dried bouquets country women can assemble without cost and with very little effort. When everlasting, straw flowers, etc., are ready, gather into small bunches, tie and hang **upside down** in a dry, cool place. This keeps the heads upright. Gather bay berries, alder berries and small cones of different sorts and hang as above.

When December comes take sizable cartons, place crushed newspaper in the bottoms, lay an assortment of your treasures with some stems one way, some another, in a firm layer and cover with more crushed newspaper. Put on the lid and then **shake thoroughly** while listening to see if everything is tight. If so, it's ready for wrapping and mailing. If you wish to enclose evergreen you must get it from some dealer who has a license, because of postal laws.

The city folk to whom you send these boxes will have a grand time arranging the contents in vases and enjoy them in their steam heated rooms where fresh flowers fade quickly.

A nicely arranged box is an excellent contribution to the church fair or an interesting gift for a shut-in.

Small sprays may be arranged in bouquets for a grange supper table and auctioned off afterward.

## BROADCASTING STATIONS—AND THEIR PROGRAM DIRECTORS.

### NEWSPAPERS—AND THEIR EDITORS

**Explanation:** Only stations with 500 watts or over are given. The first figure gives the number on your dial. The second is the watt power of the station in the day time, and the third figure is its night power. Name opposite station is program director. Asterisk (\*) preceding figures indicates construction permit for increase in power or frequency change. Double dagger (‡) means station operation on specially authorized frequency or power. Symbol (D) means daylight station only. Symbol (L) means limited time operation. Courtesy Broadcasting Yearbook Aug. 1940.

Only newspapers in same towns with radio stations are given. Symbol (w) means weekly. Figures following names are ABC paid circulation figures 1939. Symbol (s) means Sunday edition. Editors' names follow circulation figures. Courtesy N. W. Ayer and Son, Inc.

#### CONNECTICUT

##### BRIDGEPORT

WICC	600	1,000	500	
Herald—69,066—L. Danenberg				
Post, Telegram—41,860, 13,393, 27,730(s)—G. C. Waldo				
Times-Star—28,808—J. L. McGovern				

##### HARTFORD

WDRC	1330	5,000	1,000	W. Haase
		5,000	*5,000	
WTIC	1060	50,000	50,000	T. C. McCray
	‡1040			
Courant—41,045, 72,523(s)—M. Sherman				
Times—66,970—C. C. Hemenway				

##### NEW BRITAIN

WNBC	1380	1,000	1,000	Doris M. Peck
Herald—17,921—J. Vance				

##### NEW HAVEN

WELI	930	500	250	C. H. Wright
Journal-Courier—23,469—J. W. Schaefer				
Register—66,235—J. D. Jackson				

##### WATERBURY

WBRV	1530	1,000	1,000	J. Henry
American, Republican—19,394, 15,482, 21,396(s)—E. R. Stevenson				

#### MAINE

##### BANGOR

WLBZ	620	1,000	500	N. Lambert
News—27,774—L. T. Smyth				

##### PORTLAND

WCSH	940	*5,000	*5,000	A. W. Smith
WGAN	640	500	L-500	R. E. Bates
Express, Herald, Telegram—26,624, 40,508, 53,909(s)				
F. Owen, D. C. Oliphant, H. Cram				

#### MASSACHUSETTS

##### BOSTON

WAAB	1410	1,000	1,000	L. Travers, G. Harrison
WBZ	990	50,000	50,000	J. F. McNamara
WCOP	1120-D	500		Katherine Batchelder
WEEL	590	5,000	5,000	L. G. del Castillo
WHDH	830-D	1,000		V. Kirby
WMEX	1500	250	250	J. Reilly
	*1470	*5,000	*5,000	
WNAC	1230	5,000	5,000	G. Harrison
WORL	920-D	500		R. Perry
Advertiser, American, Record—524,037(s), 168,290, 328,958				
M. Bowman, W. Brooks, J. P. Murphy				
Christian Science Monitor—117,476				
Globe—153,481, 302,787(s)—W. O. Taylor				
Herald-Traveler—131,963, 164,119(s), 210,587				
F. W. Buxton, Robert Choate				
Post—389,353, 265,679(s)—E. Grozier				
Transcript—28,179				

##### FALL RIVER

WSAR	1450	1,000	1,000	Josephine Welch
Herald—29,763—E. J. Delaney				

##### LAWRENCE

WLAW	680-D	1,000	—	H. B. McNaughton
Eagle, Tribune—4,234, 25,421—F. H. Ladd, J. A. O'Hearn				



**SPRINGFIELD**

WBZA	990	1,000	1,000	J. F. McNamara
WSPR	1140	500	L-500	W. H. Latham
News-Republican, Union Republican, Union				
J. B. Callaghan, W. L. Cook, H. B. Russell				

**WORCESTER**

WORC	1280	500	500	W. Brennan
WTAG	580	5,000	1,000	W. T. Cavanaugh
Gazette, Telegram—82,642, 43,293, 65,629(s)—G. F. Booth				

**NEW HAMPSHIRE****KEENE**

WKNE	1260	*1,000	1,000	N. Carter
N. H. Sentinel (w)				
Sentinel—H. C. Shaw				

**MANCHESTER**

WFE	1340	1,000	500	D. Shurtleff
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**PORTSMOUTH**

WHEB	740	1,000-D	—	Hal Miller
Avenir National (Fr.)—2,163—E. A. Bournival				
Leader, Union—16,882, 19,170—J. A. Muehling				

**RHODE ISLAND****PROVIDENCE**

WEAN	780	5,000	1,000	M. T. Parker
WJAR	890	5,000	1,000	
WPRO	630	5,000	5,000	H. W. Koster
Bulletin, Journal—108,444, 37,040, 111,144(s)—Sevellon Brown				

**VERMONT****ST. ALBANS**

WQDM	1390-D	1,000	—	W. Murtaugh
Messenger—D. M. Tobin				

**WATERBURY**

WDEV	550-D	1,000	—	H. Deal
Record (w)—L. E. Squier				

**DELAWARE****WILMINGTON**

WDEL	1120	1,000	250	E. Browning
Journal, News—42,811, 12,751—C. B. Hallam				
Star—9,528—J. H. Martin				

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA****WASHINGTON**

WJSV	1460	50,000	50,000	L. Denis
WMAL	630	500	250	C. D. Smith, F. Shawn
		*5,000	*5,000	
WOL	1230	1,000	1,000	Madeleine Ensign
WRC	950	5,000	1,000	C. D. Smith, F. Shawn
		5,000	*5,000	

News—81,593

Post—126,708, 121,836(s)—F. Morley

Star—144,762, 156,574(s)—T. W. Noyes

Times-Herald—187,090, 191,697(s)—E. Patterson

**MARYLAND****BALTIMORE**

WBAL	1060	10,000	10,000	P. Girard
	1760	—	12,500	
WCAO	600	1,000	500	G. Scheihing
WFBR	1270	5,000	1,000	B. Hanauer
News Post, American—192,289, 194,492(s)—W. Baskerville				
Sun—148,004, 160,634, 191,878(s)—J. W. Owens				

**FREDERICK**

WFMD	900-D	500	500	R. L. Longstreet
News, Post—R. E. & W. T. Delaplaine				

**NEW JERSEY****ASBURY PARK**

WCAP	1280	500	500	—
Press—13,064, 7,957(s)—J. L. Kinmonth				

**CAMDEN**

WCAJ	1280	500	500	
Courier, Post—49,948, 14,746—Frances Dally				

**JERSEY CITY**

WAAT	940-D	*1,000	*1,000	W. P. Kelly
WHOM	1450	250	250	West W. Willcox
		*1,000	*500	

Journal—39,535—J. A. Dear

**NEWARK**

WHBI	1250	2,500	1,000	—
WOR	710	50,000	50,000	J. F. Seebach
Call—80,592(s)—E. F. Bataille				
News—157,270—A. J. Sinnott				
Star-Ledger—59,921, 59,414—J. Mogelever				

**TRENTON**

WTNJ 1280 500 500 E. W. Tucker, Jr.  
State Gazette, Times, Times-Advertiser—10,671, 43,447, 32,267(s)  
J. Kerney, Jr.

**ZAREPHATH**

\$WAWZ 1350 1,000 1,000 R. B. White  
Pillar of Fire, Pillar of Fire, Jr.—Bishop Alma White

**NEW YORK****ALBANY**

WOKO 1430 1,000 500 J. Lee  
Knickerbocker News—51,620—B. J. Lewis  
Times-Union—42,977, 84,226(s)—F. I. Archibald

**BROOKLYN**

WARD 1400 500 500 F. H. Small  
WBBC 1400 500 500 B. Child  
\$WBBR 1300 1,000 1,000  
WLTH 1400 500 500 N. H. Warembud  
WVFW 1400 500 500 Lillian Delson  
Citizen—S. Barbanell  
Eagle—95,644, 87,902(s)—E. Wilson  
Jewish Examiner—55,129—Rabbi Gross  
Nordisk Tidende (w)—9,667—H. Olav

**BUFFALO**

WBEN 900 5,000 \*5,000 E. H. Twamley  
WGR 550 5,000 1,000 H. C. Rice  
WKBW 1480 5,000 5,000 H. C. Rice  
Courier-Express—124,459, 193,000(s)—B. Mathews  
News—201,418—E. H. Butler

**CANTON**

\$WCAD 1220-D 500 — R. C. Ellsworth  
Commercial—J. A. Finnegan

**ITHACA**

WCHU 850 1,000 — H. Wagner  
WCHU was formerly WESG, located in Elmira, N. Y.  
Advertiser, Star-Gazette, Telegram—6,387, 27,432, 21,759(s)  
G. S. Crandall

**NEW YORK**

WABC 860 50,000 50,000 Geo. Allen  
WBNX 1350 1,000 1,000 E. Ervin  
\*5,000 1,000  
WEAF 660 50,000 50,000 P. Carlin  
WEVD 1300 1,000 1,000 G. Field  
WHN 1010 5,000 1,000 F. Raphael  
WINS 1180 1,000 L-1,000 H. Bower  
WJZ 760 50,000 50,000 P. Carlin  
WMCA 570 \*5,000 1,000 E. Scheving  
WNEW 1250 5,000 1,000  
\$WNYC 810-D 1,000  
WOR 710 50,000 50,000 S. N. Siegel  
WOV 1100 \*10,000 \*10,000 J. F. Seebach  
WQXR 1550 1,000 1,000 J. C. Schramm  
\*5,000 \*5,000 E. M. Sanger

Atlantis—11,651, 14,277(s)—V. Constantindes  
Corriere D'America—31,662, 24,869(s)—F. Panciati  
Day (Yiddish)—65,651, 78,039(s)—S. Margoshes  
Herald Tribune—346,783, 527,759(s)—Ogden Reid  
Home News—107,338, 108,250(s)—H. Goodwin  
Jewish Daily Forward—103,788, 123,063(s)—A. Cahan  
Jewish Journal & Daily News—72,598, 68,693(s)—J. Fishman  
Journal-American—609,407, 995,182(s)—W. A. Curley  
Mirror—768,376, 1,467,385(s)—J. Lait  
Daily News—1,880,370, 3,383,435(s)—J. M. Patterson  
Nowy Swiat (Polish)—19,491, 12,104(s)  
Post—235,625—H. Saylo  
Progreso (Italian)—80,938, 76,833(s)—I. C. Falbo  
Staats-Zeitung (German)—48,002, 63,054(s)—V. F. Ridder  
Sun—295,807—F. M. O'Brien  
Times—474,277, 788,997(s)—C. Merz  
World-Telegram—412,586—R. W. Howard

**NIAGARA FALLS**

WHL D 1260-D 1,000 — Ben Bezoff  
Gazette—22,389—N. F. Maddever

**ROCHESTER**

WHAM 1150 50,000 50,000 C. W. Silverson  
WHEC 1430 1,000 500 K. Sparnon  
Democrat-Chronicle, Times Union—80,795, 109,375(s), 93,620  
F. E. Gannett

**SCHENECTADY**

WGY 790 50,000 50,000 A. O. Coggeshall  
Gazette—25,253—D. T. Hill  
Union-Star—22,705—P. L. Wertz

**SYRACUSE**

WFBL	1360	5,000	5,000	G. M. Perkins
WSYR	570	1,000	1,000	L. B. Lindquist

Herald-American, Journal—172,217(s), 96,629—J. H. Howe  
Post-Standard—67,746, 80,509(s)—J. D. Barnum

**TROY**

WHAZ	1300	1,000	1,000	A. O. Niles
†WTRY	950-D	1,000	—	—

Record, Times Record—6,244, 28,312—D. Marvin

**PENNSYLVANIA****ALLENTOWN**

WCBA-				
WSAN	1440	500	500	

Call, Call-Chronicle, Chronicle—45,591, 37,723(s), 16,383  
P. B. Ruhe, W. Reimert

**GLENSIDE**

WIBG	970	100	—	Douglas Arthur
		*1,000	—	

**\* HARRISBURG**

WHP	1430	5,000	1,000	E. K. Smith
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News, Patriot—61,353, 15,865—D. Hoffman  
Telegraph—39,239—E. H. Stackpole

**NEW CASTLE**

WKST	1250-D	1,000	—	A. W. Graham
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News—17,353—G. W. Conway

**PHILADELPHIA**

KYW	1020	10,000	10,000	J. P. Begley
WCAU	1170	50,000	50,000	S. L. Broza
WFIL	560	1,000	1,000	J. Allen
WIP	610	1,000	1,000	M. Arnold
		*5,000	*5,000	—
WPEN	920	1,000	1,000	T. B. Smith

Bulletin—440,475—M. F. Ferguson  
Inquirer—384,859, 1,021,666(s)—J. T. Custis  
News—131,610—L. Edmaker  
Public Ledger—168,386—S. Walker  
Record—218,835, 355,320(s)—H. T. Saylor  
Tribune (Negro) (w)—9,184—E. W. Rhodes

**PITTSBURGH**

KDKA	980	50,000	50,000	D. B. Sproul
KQV	1380	1,000	1,000	J. Villella
WCAE	1220	5,000	1,000	C. Daniel
		5,000	*5,000	—
WJAS	1290	5,000	1,000	J. H. Hughes

Courier (Negro) (w)—126,962—R. L. Uann  
Post-Gazette—219,428—O. J. Keller  
Press—206,473, 321,881(s)—E. T. Leech  
Sun-Telegraph—158,219, 386,962(s)—

**READING**

WEEU	830-D	1,000	—	P. J. Breedy
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Eagle—48,821, 29,928(s)—W. S. Dillon  
Times—37,155  
A. Hurwitz

**SCRANTON**

WGBI	880	1,000	500	F. M. Monaghan
\$WQAN	880	1,000	500	

Scrantonian, Tribune—40,220(s), 42,609—E. T. Sweet  
Slovenska Obrana (Slovak) (2 w)—15,526—F. Salva  
Times—54,069—E. J. Lynett

**YORK**

WORK	1320	1,000	1,000	H. Miller
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Dispatch—E. B. Williamson  
Gazette—J. W. and C. M. Gitt

**WEST VIRGINIA**

WHIS	1410	1,000	500	M. F. Barnett
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Sunset, Telegraph—2,367, 13,082, 20,410(s)—H. Fall, H. I. Shott

**CHARLESTON**

WCHS	580	5,000	500	N. Pagliara
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Gazette—53,142, 58,792(s)—W. E. Chilton, Jr.  
Mail—34,932, 37,211(s)—W. E. Clark

**FAIRMONT**

WMMN	890	5,000	1,000	H. Wolfe
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Times, Times-West Virginian, West Virginian—4,983, 10,456(s), 5,090  
C. E. Smith, C. E. Smith, L. G. Boggs

**HUNTINGTON**

WSAZ	1190	1,000	L-1,000	N. Pagliara
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Advertiser, Herald-Advertiser, Herald-Dispatch—  
15,458, 26,041(s), 16,169—C. A. Wellman, H. R. Pinckard

**WHEELING**

WWVA	1160	5,000	5,000	W. A. Sanders
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Intelligencer, News-Register—15,166, 18,010, 25,798(s)  
R. T. Beans, R. Rafferty



## THE GRANGE AND THE FARMER

Modern agriculture like modern business, must have modern tools. No man would think of digging a foundation for a skyscraper with pick and shovel, and a dump cart. Modern equipment, engineering, and skill make the architecture and business life of this century possible. The same is true to a large degree in agriculture. The farmer has kept pace with progress. Back in 1775 when the farmers of Lexington "fired the shot heard 'round the world," it took nineteen farm families out in the country to feed themselves and one family in village and town. In the short space of 165 years we find a tremendous increase in farm efficiency. This is proved by the fact that one farm family can feed itself and produce enough food and fiber for three families in the city.

The invention of the metal plow, cotton gin, and reaper were three great milestones in the development of efficiency in rural life. Just as "man cannot live by bread alone" so no industry can succeed on mechanical equipment alone. Modern agriculture does require modern tools but it also requires education, organization and modern methods.

For seventy-four years the Grange has been perfecting its technique and its methods of serving rural life. Our Grange fathers knew that unity and fraternity would bind rural people North, South, East and West into a common brotherhood. They also knew that education and social life should have proper play. At the same time they placed emphasis on the moral and spiritual things, giving patriotism and love of country proper place.

All of this has had direct effect in building an organization nationwide in character, strong in membership, and growing in purpose. The Grange has retained all the good that was outlined by our founders. It has continued to build on that broad foundation, but it has kept its machinery and program up to date by supporting new problems that affect agriculture.

Fire insurance was once thought to be the only need of the farmer. Changed economic conditions made life insurance necessary, and present day conditions make automobile liability insurance a vital part of rural life. All of these services are provided by the Grange, for its members and agriculture.

The age of the chain store, mass production and chain distribution bring about another necessity,—that of developing business methods that can cope with great enterprises. The independent, scattered farmer can use co-operative marketing, he can use collective bargaining, and he can use marketing agreements to improve his condition, improve his prices and protect his standard of living.

This is the age of pressure groups. Bad legislation is sometimes passed because of tremendous pressure that organizations may exert. This can be counteracted very easily by seeing that we have good organizations, strong enough and powerful enough to take care of the problems affecting the open country and rural life.

The Grange must make its voice articulate not only in the market places but in the legislative halls of the world. There is only one way to do this. That is, to build and maintain an organization like the Grange that can render the type of service needed for the protection of the open country. The Grange will help the modern farmer, old and young, rich and poor. It will help the farmer's wife and family, but more important, the Grange is so constituted that it can help community life immeasurably and can be a sustaining force for state and national welfare. The greatest purpose and challenge of the Grange is to help maintain the American way of life.

*LOUIS J. TABER, Master of National Grange*

## FARMERS' FOOTWEAR

Buying cheap boots is throwing your money away. Wearing them is throwing your health away. In hot weather they draw your feet, in wet weather they leak, in cold or dry weather they crack. They don't support you rightly and they stretch out of shape and give you corns and calluses.

For a clammer, tough, light weight hip boots will wear from two to three years.

Farm brogues with new heels and lacings wear two years and never draw your feet though they are damp proof.

In winter, wear leather topped rubbers. The 12 inch height isn't as heavy as higher ones. By keeping the leather dressed and drying out the arched inner soles every night they will see you through at least two seasons of snow, water, slush, mud, ice, and frozen ground.

A man who doesn't have to think about his feet can do more work better, in a day.

## POETRY, ANECDOTES AND PLEASANTRIES

### A GREAT SEA CHANGE

Mere shreds remain, no more, no less,  
Of what was known as bathing dress;  
Cut higher up, cut lower down,  
Girls well may crimson e'er they brown.

*Falmouth Enterprise*

### JENNY WREN'S LAMENT

Cock Robin Red Vest loves me  
not,  
When I hop 'round he squirms;  
I'll seek a sunken garden spot  
And there, alone, eat worms.

*To the Old Farmer  
from the hired man*

### OF BEACH BEHAVIOUR

To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,  
That pastoral, poetic source of fun,  
Appears a less unseemly escapade  
Than current seaside dalliance in the sun.

### THOUGHTS BENEATH A RUBBER CAP

Cries Beauty: "How Neptune behaves;  
My head is confused with misnomers;  
He levels our permanent waves,  
Completing the tangle with comb-ers."

### ANECDOTE

A northern lady, visiting in the deep south, encountered a group of darky children playing in the shallow water of a bayou. As she drew near, to her horror, she saw a large alligator seize a black child in its jaws and sink below the surface with its screaming prey. Seeking for some help, she noted a small log cabin at the edge of a neighboring clearing and dashing towards it found a huge negro mammy pulling upon a corn cob pipe and surrounded by another equally numerous flock of pickaninnies. Breathlessly she narrated the tragedy she had just witnessed, asking if the victim might possibly belong to the family. The colored woman sprang to her feet exclaiming:—"Lawd have mercy; I jest sez to Pa, only the other day, somepin' bin a-ketchin' of our chill'uns.

### THE HATCH

Fishing wet or fishing dry,  
There is sport if there be fly;  
Hence, in paradox, I cry;—  
"Long live the Ephemeridae!"

*A.W.B. in The Fishing Gazette  
of London, England*

### SHORE BIRDS

A tribe of Summer Visitors, a migratory band,  
Each season comes to animate our barren wastes of sand;—  
In stop and go progression and with ever prodding bill,  
They feed and, feeding, murmur in their piping accents shrill,  
Discussing mollusk flavors with a sharp exchange of views,  
Maintaining running comment on the current ebb tide news.  
But, quick to sense the danger of any threatened harm,  
In a hurry and a flurry of excursion and alarm,  
They're out across the water, in a boomeranglike flight,  
Then double to the starting point and, fluttering, alight.  
In zigzag helter-skelter course the busy gleaners roam  
The damp and glittering zone between the seaweed rim and foam:  
In wake of each receding wave the fleet of foot is winner;  
As tourist folk, their prime concern is always a shore dinner.

### MEMORIES EPICURIOUS!

Custard pie at Portland Station  
Boyhood prelude to vacation  
Figs and cream on dining cars  
David Howie's choice cigars  
At Frank Locke's where business gabs  
White bait spiced with oyster crabs  
Cowslip greens from icy brook  
Up at Southbridge if you'll look  
For Columbian Hotel  
There they cook and serve them well  
Sohier Welch's vintage wines  
Jacob Wirth's good brew in steins  
First pink salmon from the river  
Almost fresh enough to quiver  
At the Bangor House. Ah me  
I could go on endlessly

But it's time for lunch, by gad  
Durgin Park's and fresh broiled shad!

*F. Whiting Hatch*

### EPITAPHS

"Here lies" may be true they say of most epitaphs, but here is one that probably is only too true.

In a Michigan graveyard is a lot with four grave stones; on the first, "Here lies Susan Ann, first wife of John Smith."

On the second, "Here lies Ellen May, second wife of John Smith."

On the third, "Here lies Arabella Elizabeth, third wife of John Smith."

On the fourth, "Here lies John Smith; at rest at last."

*Anne Moody*

In a cemetery in Brooks, Maine, in Waldo County, is an epitaph placed on the stone by the man's relatives. It reads:

Here lies the body of John Trollup,

Who used these stones to roll up;  
When God took his soul up  
His body filled this hole up.

### FROM THE PERRY STREET CEMETERY IN SHERBORN, MASS.

As I pass by in grief I see  
My loving wife was took from me  
Though took by Him that has the right

To call for me when He sees fit.  
Here old Abel Perry lies  
Nobody laughs and nobody cries  
Where he went and how he fares  
Nobody knows and nobody cares.

*Jessie M. Dowse*

### OPTICAL SLEEP

"Pray Jack, are you asleep?"  
said Ned;

"What makes you ask?" Jack  
slowly said:

"Because of you or Sam—  
"I want to borrow half a crown,  
"For something that I owe in  
town;"

"Why then," said Jack, "I am."

A jockey at a fair, who had bargained with a countryman for a horse that happened to have a bald face, observed to the latter, that he looked pale in the face. "Yes," said the countryman, "And if you had looked through a halter as long as he has, you would be pale in the face too."

"Many's the slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," but there are many more after the contact.

### Answers to Puzzles

A. Three and three quarters days.

B. He gains 1 foot a day, and in 42 days he is 3 feet from the top; and on the 43rd day he reaches the top.

C. Multiplying by six and dividing by three gives twice the number; add forty we have twice

Remember the Foolish Virgins in the Biblical parable and do not be caught with an empty gas tank.

In Thoreau's Journals we read: "Some circumstantial evidence is very strong, as when you find a trout in the milk." But, today, the emphasis has been shifted and when a trout is located, anywhere in the water, the natural inference is that the hatchery truck has lately emptied its speckled freight from the containers of milk can design.

### SHORE SCRIPTURE

Verily, the days of a man's vacation are as eel-grass which today is and tomorrow vanisheth utterly and is gone.

### PUZZLES

A. Father can dig the garden in five days, George takes ten days, and George and Bob, digging together, take one day more than father. How long would the job take father and Bob?

B. In the bottom of a well, 45 feet deep, there was a frog which commenced traveling toward the top. In his journey he ascended 3 feet every day, but fell back 2 feet every night. In how many days did he get out?

C. Think of a number, multiply by six, divide by three, add forty, divide by two; name the result, and I will name the number thought of.

D. If a room with 8 corners had a cat in each corner, seven cats before each cat, and a cat on each cat's tail, what would be the whole number of cats?

E. If a man had a triangular lot of land, the largest side being 136 rods, and each of the other sides 68 rods; what would be the value of the grass on it at the rate of \$10 an acre?

*(The first puzzle was taken from QUESTION TIME, by Hubert Phillips, and the rest were taken from FULL OF FUN by Rivers, Thatcher, and Wood.)*

the number, plus forty; divide by two we have once the number, plus twenty; hence if I subtract twenty from the result he gives me I have the number thought of.

D. Eight cats.

E. The "catch" in this is that the sides given will form no triangle.



## OLD NEW ENGLAND RECIPES

### TESTED AND ARRANGED FOR MODERN USE

By JOSEPHINE PEIRCE

Two centuries ago the soup tureen was on every table, and wise travelers carried a supply of portable "cake soup for the pocket." Today it is very easy to take soup from cans, yet home-made soup still has a distinction that repays any effort.

**ONION SOUP**, which in Colonial days was called "King's Soup," will be eaten now with just as much gusto.

Take 4 medium onions, and slice them thin. Saute in 4 tablespoons of butter until very lightly yellowed; then simmer until tender in water to barely cover. Add 6 cups of milk with a blade of mace and 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley, and place over hot water for 15 minutes. Strain and thicken with the yolks of 2 eggs, slightly beaten. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Serve hot with toast cut in circles or dice, and sprinkle plentifully with grated cheese.

**BLACK BEAN SOUP**, the "Bean Porridge Hot" of the nursery rhyme was always included in cook books compiled by Church Ladies' Associations, and recommended as "filling."

Soak 1 pint of black beans over night. Cook the next day with a ham bone and 1 gallon of ham water, or with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of salt pork and 1 pound fresh stewing beef cut in pieces, 1 chopped onion, 1 grated carrot and a stalk or two of celery. Use 1 gallon of water, and cook until beans are tender enough to force through a colander or puree sieve. Season to taste with pepper, and salt if needed. Add 1 tablespoon sherry for each serving, pour over slices of hard-cooked eggs and garnish with thin slices of lemon.

**SALT CODFISH** is traditionally New England, and Mrs. Child, author of *The Frugal Housewife*, printed in Boston in the 1830's, wrote: "There is no way of preparing salt fish for breakfast, so nice as to roll it up in little balls, after it is mixed with mashed potatoes; dip it into an egg, and fry it brown." No one has disputed her to date. And it should be served on Sunday morning, with a dash of tomato-ketchup (home-made preferred), crisp bacon, and toasted brown bread.

Wash codfish and shred (not cut) into small pieces to fill 1 cup. If the fish is hard, soak it in cold water to cover, for 4 hours or more. Put the fish in a saucepan with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups of diced potatoes; cover with boiling water, and cook until potatoes are tender (about 10 minutes). Drain; return to stove and leave uncovered for a few minutes to allow steam to escape. Remove from stove and mash thoroughly; add 1 tablespoon butter or cream,  $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon pepper and 1 unbeaten egg; beat vigorously until the mixture is light and creamy (an electric beater is grand for this). Drop by spoonfuls into deep, hot fat (385 degrees F.) and fry until brown (about 1 minute); drain on absorbent paper, and serve at once.

This same mixture may be formed into little cakes with floured hands and browned on both sides in hot bacon fat in a frying pan. Or if preferred, it may be cooked spread evenly over the bottom of the frying pan, using fat tried out from diced salt pork. Pour off excess fat and use dice for garnish. Cook until a crusty brown on the bottom. Fold like an omelet, and serve on a hot platter. The mixture may be prepared the day before cooking.

In most of the early cook books there were few recipes for cooking eggs; they were more often mentioned as ingredients. But a Boston Housekeeper, who in 1842, published the *Cook's Own Book*, noted: "When you are taken by surprise, and wish to make an appearance beyond what is provided for the everyday dinner, a little portable soup melted down, will make a good broth; an omelet and some apple or lemon fritters can all be ready in ten minutes notice, and with the original foundation of a leg of mutton, or a piece of beef, will make up a very good dinner when company unexpectedly arrives in the country." And the cook book has many interesting egg recipes.

**STUFFED EGGS WITH MUSHROOM SAUCE** dates back to 1756, and calls for 1 dozen hard-cooked eggs. Remove the shells, cut them in halves lengthwise, and mash the yolks. Saute 3 large mushrooms, cut in small pieces, and 1 tablespoon minced onion in 3 tablespoons butter. Add to the yolks 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1 table-

spoon prepared mustard, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, salt and pepper to taste, and the mushrooms and onion. Fill the whites with the mixture. Place in a buttered baking dish. Cover with mushroom sauce (canned mushroom soup will do) sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs, and place in a moderate oven until brown. A cream sauce seasoned with wine may be substituted.

**SUCCOTASH**, also spelled saccatash and succatosh has always had two versions, one for Summer, made with fresh beans and corn, the other for Winter, using dried beans and dried (or canned) corn.

Lima beans are considered best, although string beans and shell beans have both been used. Old recipes mentioned that "young string beans should be strung, and each cut in 3 pieces (not more)." Dried shell beans and hard corn were covered with boiling water and soaked over night before cooking. Beans were cooked until soft, then the corn was added.

Proportions vary from equal parts of beans and corn to 2/3 corn to 1/3 beans, and one recipe proposes, "3 corns to each bean."

Freshly cooked corn cut from the cob while hot, and combined with freshly cooked lima beans in any proportion, reheated in plenty of butter, with salt, pepper, and enough rich milk to moisten should suit any taste. Serve with salt or cured meat.

Eggs, butter, molasses and cream were always used in generous proportions in old-time cooking, and gingerbread combined them all. At least "upper-shelf" gingerbread did, the "lower-shelf" kind had no butter in it. And maple syrup substituted for molasses gave a delightful flavor.

While directions were usually deficient in the old recipes, perhaps the sketchiest of all is from Connecticut for Gingerbread: "I always take some Flour; just enough Flour for the Cakes I want to make; I mix it up with some Buttermilk if I happen to have it; just enough for the Flour, then I take some Ginger; some like more, some like less. I put in a little Salt and Pearlash, and then I tell John to pour in Molasses till I tell him to stop."

Sea-Voyage Gingerbread very highly spiced would keep during a long voyage and prevented sea-sickness. It was baked in small round cakes.

**GINGERBREAD** today is spiced just enough, is light and feathery, and should be eaten while warm with whipped cream, or cottage or cream cheese.

Place 1/3 cup butter in a mixing bowl, pour over it 1/3 cup boiling water; let stand until melted. Add 1/3 cup molasses, 1/3 cup sugar, and 1 unbeaten egg; stir until sugar is dissolved. Sift together 1 cup flour with 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon soda, 1/2 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon ginger and 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, then sift into the bowl. Beat with a rotary or electric beater until smooth. The batter should be very thin. Pour into a shallow pan which has been well greased and dusted with flour and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 35 to 40 minutes. Cut in squares, remove from pan and serve at once.

Wild black cherries, picked when ripe, immersed in good New England rum became Cherry Bounce, and was served with white fruit cake, or pound cake when callers arrived in the afternoon.

But the cakes best remembered were **AUNT MARY'S CREAM PIES**—delicate layer cakes with cream filling—in demand for all church food sales and suppers.

Sift together 2 cups cake flour, 1/4 teaspoon salt, and 2 teaspoons baking powder. Rub 1/3 cup of butter or a vegetable substitute to a creamy consistency with the back of a wooden spoon. Stir in 1 1/4 cups of sifted granulated sugar slowly, and continue beating until the mixture forms a fluffy mass. Add 2 egg yolks, unbeaten and stir until well blended; stir in 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Then sift about 1/4 cup of the flour mixture in the bowl, and mix well; stir in 1/3 cup milk; add the remainder of the flour and another 1/3 cup of milk alternately, stirring between additions to make the mixture smooth. Beat the whole mixture for not more than 1 minute. Beat 2 egg whites and fold in. Bake in two layer cake pans, which have been well greased and lined with heavy waxed paper, cut to fit. Bake in a moderate oven (350-375 degrees F.) for 20 to 30 minutes. Let the cakes stand in the pans for 2 minutes, then remove to wire racks. Let cool before filling.

**CREAM FILLING**, which may be used for Cream Puffs, too. Mix 3 tablespoons flour, 1/4 cup sugar, and 1/4 teaspoon salt; stir into 1/4 cup of scalded milk to make a thin paste. Pour the paste into 3/4 cup of the scalded milk and cook over hot water until the mixture thickens. Cover and cook for 15 minutes. Beat 1 egg slightly;

*Continued on page 67*

## GOOD HUNTING AHEAD

By O. H. P. RODMAN

Brightest prospects for years are now staring the wildfowl gunner squarely in the face. Not so many years ago the Federal Government stepped mightily hard on this sport—but their step was for the good of the hunters as our supply had dwindled at an alarming rate. Drought, drainage, pollution, bad breeding season and hard shooting had all combined to bring our wildfowl to a state where it needed protection and needed it badly. Naturally, the duck hunters howled to high heaven—but even so they are the ones who are now benefitting from these restrictions.

This year—1940-'41—the Government has announced an extended season which allows 60 days of hunting. The bag limit will remain at ten birds a day—and that's enough even for a big family. Another break back to the "good old days" is the allowance of shooting from sunrise to 4:00 p. m. which is a considerable improvement over the 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. law which has been imposed for several seasons past. All these loosening of limitations are not due to anything except the increased supply of birds which Government and independent census takers have reported this summer. There are more ducks this year, more time to shoot them (see wildfowl laws this same page)—and the twelve bores will be busy starting September 15th when the coot (scoter) season opens. If you haven't laid out a mile offshore in the Atlantic and had a flock of coot come winging down from the north to wheel and turn over your string of shadow decoys, you haven't lived yet. This open ocean shooting is peculiar to New England and worth any man's time and money. The big flight comes in late September and October and the birds are more plentiful than for many years back.

The upland gunner also gets a break in New England. Grouse or partridge, one of the wariest and smartest of all our game birds, have withstood with remarkable tenacity hard shooting and constantly expanding civilization. Bad as the 1938 hurricane was for the human inhabitants of this section of our country, it was a break for this great game bird which likes thick cover. The windfalls left in the wake of the great wind furnished much needed cover and feeding grounds for his majesty, the ruffed grouse, and indications are that this fall will see good hunting for the man who walks the colorful hillsides and swales of any of the New England states.

It wasn't so many years ago that pheasant hunting was unknown in this northeastern area, but far-seeing game departments weighed the hardness of this visitor from the Orient and decided to give him a try. New England cannot boast the best pheasant hunting by a long shot, but there are a goodly number of birds in the southern part of New England such as Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Look for this gaudy bird in the uncut marginlands as he seldom enters the deep woods. The areas along our southern sea-coast marshes are to his liking and when he bursts from cover with his raucous cry, even the veteran hunter gives an involuntary start.

Quail do not look like a very hardy bird but even so they are holding out well against heavy shooting and long ice winters. Best quail hunting is in southern Massachusetts, the Cape Cod area, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Indications point to a fair season with the feathered bombs. Warning to hunters which should be heeded is not to hunt out an entire flock; leave a few birds in each flock for seed for another season.

Most popular type of hunting in the entire country is for rabbit, the prolific cottontail who always seems to take a zig just when you shoot where he should have zagged. All over New England he is in fair abundance and in the more northern sections where his numbers have been thinned he has been augmented with the varying hare, a much bigger rabbit that will give your dog a good run for his money. Brushy spots well lined with bullbriars is the haunt of the cottontail and you'll need your heaviest hunting breeches if you are going to kick him out. If you have a beagle, so much the better as there's nothing that is sweeter in the keen fall or winter air than the sound of a single hound or a pack when the trail is hot.

In contrast to the music of the hounds in the hills is the stealthy tread of the still hunter as he walks the ridges with one eye on where each foot is being placed and the other eye searching ahead for a glimpse of a bear or deer. Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire are the leading New England states for big game hunting although Massachusetts does have a short open season. The hunting is mainly

*Continued on page 67*



## 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.

**Letters and Written and Sealed Matter**, 3 cents for each ounce, except when addressed for local delivery: Local letters, 2 cents an ounce at letter-carrier offices; and 1 cent an ounce at all other offices unless collected or delivered by rural or star-route carriers, in which case the rate is 2 cents an ounce.

**Post Cards and Private Mailing Cards** which comply with Departmental requirements . . . . .01  
**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 for. . . . .015

**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:—

Table of fourth-class or parcel-post rates

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	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.14	\$0.15	
2	.08	.10	.10	.11	.14	.17	.19	.23	.26	
3	.08	.11	.11	.13	.17	.22	.26	.32	.37	
4	.09	.12	.12	.15	.21	.27	.33	.41	.48	
5	.09	.13	.13	.17	.24	.33	.40	.50	.59	
6	.10	.14	.14	.19	.28	.38	.47	.59	.70	
7	.10	.15	.15	.21	.31	.43	.54	.68	.81	
8	.11	.16	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92	
9	.11	.17	.17	.25	.38	.54	.68	.86	1.03	
10	.12	.18	.18	.27	.42	.59	.75	.95	1.14	
11	.12	.19	.19	.29	.45	.64	.82	1.04	1.25	
12	.13	.21	.21	.31	.49	.70	.89	1.13	1.36	
13	.13	.22	.22	.33	.52	.75	.96	1.22	1.47	
14	.14	.23	.23	.35	.56	.80	1.03	1.31	1.58	
15	.14	.24	.24	.37	.59	.86	1.10	1.40	1.69	
16	.15	.25	.25	.39	.63	.91	1.17	1.49	1.80	
17	.15	.26	.26	.41	.66	.96	1.24	1.58	1.91	
18	.16	.27	.27	.43	.70	1.02	1.31	1.67	2.02	
19	.16	.28	.28	.45	.73	1.07	1.38	1.76	2.13	
20	.17	.29	.29	.47	.77	1.12	1.45	1.85	2.24	
21	.17	.30	.30	.49	.80	1.17	1.52	1.94	2.35	
22	.18	.32	.32	.51	.84	1.23	1.59	2.03	2.46	
23	.18	.33	.33	.53	.87	1.28	1.66	2.12	2.57	
24	.19	.34	.34	.55	.91	1.33	1.73	2.21	2.68	
25	.19	.35	.35	.57	.94	1.39	1.80	2.30	2.79	
26	.20	.36	.36	.59	.98	1.44	1.87	2.39	2.90	
27	.20	.37	.37	.61	1.01	1.49	1.94	2.48	3.01	
28	.21	.38	.38	.63	1.05	1.55	2.01	2.57	3.12	
29	.21	.39	.39	.65	1.08	1.60	2.08	2.66	3.23	
30	.22	.40	.40	.67	1.12	1.65	2.15	2.75	3.34	
31	.22	.41	.41	.69	1.15	1.70	2.22	2.84	3.45	
32	.23	.43	.43	.71	1.19	1.76	2.29	2.93	3.56	
33	.23	.44	.44	.73	1.22	1.81	2.36	3.02	3.67	
34	.24	.45	.45	.75	1.26	1.86	2.43	3.11	3.78	
35	.24	.46	.46	.77	1.29	1.92	2.50	3.20	3.89	
36	.25	.47	.47	.79	1.33	1.97	2.57	3.29	4.00	
37	.25	.48	.48	.81	1.36	2.02	2.64	3.38	4.11	
38	.26	.49	.49	.83	1.40	2.08	2.71	3.47	4.22	
39	.26	.50	.50	.85	1.43	2.13	2.78	3.56	4.33	
40	.27	.51	.51	.87	1.47	2.18	2.85	3.65	4.44	
41	.27	.52	.52	.89	1.50	2.23	2.92	3.74	4.55	
42	.28	.54	.54	.91	1.54	2.29	2.99	3.83	4.66	
43	.28	.55	.55	.93	1.57	2.34	3.06	3.92	4.77	
44	.29	.56	.56	.95	1.61	2.39	3.13	4.01	4.88	
45	.29	.57	.57	.97	1.64	2.45	3.20	4.10	4.99	

ZONES

Weight in pounds	Local	ZONES							
		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 1800 miles
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.

(d) For special rates on books, and on catalogs and other similar printed advertising matter, consult postmaster.

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

**Library Books.** Books containing no advertising matter other than incidental announcements of books. Catalogs over 8 ounces in weight. Special rates of postage are provided for these items. (Inquire at Post Office.)

**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 DELIVERY FEES**

	First Class	Second, Third or Fourth Class
Up to 2 pounds.....	10c	15c
Over 2 pounds up to 10 pounds.....	20c	25c
Over 10 pounds.....	25c	35c

The prepayment of the foregoing fee on second, third, or fourth class mail entitles it to the most expeditious handling and transportation practicable, and also entitles it to special delivery at the office of address.

**To Canada:** United States Special Delivery Fees are applicable on articles prepaid at the letter rate of postage. Newfoundland and Labrador 20c prepaid in addition to regular postage on letters or articles only prepaid at the letter rate.

**REGISTERED MAIL**

Not to exceed \$5 .....	\$0.15	Not to exceed \$500 .....	\$0.70
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	(Surcharges are collectible on registered mail — see postmaster.)	
Not to exceed 400 .....	.60		

Insured Mail (third and fourth classes) Fees for indemnity limited to:

\$5 .....	5c	\$50 .....	15c	\$150 .....	30c
25 .....	10c	100 .....	25c	200 .....	35c

C.O.D. Mail — Unregistered (third and fourth classes and sealed matter of any class bearing first-class postage) Fees for collections and indemnity limited to:

\$5 .....	12c	\$50 .....	22c	\$150 .....	40c
25 .....	17c	100 .....	32c	200 .....	45c

C.O.D. Mail — Registered (sealed matter of any class bearing first-class postage). Consult postmaster for fees and limits of indemnity.

**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: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras (Republic), Labrador, Mexico, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, El; Spain and possessions; Uruguay, Venezuela.

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

**Printed Matter.**— $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents for each two ounces or fraction. Limit of weight. Inquire at Post Office. (Canada, 4 lbs., 6 oz.)

**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.

**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 4 lbs., 6 oz.

**Maximum dimensions.**—For all foreign destinations on all classes of mail noted above (except Post Cards), 36 inches length, breadth and thickness combined, the length being limited to 24 inches. When sent in the form of a roll the length (the maximum of which is 32 inches) plus twice the diameter is limited to 40 inches.

**Registration fee.**—For all foreign destinations, 15 cents in addition to postage. When a return receipt is requested there is an additional charge of 5 cents.

### INTERNATIONAL PARCEL POST.

**International (Foreign) Parcel Post.**—For all countries, colonies and places the postage rate is 14 cents a pound. Because of the varying transit charges, surcharges, etc., applicable to most foreign countries, in addition to the regular parcel post rates, it is important that a qualified postal employee handle transactions. Foreign parcel post must not be posted in a letter box; it must be taken to a regular post office and handed to a postal clerk.

### POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.—INTERNATIONAL.

Limit of a Single Order, \$100.

For Orders 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.

The rate on Air Mail in the Continental United States is 6 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. This rate is also applicable to Canada. The rate to Bahamas, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, British Virgin Islands, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands of the United States, is 10 cents for each  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce or fraction thereof.





## GIRL SCOUTING FOR FARM GIRLS

About a hundred thousand girls from seven to eighteen years old, who live on farms or in rural villages have good times in Girl Scouting learning to be better citizens and better homemakers. The number is growing all the time, for Scouting gives these girls an especially good opportunity to do things in groups, to plan their own camping trips together instead of in ones and two, to have the added fun and experience that comes of pooling many people's ideas and talents.

At a time when all civilization depends on what boys and girls learn today and especially on what girls, the future mothers of mankind learn, the girls themselves are asking for more of Scouting's citizenship training.

For girls on sugar plantations in Puerto Rico and for girls on New England farms the basis of Girl Scout citizenship is the same:

The Promise which every Girl Scout voluntarily takes: "On my honor I will try, to do my duty to God and my country, to help other people at all times, to obey the Girl Scouts Laws."

And the Laws:

1. A Girl Scout's honor is to be trusted.
2. A Girl Scout is loyal.
3. A Girl Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
4. A Girl Scout is a friend to all, and a sister to every other Girl Scout.
5. A Girl Scout is courteous.
6. A Girl Scout is a friend to animals.
7. A Girl Scout obeys orders.
8. A Girl Scout is cheerful.
9. A Girl Scout is thrifty.
10. A Girl Scout is clean in thought, word and deed.

Girls in far-flung democracies find they have something in common. That, in itself, can be a potent factor in national unity as Scouting is made available to more and more of them.

In the summer of 1940, girls from all over the United States were hostesses to groups of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from Newfoundland, Canada, and the Central and South Americas. Some of these visitors were from farms and plantations; some were from cosmopolitan cities like Buenos Aires in Argentina. City and farm, through all the Americas, met in Girl Scouting and learned that each had something to contribute and all could be friends in working together for the common good.

ANNE L. NEW

### NOT FOR CHILDREN

A mother, reproving her small son told him he should never defer till tomorrow what he could do today. He replied: Mother, let's eat the remainder of the plum pudding tonight.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL

### NOT VERY NOURISHING

"Any game?" asked Mrs. Irving French of Bethel, Maine, as her husband returned from another day of deer hunting.

"No," answered Irving cheerfully, "but I saw plenty of tracks."

"Tracks make a mighty thin soup," was the dry rejoinder.

PEARL TIBBETTS

### NOT VERY POLITE

There was an interesting hearing in a law suit between two neighbors some years ago in Bristol, N. H. One of the lawyers on the case was making an eloquent plea for his client and paused often to take a drink of water from a glass and pitcher on the table. After listening for some time the other lawyer on the case drily remarked, "Well, I declare, this is the first time that I ever saw a wind mill run by water power."

FRANCES EMMONS

## THE AUTOMOBILE IN NEW ENGLAND

	MAINE	NEW HAMPSHIRE	VERMONT
Registration	Expires Dec. 31.	Expires April 1.	Expires March 31.
Fees	Passenger: 0-17 h.p. \$10; 18-24 h.p. \$12; 25-30 h.p. \$14; 31 h.p. and over \$16. If used for hire or livery, double fee.	Based on weight and tires. Minimum for passenger car \$10.	FEES—Pleasure Car or Lt. Delivery (carrying cap. less than 1,500 lbs.) 1 to 2,000 lbs., \$12, 2,001 to 2,500 lbs., \$14, models later than 1936, minimum fee \$18; 2,501 to 3,000 lbs., \$18; 3,001 to 3,500 lbs., \$21; 3,501 to 4,000 lbs., \$25; 4,001 to 4,500 lbs., \$29; 4,501 lbs. and over \$33.
License	To persons 15 or over \$2. Examination required. Expires Dec. 31.	To persons 16 or over. License & examination \$3. Expires March 31st midnight. Renewal \$2. Chauffeur's license to persons over 18, \$5. Renewal \$2.	Junior License 16 and 17. Regular License 18 or over \$2.50. Examination \$2. Expires March 31.
Lights	From half hour after sunset to half hour before sunrise. Must conform to regulations of Sec. of State.	From half hour after sunset to half hour before sunrise. Head lights visible 200 ft. Must have dimmers.	I. C. C. Regulations apply.
Speed	45 mi.; 25 mi. in business & residential districts; 15 mi. by schools. Trucks 40 mi. open country, 12 mi. residential.	15 mi. by schools; 20 mi. business districts; 25 mi. residential and as determined by Commissioner.	Pleasure cars: 50 mi. per hr.; with trailer, 40. Trucks: 1 to 2 tons 35 mi.; over 2 tons, 30. Bus 40 mi.
Non-Residents	Exempt; Pleasure cars registered in owners' state; commercial vehicles not owned by foreign corporations of 1½ tons or less. Cars operated for hire must register.	Pleasure cars used by visitors exempt if registered in owner's state.	Operator's License: Full reciprocity. Pleasure Cars: Reciprocal, except when gainfully employed then registration required after 30 days. Commercial Vehicles: Reciprocal, except operating for hire or profits within the state or when carrying auxiliary fuel tanks not regularly installed by the manufacturer. Non-resident Sticker issued — No.
Trucks	Fees based on capacity and kind of tires, from \$10 on 1,000 lbs. or less to \$300 for 12 tons and over.	Based on weight and kind of tires.	Fee 50c. cwt. to 85c. cwt., depending on weight.
Insurance	Proof of financial responsibility required in case of conviction or violation of laws.	Proof of financial responsibility required following accident or conviction of violation of motor vehicle laws.	Financial Responsibility Law applicable following accident (damage over \$75.00 or personal injury) or conviction.
Trailers	Must register. MIN. fee \$2. House Trailers \$5.00 flat rate.	Registration based on weight. Inspection required.	1 trailer or 1 semi-trailer only permitted. Trailer Coach. Safety chain, fire extinguisher required.

**Parking Laws and Speed in Various Cities Change Continually —  
BE ON THE LOOKOUT**



## THE AUTOMOBILE IN NEW ENGLAND

	MASSACHUSETTS	RHODE ISLAND	CONNECTICUT
Registration	Expires December 31.	Expires March 31.	Expires last day of February.
Fees	Less than 30 h.p. \$3. 30-40 h.p. \$4.50. 40-50 h.p. \$6.00. 50 or more \$7.50.	With pneumatic tires minimum fee \$8 for gross wt. of 2,500 lbs. or less. Increases with weight. Over 6,000 lbs. \$23.	Based on weight — \$7.00 to \$11.00
License	Any person 16 yrs. or over. Examination fee \$2. License fee \$2. Renewal fee \$2.	To persons 16 or over. Examination \$1. License or renewal \$2. Valid one year from date of issue.	To persons 16 or over. Fee \$3. Examination \$2. Expires April 30.
Lights	From half hour after sunset to half hour before sunrise. Front lights must show 160 ft. Rear red light & white light to illuminate registration number.	From half hour after sunset to half hour before sunrise. Headlights must illuminate 200 ft. ahead. Registration number must be illuminated.	Half hour after sunset to half hour before sunrise. Red light in rear, white light to illuminate number plate.
Speed	Reasonable and proper. Prima facie evidence of speed greater than reasonable and proper: over 15 m. per hr. at curves & intersections; over 20 m. in business or residential section; over 30 m. open country.	Reasonable speed at all times. 20 mi. per hr. in thickly settled sections; 35 mi. elsewhere is presumptive evidence of unreasonable speeding.	Controlled by State Traffic Commission. Maximum 50 mi. per hour, day (40 at night). Watch for posted speeds in special zones on highways.
Non-Residents	Reciprocal. Must carry liability insurance after 30 days.	Reciprocal.	Reciprocity arrangement.
Trucks	Fee: 15c. cwt. of truck and carrying capacity.	Fee based on weight. Minimum for gross wt. of 3,000 lbs. or less \$12.50; more than 28,000 lbs. \$100. Other than pneumatic tires increase of 10c. per 100 lbs.	30c. cwt. to 50c. cwt. depending on weight.
Insurance	Compulsory. Cannot be registered unless insured to cover personal injuries.	Proof of financial responsibility required in case of conviction of violation of various laws.	Proof of financial responsibility required in case of conviction of violation of various laws.
Trailers	Must register. House and camp trailers \$1. Insurance required.	Over 2500 lbs. gross weight must register.	Camp trailers \$2.

**Parking Laws and Speed in Various Cities Change Continually —  
BE ON THE LOOKOUT**

# THE AUTOMOBILE IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

	NEW YORK	NEW JERSEY	PENNSYLVANIA	DELAWARE	D. C.	MARYLAND	W. VIRGINIA	
Registrar	Expires December 31 but renewals may be secured during January	Expires March 31.	Expires March 31, 1941.	Expires March 31.	Expires March 31.	Expires March 31. Plates ensuing year may be displayed March 15.	Expires June 30.	
Fees	Private passenger cars 50c. cwt. up to 3500 lbs.; 75c. cwt. for all weight in excess of 3500 lbs.	Private passenger cars 40c. per h.p. up to 29 h.p.; 50c. per h.p. for vehicles of 30 h.p. or over.	Private passenger cars, \$10 minimum for 25 h.p. 40c. for each additional h.p. over 25.		Certificate of title must be obtained. Fee \$1. Identification tag at front and rear. Fee depends on weight. Inspection fee 50 cents.	Private passenger cars 3.2 c. per h. p. — quarterly basis.	Private passenger cars \$11 up to 2,000 lbs.; 60c. additional for each 100 lbs. or fractions thereof in excess.	
License	To persons 18 years or over. Expires 3 years or 1 year from date of issue at option of applicant. Fees: 3 yr. chauf. \$5; oper. \$2; renewals, chauf. \$2; oper. \$1.50. 1 yr. chauf. \$3; oper. \$1; renewals, chauf. \$2; oper. 50c.	To persons 17 years and over. Expires March 31. Fee \$3.	To persons 16 years or over. Fee \$1. Expires January 31. Chauffeur's permits \$2. (Good for ninety days.)	Operator's license to persons 16 or over. Chauffeur's license to persons 18 or over. Fee \$1.00. Expires last day of May.	To persons over 16. Operator's permit \$3 for period of 3 years. License \$2; good until suspended or revoked. Chauffeur's license \$3; good for twelve months.	To persons 16 years or over. Examination or over. Operator's permit \$1. Operator's fee \$7.5; good for four years. Chauffeur's license \$3 if issued on or before June 30; \$1.50 if issued on or after July 1. Chauffeur's license expires December 31.	To persons 16 years or over. Operator's fee \$7.5; good for four years. Chauffeur's license \$3 if issued on or before June 30; \$1.50 if issued on or after July 1. Chauffeur's license expires December 31.	
Lights	From $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. after sunset to $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. before sunrise. Two white front lights in rear. White light must illuminate rear number plate. Headlights must illuminate 350 ft. ahead.	From $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise. Two white front lights; red light in rear. Rear number plate must be illuminated.	From $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. after sunset to $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. before sunrise. Headlights must illuminate objects 350 ft. ahead. Red light in rear. Number plate illuminated with white light.	From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise. Headlamps must show clearly objects 200 ft. ahead. Red light in rear; number plate illuminated with white light.	From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise. Headlamps must show clearly objects 200 ft. ahead. Red light in rear; number plate illuminated with white light.	From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise. Headlamps must show clearly objects 200 ft. ahead. Red light in rear; number plate illuminated with white light.	Two white headlights. Red light in rear. One spot light permitted. Trucks, snowplows and commercial vehicles 90 inches wide display clearance lights.	Two front lights — red light in rear.
Speed	Careful and prudent. Over 40 miles per hour presumed not careful and prudent.	Careful at all times. 10 mi. per hr. passing schools; 15 mi. at interchanges and curves; 15 mi. business districts; 20 mi. residential; 45 elsewhere.	Careful. 10 mi. per hr. passing street cars and at inter-sections; 15 mi. by schools; 50 mi. unless otherwise limited.	Reasonable. 25 mi. In business and residential districts; 45 miles on highway.	Reasonable. Must not exceed 7 mi. per hr. in any alley, nor 15 mi. when passing schools; not over 25 mi. on highways unless otherwise indicated.	25 mi. per hr. In business or residential sections; 30 mi. in business districts or at inter-sections; 25 mi. on maximum 50 miles. Dual lane highways: 30-35-55 MPH respectively.	Careful. 15 mi. per hr. passing schools; 20 mi. in business districts or at inter-sections; 25 mi. on suburban streets; 45 mi. on open highways.	

Non-Resident	Reciprocal arrangement, except for intrastate transportation for hire or profit. Licensee must be 18 years of age.	Reciprocity arrangement.	Reciprocity arrangement except for vehicles used for transportation of persons for hire.	Reciprocity arrangement, except for vehicles used for hire.	Reciprocal arrangement, not to exceed 90 days, for pleasure vehicles registered in foreign states where owners establish temporary residence here. Full reciprocity is granted to "for hire" and privately owned commercial motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce. All busses operating on schedule must register in Maryland.	Reciprocal arrangement, for a period of three months.
Trucks	Fee: 80c. per cwt. of unladen weight.	Fee governed by gross weight of vehicle and load, ranging from \$10 for 1000 lbs. or less to \$39 for 3000 lbs.	Reciprocity except commercial vehicles operating irregularly or according to schedule.	Not over 35 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, 12.5 ft. high, 4 wheels not over 28,000 lbs.; 6 or more wheels not over 30,000 lbs. Full reciprocity.	Solid tire vehicles. Fee based on carrying capacity of vehicle, ranging from \$15 for one ton or less to \$540 for 10 tons.	Private Commercial: Fee based on capacity of vehicle, ranging from \$15 for one ton or less to \$540 for 10 tons.
Insurance	For hire passenger cars must be covered by bond or policy filed with Commissioner. Proof of financial responsibility required upon conviction for certain offenses.	Proof of financial responsibility required upon conviction for certain offenses.	Proof of financial responsibility required when driver is adjudged guilty of certain violations.	Proof of financial responsibility required when driver or prop. is adjudged guilty of certain violations.	Required for all commercial vehicles (pass. or prop.), operating "for hire," violation of motor laws.	Proof of financial responsibility required in cases of violation of motor laws.
Trailers	Semi-trailers, boat-camping-, coach- and machine-trailers 80c. cwt. of unladen weight. Other trailers \$8 per ton of combined weight and carrying capacity.	Same as Trucks. (See above.)	No motor vehicle shall be driven upon any highway drawing or having attached thereto more than one other vehicle, except that a motor vehicle with semi-trailer may draw in addition thereto one other vehicle. No trailer shall have a gross road wt. in excess of 22,000 lbs.	See Trucks. No train of vehicles more than 50 ft. long.	Fee based on chassis shipping weight.	Private Commercial: Fee governed by capacity, ranging from \$9 for 1 ton to \$540 for 10 tons.

**Parking Laws and Speeds in Various Cities Change Continually — BE ON THE LOOKOUT!**



## FOOD POISONING

Ptomaine poisoning and acute indigestion have fallen from grace as respectable diseases before the onslaught of the scientist in his Laboratory. Physicians rarely use these terms any more.

The most common type of food poisoning is an acute gastro-intestinal upset caused by a common type of bacteria named *Staphylococcus aureus*. This minute bacteria grows readily in such foods as ground meat, fish, chicken, milk, cream puffs and in vegetables, especially in warm weather or if held too long before they are eaten. Good refrigeration of foods greatly retards the growth of spoilage organisms and extends the safe period of storage. The toxin or poison of the bacteria is what causes the headache, fever, vomiting and nausea so characteristic of this type of food poisoning. The *Salmonella* type of bacteria also grows in non-acid foods and produces symptoms very similar to those just described.

One of the factors which has greatly delayed the extension of our knowledge of food poisoning is that the usual laboratory animals, on which we have learned to depend so much in our scientific work, do not react at all to these food poisons of toxins.

Botulism, a much more serious type of food poisoning, is not commonly encountered in New England. The causative microbe is difficult to kill by heat because it forms resistant spores. This organism lives in the soil and may thus contaminate any vegetable. In this case the bacteria itself does no harm if eaten; it is the product of its growth (a toxin) in a food which is so deadly that a fraction of a drop can cause death. Unless the heat used in the canning process is sufficient to kill all these spores, some may germinate and grow within the jar of canned foods. Thus, home canners are strongly urged **not** to experiment on sterilizing times and temperatures, especially for vegetables and meat products. The processes recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture or the State Experiment Stations should be followed strictly.

There is much unjustified prejudice against canned foods as sources of food poisoning. Statistics show that canned foods are undoubtedly the safest foods that we eat. The heating process is sufficiently high to destroy all agents of disease. Frozen foods are likewise without danger when consumed reasonably soon after defrosting.

### Suggestions for Avoiding Food Poisoning

The main precautions to be taken to prevent food poisoning are: (1) Select only sound, clean foods and protect them from hands, dust and rodents, (2) Cook all meats, fish, fowl and vegetables thoroughly, at least to the boiling point, before serving, (3) Don't make up chicken pies, veal loaf or vegetable salads much ahead of the time they are to be served. That is, don't give any surviving bacteria a chance to grow and produce poisons in the food before it is eaten; and (4) Be careful about holding foods such as cream puffs, custards and puddings in a warm place. Such foods should either be consumed promptly after preparation, or else properly refrigerated.

C. R. FELLERS

## SMALL FORESTS OF GREAT VALUE

Small forests especially should be developed as versatile adjuncts of the farm or country home with special attention to recreational aspects, and features which enrich the life of the country home. Not only the production of minor forest products may help the home economy, but the customs and traditions associated with these operations should be cherished as a vital part of our American life. Thus herb-gathering, bringing home the Christmas tree, and maple sugar making have their associated family and community festivals of no less importance as a social heritage than the value of the products themselves. The small woodlot or home forest should therefore be a reservoir of spiritual and mental recreation as well as a source of fuel, posts and construction timber and incidental income. Just as public forests have furnished opportunities for relief work, which now or eventually redounds to public good, the small private plot of forest can become a veritable playground and outdoor hobby center for the family. Children love to make camps and tree houses, and grownups find pruning, thinning and similar silvicultural work on a small scale fascinating exercise.

HENRY I. BALDWIN

*Continued from page 55*

mix with a little of the hot mixture; stir into the contents of the double boiler just before removing from the stove. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon vanilla and cool. Spread between layers, and sprinkle the top with confectioners' sugar.

**GRANDMOTHER'S SHORTCAKE** was really short, but long in quantity. Baked in sheets it was cut in 6-inch squares, split, spread with butter, and smothered in crushed strawberries, raspberries, or blackberries in season. No dab of synthetic or aerated cream topped this luscious supper dish, but thick, rich cream, poured from a milk pitcher, mingled pleasantly with the strawberries.

For the Shortcake Dough, sift  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder, and 1 tablespoon sugar together in a mixing bowl; add 6 tablespoons butter. Cut the butter through the flour with a pastry blender or two knives held close together. When well mixed, stir in quickly about  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk, using a fork. The dough should be light and soft but not sticky. Turn out on to a molding board which has been coated with a layer of flour. Divide into 2 equal parts, and roll each portion about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick. Brush the top of each half with soft or melted butter. Place one-half on a baking sheet, cover with second half. Bake in a hot oven (425-450 degrees F.) for 15 to 20 minutes. Serve hot, with 1 quart of crushed strawberries.

Every Spring when great-uncle Jehiel sent down maple syrup from his place in Vermont, it was used not alone on the breakfast batter-cakes, but as sweetening in desserts and in Maple Syrup Sauce for puddings.

**MAPLE SYRUP SAUCE** uses  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of maple syrup boiled with  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of water until it will spin a thread. Pour very slowly into the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs; fold in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cream, whipped, a few grains of salt and 1 teaspoon of lemon juice. Beat together until well blended, and serve on hot or cold puddings.

**CINNAMON TOAST** has always been good with tea, but when made with Maple Sugar creamed with enough butter to make it spread easily, then spread generously on toast and sprinkled with cinnamon, it is something better. Or shakers of maple sugar already combined with cinnamon may be purchased, to sprinkle on buttered toast. Place under the broiler until sugar is melted.

There are many interesting New England dishes, with such intriguing names as Toads, Pandowdy, Grunts, Syllabubs and Sea-Pie, so-called because a Sea-captain told how to make it, but one of the oldest native desserts is Indian Pudding. The recipes vary, and it may be boiled or baked, but any way you make or serve it is delicious eating.

**INDIAN PUDDING** planned for four servings: Mix  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of yellow corn meal with  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon ginger, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon cinnamon in the top of a double boiler; add 3 cups of milk and  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup of molasses with 2 tablespoons butter, and cook over boiling water for 30 minutes. Pour the mixture into a well greased, uncovered baking dish. Bake in a slow oven (300 degrees F.) for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, stir 2 or 3 times during this period. Pour  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cold milk over the pudding (this makes it whey). Bake without stirring for 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours longer. Serve warm with hard sauce, cream or vanilla ice cream.

*Continued from page 56*

in wooded areas so that the high powered, far-reaching rifle and load is not necessary; in fact, most New England deer hunters prefer lighter, shorter-barreled rifles which will bowl 'em over at short distances and are easier to handle in the woods and brush. Not all New Englanders are still hunters as there are plenty of areas where the best way to get your winter's venison is to stand watch on a deer run. Dogs are not allowed in any of these states.

There is something about hunting the big woods which makes deer and bear hunting quite a different game from the upland and wildfowl shooting. You feel more remote, a bit awed, and more like the mental picture which most of us have of the pioneer who lived by the gun and the axe. After a week or two of this type of vacation, we've yet to see the man or woman who doesn't have a better perspective on life in general. Deer and bear seasons are given on the game laws page but we advise that you also check with the State Department of Fish and Game as in some states the laws differ according to county.



## 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 others 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 and Hartford;—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, four at Augusta and four at Portland. This is the Court of last resort. It also meets in the 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, Piscataquis and Hancock 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: Montpelier;—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 in the County of Nantucket, cases which are to be heard by one justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall be entered, tried and determined at the court held in the county of Bristol; and in the county of Dukes County, cases which are to be heard by one justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall be tried and determined at the court held for the county of Bristol, but the records and papers shall be entered and kept in the county of Dukes County and transferred for purposes of hearing as may be required. All matters cognizable by the full court arising in either of the counties of Dukes County or Nantucket shall be heard and determined as if arising in the county of Bristol.

### 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

*Continued on page 70*



## COURTS IN MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

### NEW YORK

**Court of Appeals.** This is the court of last resort, with appellate jurisdiction only. It sits at Albany for one term each year, holding sessions of four weeks each, with intervening recesses usually of one or two weeks, except in the summer when a recess is usually taken from the latter part of June to the first Monday of October. In 1846 this court succeeded the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and Correction of Errors. The records of this former court, the records of the former Court of Chancery, and those of the Supreme Court prior to 1847, are all deposited in the office of the Court of Appeals at Albany.

**Supreme Court.** This is the court of general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to the limited appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals. For judicial election purposes the state is divided into nine judicial districts, each district comprising certain counties. For administrative purposes, the state is divided into four judicial departments, each department comprising certain of the judicial districts. Each department has its Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The location of the court house for each Appellate Division is as follows: First Department, at Madison Square, New York City; Second Department at Borough Hall, Brooklyn; Third Department at Albany; Fourth Department, at Rochester.

In the Supreme Court legal and equitable matters are heard at separate times; legal disputes at Trial Terms and equitable disputes at Special Terms.

### NEW JERSEY

Supreme Court convenes at Trenton third Tuesday of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Court of Errors at Trenton first Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and October.

Pardons at Trenton first Tuesday in April and September.

U. S. District Court at Trenton third Tuesday in January and second Tuesday in September; at Newark first Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in September, and first Tuesday in November; at Camden second Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in December.

### PENNSYLVANIA

**Supreme Court:** At Philadelphia, Eastern District comprising counties of Adams, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Delaware, Elk, Franklin, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Warren, Wayne, Wyoming. At Pittsburgh, Western District, comprising counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, Somerset, Venango, Washington, Westmoreland. At Harrisburg, Middle District, comprising the counties of Dauphin, Fulton, Mifflin, York.

**Superior Court:** At Philadelphia, counties of Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Chester, Delaware, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Lycoming, McKean, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Potter, Schuylkill, Sullivan. At Scranton, counties of Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming. At Harrisburg, counties of Adams, Cameron, Cumberland, Dauphin, Elk, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder, Tioga, Union, York. At Pittsburgh, counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, Somerset, Venango, Warren, Washington, Westmoreland.

### DELAWARE

Supreme Court:—All sessions at Dover.

Court of Chancery, Superior Court, Court of General Session, Common Pleas Court, and Probate Court:—At Dover, Kent Co.; at Wilmington, New Castle Co.; at Georgetown, Sussex Co.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The following courts are located in Washington, D. C.:—Supreme Court of the United States; United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; Court of Claims of the United States; District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia; Municipal Court; Police Court; Juvenile Court.

### MARYLAND

Court of Appeals sits at Annapolis for three terms each year. The first term begins on the second Monday in January; second term begins on the first Monday in April; third term begins on the first Monday in October.

### WEST VIRGINIA

Supreme Court of Appeals. This is the court of last resort, with appellate and original jurisdiction (in certain classes of cases). It sits at Charleston, for two regular terms each year, beginning on the second Wednesday in January and the first Wednesday in September. Special terms are held on the warrant of three judges.

### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Constitution divides the Government into three branches, Congress, the Legislative branch in which was vested the power to legislate on certain specific and limited subjects—the only subjects which the people in the several States in 1787 and 1788 were willing to place under control of the National Government; the Executive branch, vesting the executive power in a President with certain express provisions and limitations as to the exercise of that power; and the Judicial branch, giving the Judicial power to a Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress should establish.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. The personnel of the present Court is as follows:

Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes.

Associate Justices, James Clark McReynolds, Harlan Fiske Stone, Owen J. Roberts, Hugo L. Black, Stanley Reed, Felix Frankfurter, William O. Douglas, Frank Murphy.

### Courts in New England (*Continued*)

Co. at Hartford and at New Britain for naturalization only;—New Haven Co. at New Haven, Waterbury and Meriden;—Fairfield Co. at Bridgeport and at Danbury;—New London Co. at Norwich and New London—Litchfield Co. at Winsted, Litchfield, New Milford and Torrington;—Middlesex Co. at Middle-town;—Windham Co. at Willimantic and 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 at Waterbury. 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.

### THE COUNTRY NAMES

for once common country activities are disappearing from use, because these activities themselves are little practiced now or their associations changed. In the early fall the farmers would speak of "tracing up" the yellow ears of corn to hang from the beams of the woodshed; or "streaking off" his bushel baskets of shelled corn and threshed oats, "so to even them up" just before he reached the old time country store.

"Linnet, Linnet, I am seven times one today!" is what many a child may have sung sixty years ago when fields of flax and hemp had been garnered. This beautiful bird with a strong and musical voice is a rare bird in New England since no more flax is being woven now that we are using cotton.

Common in early November were the "barley birds," and though they are still common, we call them pine siskens today. Barley for cooking is now so rarely used that the small birds are no longer to be seen feeding in the great fields of this grain. Hence their own names are no longer connected with it, save by those who remember.

LUCINA LOMBARD

## HOLIDAYS AND LEGISLATURE DATES

### NEW ENGLAND STATES

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.** Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Apr. 19, May 30, July 4, second Mon. Sept., State Election Day, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **New Hampshire.** Jan. 1, Feb. 22, 3rd or 4th Thurs. April, May 30, July 4, 1st. Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, Nov. Election Day, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **Vermont.** Jan. 1, Feb. 12, 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, June 17 in Suffolk Co. only. July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **Rhode Island.** Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 4, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, Nov. Election Day, Tuesday following the first Monday in November, biennially even years. 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.

### MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

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

**New York.** Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, 1st Tues. after 1st Mon. of Nov., Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **New Jersey.** Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, 1st Tues. after 1st Mon. of Nov., Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **Pennsylvania.** Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30, June 14, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, 1st Tues. after 1st Mon. of Nov., Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas, and every Saturday from 12 o'clock noon to 12 o'clock midnight. **Delaware.** Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Sept. 28 (schools only—Birthday of Frances E. Willard). Oct. 12, 1st Tues. after 1st Mon. of Nov., Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas, and every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon. **District of Columbia.** Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Nov. 11, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon, and every fourth year the day of the inauguration of the President. **Maryland.** Jan. 1, Feb. 22, March 25, Good Friday, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Sept. 12, Oct. 12, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving, Dec. 25 and all days of general and congressional elections throughout the State. **West Virginia.** Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, May 30, June 20, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving, Dec. 25 and National, State or other election day.

### LEGISLATURES IN NEW ENGLAND STATES

#### SESSIONS COMMENCE AS FOLLOWS:

**Connecticut**—Wednesday after the first Monday in January, 1941.  
**New Hampshire**—First Wednesday in January biennially in odd years.  
**Rhode Island**—First Tuesday in January each year for 60 days.  
**Massachusetts**—First Wednesday in January biennially in odd years.  
**Vermont**—First Wednesday after first Monday of January in odd years.  
**Maine**—First Wednesday in January biennially in odd years.

### IN MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

**New York**—First Wednesday in January, each year.  
**New Jersey**—Second Tuesday in January, each year.  
**Pennsylvania**—First Tuesday in January, 1941, and each alternate year.  
**Delaware**—First Tuesday in January, 1941, and each alternate year.  
**Maryland**—First Wednesday in January, 1941, and each alternate year.  
**West Virginia**—Second Wednesday in January, 1941, and each alternate year.



## PRELIMINARY 1940 CENSUS RETURNS

Courtesy W. L. Austin, Director Bureau of Census

Cities throughout the country are growing in population less rapidly than in the past, returns of the 1940 Census indicate.

One cause of this tendency appears to be the movement of city dwellers to homes in the suburban and rural areas surrounding cities, where they can supplement their wages by cultivating gardens and raising chickens. Easier methods of home financing, better transportation, obsolescence of urban structures, increasing tax rates in the cities, all have contributed to this exodus.

A larger cause of the falling off in city growth, however, is the declining birth rate and lengthening span of life for the entire nation, urban and rural.

The tables below show how, with scattered exceptions, the population of certain New England cities has increased at a slower rate from 1930 to 1940 than was the case from 1920 to 1930.

This tapering off in the cities has not been true of New England as a whole. Of the three New England states for which complete figures are now available, Maine and New Hampshire show higher rates of growth for the 30's than they did in the 20's, although during the earlier period their population increase rates were considerably below the national level of 16.1 per cent. The other state, Rhode Island, was almost up to par during the 20's with a 13.7 per cent increase, but dropped to 3.5 per cent for 1930-1940.

All figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

City	Population		Increase 1930-1940	Percent Increase	
	1940	1930		1930-1940	1920-1930
Boston, Mass.....	769,520	781,188	-11,668	-1.5	4.4
Worcester.....	193,402	195,311	-1,909	-1.0	8.7
Springfield.....	148,989	149,900	-911	-0.6	15.7
Lowell.....	101,331	100,234	1,097	1.1	-11.1
Pittsfield.....	49,863	49,677	186	0.4	18.9
Providence, R. I.....	253,214	252,981	233	0.1	6.5
Pawtucket.....	75,449	77,149	-1,700	-2.2	20.1
Woonsocket.....	49,204	49,376	-172	-0.3	13.5
Hartford, Ct.....	166,329	164,072	2,257	1.4	18.9
New Haven.....	160,257	162,655	-2,398	-1.5	0.1
Bridgeport.....	146,900	146,716	184	0.1	2.2
Waterbury.....	99,158	99,902	-744	-0.7	8.9
New Britain.....	68,581	68,128	453	0.7	14.9
Portland, Me.....	73,464	70,810	2,654	3.7	2.2
Lewiston.....	38,083	34,948	3,135	9.0	9.9
Bangor.....	29,911	28,749	1,162	4.0	10.7
Augusta.....	19,339	17,198	2,141	12.4	21.9
Burlington, Vt.....	27,128	24,789	2,339	9.4	8.8
Manchester, N. H.....	77,625	76,834	791	1.0	-2.0
Nashua.....	32,860	31,463	1,397	4.4	10.9
Concord.....	27,100	25,228	1,872	7.4	13.8
Keene.....	13,765	13,794	-29	-0.2	23.1
Rochester.....	11,995	10,209	1,786	17.5	5.5

A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

## CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 250,000 OR OVER

(1940 figures are preliminary)

Rank	City	1940	1930
1	New York	7,380,259	6,930,446
2	Chicago	3,384,556	3,376,438
3	Philadelphia	1,935,086	1,950,961
4	Detroit	1,618,549	1,568,662
5	Los Angeles	1,496,792	1,238,048
6	Cleveland	878,385	900,429
7	Baltimore	854,144	804,874
8	St. Louis	813,748	821,960
9	Boston	769,520	781,188
10	Pittsburgh	665,384	669,817
11	Washington, D. C.	663,153	486,869
12	San Francisco	629,553	634,394
13	Milwaukee	589,558	578,249
14	Buffalo	575,150	573,076
15	New Orleans	492,282	458,762
16	Minneapolis	489,971	464,356
17	Cincinnati	452,852	451,160
18	Newark	428,236	442,337
19	Kansas City, Mo.	400,175	399,746
20	Indianapolis	386,170	364,161
21	Houston	386,150	292,352
22	Seattle	366,847	365,583
23	Rochester	324,694	328,132
24	Louisville	318,713	307,745
25	Denver	318,415	287,861
26	Portland, Ore.	307,572	301,815
27	Columbus	304,936	290,564
28	Oakland	304,909	284,063
29	Atlanta	302,538	270,366
30	Jersey City	301,012	316,715
31	Dallas	293,306	260,475
32	Memphis	291,313	253,143
33	St. Paul	288,023	271,606
34	Toledo	281,096	290,718
35	Birmingham	264,151	259,678
36	Providence	253,214	252,981
37	San Antonio	253,143	231,542

One city dropped from the 250,000 class:

Akron	243,130	255,040
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## N. E. MIDDLE ATLANTIC CITIES OF 100,000 TO 250,000

City	1940	1930
Syracuse	205,637	209,326
Worcester	193,402	195,311
Richmond	190,341	182,929
Hartford	166,329	164,072
New Haven	160,257	162,655
Springfield	148,989	149,900
Yonkers	142,404	134,646
Seranton	140,393	143,433
Paterson	139,651	138,513
Albany	130,447	127,412
Trenton	124,685	123,356
Camden	117,777	118,700
Erie	116,247	115,967
Fall River	115,567	115,274
Wilmington	111,432	106,597
Cambridge	111,120	113,643
Reading	110,704	111,171
New Bedford	110,296	112,597
Elizabeth	109,396	114,589
Canton	108,337	104,906
Somerville	102,304	103,908
Lowell	101,331	100,234
Utica	100,534	101,740

Two cities fell from the 100,000 class:

Lynn	98,072	102,320
El Paso	96,677	102,421

## LUMBER MEASURE IN BOARD FEET

LENGTH Size in Inches	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.	18 ft.	20 ft.	22 ft.	24 ft.	26 ft.	28 ft.	30 ft.	32 ft.	34 ft.	36 ft.	38 ft.	40 ft.
	1 x 4	4	4½	5½	6	6½	7½	8	8½	9½	10	11	11½	12	12½
1 x 6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 x 8	8	9½	10½	12	13½	14½	16	17½	18½	20	21½	22½	24	25½	26½
1 x 10	10	11½	13½	15	16½	18½	20	21½	23½	25	26½	28½	30	31½	33½
1 x 12	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
1 x 14	14	16½	18½	21	23½	25½	28	30½	32½	35	37½	39½	42	44½	46½
1 x 16	16	18½	21½	24	26½	29½	32	34½	37½	40	42½	45½	48	50½	53½
2 x 3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2 x 4	8	9½	10½	12	13½	14½	16	17½	18½	20	21½	22½	24	25½	26½
2 x 6	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
2 x 8	16	18½	21½	24	26½	29½	32	34½	37½	40	42½	45½	48	50½	53½
2 x 10	20	23½	26½	30	33½	36½	40	43½	46½	50	53½	56½	60	63½	66½
2 x 12	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
2 x 14	28	32½	37½	42	46½	51½	56	60½	65½	70	72½	79½	84	88½	93½
2 x 16	32	37½	42½	48	53½	58½	64	69½	74½	80	85½	90½	96	101½	106½
3 x 4	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
3 x 6	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60
3 x 8	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
3 x 10	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
3 x 12	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
3 x 14	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140
3 x 16	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160
4 x 4	16	18½	21½	24	26½	29½	32	34½	37½	40	42½	45½	48	50½	53½
4 x 6	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
4 x 8	32	37½	42½	48	53½	58½	64	69½	74½	80	85½	90½	96	101½	106½



LENGTH Size in Inches	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.	18 ft.	20 ft.	22 ft.	24 ft.	26 ft.	28 ft.	30 ft.	32 ft.	34 ft.	36 ft.	38 ft.	40 ft.
4 x 10	40	46 $\frac{2}{3}$	53 $\frac{1}{3}$	60	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	73 $\frac{1}{3}$	80	86 $\frac{2}{3}$	93 $\frac{1}{3}$	100	106 $\frac{2}{3}$	113 $\frac{1}{3}$	120	126 $\frac{2}{3}$	133 $\frac{1}{3}$
4 x 12	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160
4 x 14	56	65 $\frac{1}{3}$	74 $\frac{2}{3}$	84	93 $\frac{1}{3}$	102 $\frac{2}{3}$	112	121 $\frac{1}{3}$	130 $\frac{2}{3}$	140	149 $\frac{1}{3}$	158 $\frac{2}{3}$	168	177 $\frac{1}{3}$	186 $\frac{2}{3}$
4 x 16	64	74 $\frac{2}{3}$	85 $\frac{1}{3}$	96	106 $\frac{2}{3}$	117 $\frac{1}{3}$	128	138 $\frac{2}{3}$	149 $\frac{1}{3}$	160	170 $\frac{2}{3}$	181 $\frac{1}{3}$	192	202 $\frac{2}{3}$	213 $\frac{1}{3}$
6 x 6	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
6 x 8	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160
6 x 10	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
6 x 12	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240
6 x 14	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224	238	252	266	280
6 x 16	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	272	288	304	320
8 x 8	64	74 $\frac{2}{3}$	85 $\frac{1}{3}$	96	106 $\frac{2}{3}$	117 $\frac{1}{3}$	128	138 $\frac{2}{3}$	149 $\frac{1}{3}$	160	170 $\frac{2}{3}$	181 $\frac{1}{3}$	192	202 $\frac{2}{3}$	213 $\frac{1}{3}$
8 x 10	90	93 $\frac{1}{3}$	106 $\frac{2}{3}$	120	133 $\frac{1}{3}$	146 $\frac{2}{3}$	160	173 $\frac{1}{3}$	186 $\frac{2}{3}$	200	213 $\frac{1}{3}$	226 $\frac{2}{3}$	240	253 $\frac{1}{3}$	266 $\frac{2}{3}$
8 x 12	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	272	288	304	320
8 x 14	112	130 $\frac{2}{3}$	149 $\frac{1}{3}$	168	186 $\frac{2}{3}$	205 $\frac{1}{3}$	224	242 $\frac{2}{3}$	261 $\frac{1}{3}$	280	298 $\frac{2}{3}$	317 $\frac{1}{3}$	336	354 $\frac{2}{3}$	373 $\frac{1}{3}$
8 x 16	128	149 $\frac{1}{3}$	170 $\frac{2}{3}$	192	213 $\frac{1}{3}$	234 $\frac{2}{3}$	256	277 $\frac{1}{3}$	298 $\frac{2}{3}$	320	341 $\frac{1}{3}$	362 $\frac{2}{3}$	384	405 $\frac{1}{3}$	426 $\frac{2}{3}$
10 x 10	100	116 $\frac{2}{3}$	133 $\frac{1}{3}$	150	166 $\frac{2}{3}$	183 $\frac{1}{3}$	200	216 $\frac{2}{3}$	233 $\frac{1}{3}$	250	266 $\frac{2}{3}$	283 $\frac{1}{3}$	300	316 $\frac{2}{3}$	333 $\frac{1}{3}$
10 x 12	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400
10 x 14	140	163 $\frac{1}{3}$	186 $\frac{2}{3}$	210	233 $\frac{1}{3}$	256 $\frac{2}{3}$	280	303 $\frac{1}{3}$	326 $\frac{2}{3}$	350	373 $\frac{1}{3}$	396 $\frac{2}{3}$	410	443 $\frac{1}{3}$	466 $\frac{2}{3}$
10 x 16	160	186 $\frac{2}{3}$	213 $\frac{1}{3}$	240	266 $\frac{2}{3}$	293 $\frac{1}{3}$	320	346 $\frac{2}{3}$	373 $\frac{1}{3}$	400	426 $\frac{2}{3}$	453 $\frac{1}{3}$	480	506 $\frac{2}{3}$	533 $\frac{1}{3}$
12 x 12	144	168	192	216	240	264	288	312	336	360	384	408	432	456	480
12 x 14	168	196	224	252	280	308	336	364	392	420	448	476	504	532	560
12 x 16	192	224	256	288	320	352	384	416	448	480	512	544	576	608	640
14 x 14	196	228 $\frac{2}{3}$	261 $\frac{1}{3}$	294	326 $\frac{2}{3}$	359 $\frac{1}{3}$	392	424 $\frac{2}{3}$	457 $\frac{1}{3}$	490	522 $\frac{2}{3}$	555 $\frac{1}{3}$	588	620 $\frac{2}{3}$	653 $\frac{1}{3}$
14 x 16	224	261 $\frac{1}{3}$	298 $\frac{2}{3}$	336	373 $\frac{1}{3}$	410 $\frac{2}{3}$	448	485 $\frac{1}{3}$	522 $\frac{1}{3}$	560	597 $\frac{1}{3}$	634 $\frac{2}{3}$	672	709 $\frac{1}{3}$	746 $\frac{2}{3}$
16 x 16	256	298 $\frac{2}{3}$	341 $\frac{1}{3}$	384	426 $\frac{2}{3}$	469 $\frac{1}{3}$	512	554 $\frac{2}{3}$	597 $\frac{1}{3}$	640	682 $\frac{2}{3}$	725 $\frac{1}{3}$	768	810 $\frac{2}{3}$	853 $\frac{1}{3}$

## GOOD SENSE MAKES GOOD MANNERS

Good manners are based on good sense and on a series of little sacrifices. There is a saying which used to be printed in old copy books: Men like bullets go farther when they are polished. If you watch the polished man or the polished woman—that is, the man or woman who always seems to know the right thing to do at the right time—you will notice that they use good sense about it and that they give up a lot of little things it might be pleasant to have. Like the most comfortable chair or the largest piece of cake or the luxury of not answering letters that ought to be answered or even talking all the time when somebody else wants to talk. They are not too much in the foreground or too much in the background. They acquire a reputation for being well-bred. How do they get to be that way?

Well, in the first place their good sense tells them that "society" is not something to be afraid of but something to be enjoyed. It comes from the good Latin word *societas* meaning a companion. And—this is interesting and important—it is akin to the word *sequi* meaning to follow. Good sense will tell you that if you are not sure what to do you follow the example of somebody who does—notice what "he" says at a reception, find out what "she" is going to wear to a tea, watch what spoon your hostess picks up at a dinner party. Being afraid you won't know what spoon to use is an old bogey that ought to have exploded long ago—you never pick up a spoon or fork at a formal party until your hostess has picked up hers. She gives the signal. All you have to do is notice what she does and follow her lead and you will never be in the position of the man who was left with a fish fork to eat boiled custard.

If you start out to a party with the idea that you are going to enjoy good companions and that, if you are not quite sure of that thing so frighteningly called (but it isn't frightening if you use good sense) **social usage** you are pretty sure to have a good time.

There are a few rules for various occasions which have to be mastered—you may be able to learn them from your parents or from observation. If you can't, then get a book on etiquette and check up before you go to a formal party—you won't need it for informal parties when all you have to remember is to think of the other fellow first which will inevitably give you the reputation of having the best manners in town.

Weddings have a little code of their own. At a small house wedding it is perfectly proper for the bride's mother to write a short informal note inviting friends. For large weddings the invitations are engraved. An invitation to a church wedding does not require an answer—nor, unless you really want to send one, a present—but an invitation to a reception usually has at the bottom the letters R.S.V.P. meaning please answer (French: Répondez s'il vous plait). There is no variation at all in the way this should be answered—and the answers follow the same pattern for a formal dance or tea. In accepting an invitation you repeat the time and place—this is to assure your hostess there will be no mistake. In regretting—you always "regret" you never "decline"—this is not necessary. Clip out these forms and you will have them at hand always ready to refer to:

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Briggs  
request the honor of your presence  
at the marriage of their daughter

Sarah

to

Mr. John David Fuller  
On Wednesday, the sixth of June  
at four o'clock  
Trinity Church  
Concord

This requires no answer at all but if the word "reception" is used after the word "marriage" then your hostess wants to know whether you are coming so she will have an idea how many refreshments to order. (All social usage, as we said before, is based on common sense.) If your name is Nancy Williams and you are able to go to the reception you take a piece of plain white note paper and write:

Miss Nancy Williams  
accepts with pleasure the kind invitation  
of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller for the marriage  
reception of their daughter on Wednes-  
day the sixth of June at four o'clock at  
48 Main Street, Concord.

(The reception wouldn't, of course, be at the church.) If she is unable to go she uses the same kind of paper and writes as follows:

Miss Nancy Williams  
regrets that owing to a previous engagement she is unable to accept the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller for the wedding reception of their daughter.

Once again good sense explains the form of these answers. Using your name first and either "regrets" or "accepts" first on the following line makes it easy to check up at a glance when going through a lot of mail.

By the way, here is one interesting thing about wedding etiquette—rather at variance with the usual idea of good manners. If you arrive early at the church and take an aisle seat it is perfectly proper for you to keep that seat and let the next-comers walk right past you.

A social usage which never varies and which is one of the first things to know is how to introduce people. Never say, "Mr. Jones, meet Mrs. Smith." No—you just can't do that and get away with it. In the first place you always use the woman's name first. If you want to be informal you may say, "Mrs. Smith, this is Mr. Jones" and if you want to be a little more formal the rule is, "Mrs. Smith, may I present Mr. Jones?" The answer is simply "How do you do?" and never—no, never—"Pleased to meet you!"

Laurie Hillyer

## GOOD READING MAKES GOOD FARMERS

The successful farmer today must be an educated man, not merely a man of strength, courage and experience, such as our sturdy farmers of earlier generations were—the men who gave to New England her traditions. Today the farmer to succeed must know something of the science of agriculture and its practical application to his own needs; he must also apply methods to the raising of his stock, to the care of his herds and to the management of his dairy. The farmer today must learn his trade not only from experience, first as a farm hand and later as master of his own acres, but from study and chiefly from books.

In other words, the farmer like the doctor, the lawyer and others must master his subject as a student as well as from hard work. Attention to the written word, then, is vital to his future success and no better way to accomplish this end has been discovered than to acquire a taste for reading in the formative period of life. To acquire the reading habit, whether it be for history or biography, for fiction and adventure or for science and biology makes little difference so long as this reading habit carries with it the power to understand and appreciate, to analyze and interpret the meaning of what is set before one on the printed page.

Therefore, whether the embryo farmer reads Sandburg's "Lincoln" or Adams' "The Epic of America," whether he attempts Darwin's "Origin of Species" or Emerson's "Representative Men" or seeks the lighter vein of historic novels such as "Northwest Passage," "Gone with the Wind," "Drums Along the Mohawk" or "Come Spring," he will acquire a habit which will win to him three distinct advantages. First, he will find it easier to acquire learning through books; second, he will secure a never ending and inexpensive form of helpful entertainment; and lastly, he will appreciate the necessity of giving his children a sound education and, if he is so minded, of keeping pace with them.

There is a public library within reach of nearly every farmer in these days. There are high school libraries with an assortment of good books, many of them of interest to adults. Lists of the best reading are issued through the American Literary Association. The book stores will gladly send printed lists of the latest books upon request and the book clubs, especially The Book-of-the-Month Club in New York, makes wise selections each month of the best books issued and many thousand readers secure their reading from these modern outlets by subscriptions.

Today the farmer is a professional man and not a day laborer and therefore he must cultivate his mind. There is no better way to accomplish this end than by acquiring the reading habit.

Roger L. Scaife



## PRIVILEGES OF THE AMERICAN VOTER

Under the American Constitution, the right to govern is reserved to the people. Office holders are the servants of the people and obey their expressed wishes. In Washington, besides the President, the Cabinet members and heads of various government departments, your Senators and Congressmen are at your service always in the expression of your wishes regarding legislation and other government matters. When you are in Washington these men and women are always glad to see you. But if you can not express your views in person to them, you should write or telegraph them—just as you would anyone to whom you had entrusted your interests—and authorised to act in your behalf. The proper method of addressing a public office holder is as follows:

Honorable John Smith,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.  
Dear Senator Smith:

If the man is not a Senator to whom you are writing, simply substitute the proper title where the word "Senator" is used above. And always sign your letter—"Respectfully yours".

Inasmuch as the terms of members of the House of Representatives, many Senators, President, Cabinet members, etc. expire as we go to press, we give below only those whose terms of office continue through 1941 and beyond. For full and complete list of your Senators, Congressmen, etc. write the Clerk of the House of Representatives or Clerk of the U. S. Senate at Washington, D. C. This list will of course appear in the 1942 edition of this almanac.

## CONTINUING MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Name	Residence	Term Expires	Party
<b>New England</b>			
Styles Bridges	Concord, N. H.	Jan. 2, 1943	R.
John A. Danaher	Hartford, Conn.	Jan. 2, 1945	R.
Ernest W. Gibson, Jr.	Brattleboro, Vt.	Jan. 2, 1945	R.
Theodore Francis Green	Providence, R. I.	Jan. 2, 1943	D.
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	Beverly, Mass.	Jan. 2, 1943	R.
Charles W. Tobey	Temple, N. H.	Jan. 2, 1945	R.
Wallace H. White, Jr.	Auburn, Maine	Jan. 2, 1943	R.
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>			
James J. Davis	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Jan. 2, 1945	R.
James H. Hughes	Dover, Del.	Jan. 2, 1943	D.
M. M. Neely	Fairmont, W. Va.	Jan. 2, 1943	D.
William H. Smathers	Margate City, N. J.	Jan. 2, 1943	D.
Millard E. Tydings	Havre de Grace, Md.	Jan. 2, 1945	D.
Robert F. Wagner	New York City	Jan. 2, 1945	D.

## THE POOL

Though it was wild, the place was tended.

All at once the fir trees ended

And left a sunny place all grass,

The grass stayed short, and it let pass

A stream of water, thin as thread

And bright as beads. The stream was fed

From some mystery underground,

It fell like bells of smallest sound

Into a pool so clear it was

Deep as the tree tops, though the moss

Waded in it at its deepest,

Where its banks curved down the steepest

The small white violets leaned and saw

Their faces reflected without flaw.

The air above was all blue eyes

And wings of burning dragonflies

Flying so fast they did not seem

More than the blue light of a dream.

A single cow's hoof could have made

A ruin of this careful glade.

But never a thirsty cow would dare

To drink such water clear as air

Or crop such violets, all white honey.

No frog would dare to cloud this sunny

Sea so solemnly dedicated

To life so delicate it weighted

The earth's lap with no heavier thigh

Than that on Spring's first butterfly.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN



# CHECK

**BOG SPAVIN,  
COLLAR GALL,  
STRAINS and  
PUFFS**



# PROMPTLY!

**... They May Mean Costly Lay-Ups**

*Work can't wait on a farm*—that's why it's *important* to keep your teams in *working condition* . . . and that's why so many farmers use Absorbine at first sign of puffs, gimps or stiffness.

**Absorbine's action tends to speed the local circulation.** This helps to wash out the "muscle acid" that causes soreness and swelling. Congestion is reduced often within a few hours.

**Absorbine is antiseptic,** if skin is cut or broken. It will not blister or remove hair . . . Used quickly, at first sign of collar gall, puffs or strains, it often helps prevent *any* lay-up!

**Used as a poultice** even with fresh bog spavin it helps relieve all swelling and soreness, provided that you catch it *before* the hock bunch hardens. \$2.50 the long-lasting bottle at all druggists; or postpaid. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

# ABSORBINE

# FARMING IS A BUSINESS

And farmers who make their business *pay* select the best seeds, the best soil-control, the best machinery, the best petroleum products!

The American Oil Company assures the farmer that there are no finer products to be had than Amoco-Gas, the original special motor fuel; Amoco Motor Oil, the oil that protects moving metal parts; and Amoco Lubricants, the enemy of wear and tear.

And American Gas is your real buy at regular gas price. The Amoco Oval is the Sign of Greater Values. It's like a friendly light in a window at home.

AMERICAN



OIL COMPANY

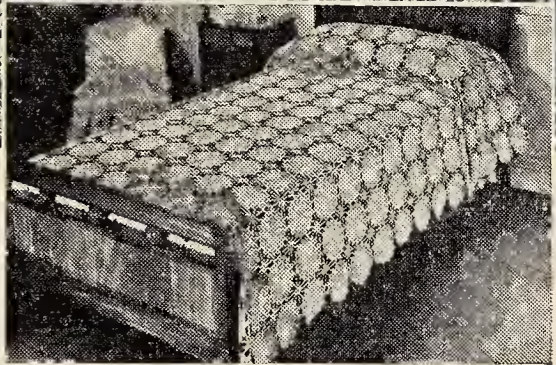


# SO EASY AND INEXPENSIVE TO *Crochet* THESE LOVELY LACES



"Queen Anne's Lace" ...  
laciest of filmy beauties  
... one of many patterns  
in "Tablecloths."

"Lucky Star" ... sheer and  
lively, yet practical ...  
in "Bedspreads."



## NEW 10c BOOKS SHOW YOU HOW

Crocheting is one of the best and *least expensive* beauty treatments for your home . . . and for yourself! All women who entered pieces in the National Crochet Contest were asked why they liked to crochet. "Relaxation," was the first reason, and the second was, "Lovely things at small cost."

Crochet lovers will want two new 10¢ books: "Bedspreads," and "Tablecloths." Contain 32 pages of beautiful new patterns and old favorites, complete with easy directions. Buy these books at your favorite art goods counter . . . OR MAIL COUPON TODAY!

### MAIL THIS COUPON . . . NOW!

The Spool Cotton Company, 54 Clark St., Newark, N. J., Dept. 239

Please send me the following books, which cost 10¢ each:

- "Bedspreads" (32 pages), Book No. 158, 10¢       "Tatting," Book No. 159, 10¢   
 "Tablecloths" (32 pages), Book No. 157, 10¢       "Quilting," Book No. 160, 10¢   
 "Crochet Ideas for Every Occasion," Book No. 156, 10¢

Name . . . . .

(PLEASE PRINT)

Street . . . . . City . . . . . State . . . . .

## THE STORY OF HUDSON'S BAY BLANKETS

*Its "point" blankets have survived the rigid test of 159 frigid northern winters*

No manufactured products—textile or otherwise—have ever played a more intimate role in the pioneer growth, stirring adventure and glamorous history of any region, than have Hudson's Bay "Point" Blankets—in the great Canadian Northwest.

The mere mention of the Company's name, to most people outside of Western Canada, brings immediately to mind blankets and furs, notwithstanding the fact that Hudson's Bay Company, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, distributes hundreds of other lines of merchandise in larger volume than these two.

Perhaps the answer is to be found in the fact that Hudson's Bay "Point" Blankets, blanket coats, caps, mitts, and furs are almost imperishable—and so carry the name and high reputation of the Company to all parts of the world—wherever, in fact, there is chill in the air.

The blankets were originally introduced by the Company for trade with the natives of an undeveloped wilderness. The first recorded order for "point" blankets mentions December 22, 1779. In those days Indians traded furs for goods. Short indigo lines called points meant prices. Thus 3½ "points" meant three large and one small beaver skins. Four "points" meant four beaver.

Today "points" indicate sizes. 3½ "point" blankets measure 63x81 inches and weigh 10 pounds per pair. 4 "point" blankets measure 72x90 inches and weigh 12 pounds per pair.

Blankets, according to officials, were undoubtedly an article of trade before the first (1779) recorded order. The original mackinaw coats were made from Hudson's Bay "Point" Blankets for British soldiers who, during the war of 1812, fought in the neighborhood of Mackinaw.

"Points" were originally distinctive marks woven in the blankets by the makers to designate size, etc.

The origin of the bar is unknown—dating back, possibly, to the earliest days of the blanket industry.

Many Canadians took their "point" blankets with them to France, and used them through the World War years 1914-1918.

One blanket owner writes the Company that his blankets went through the South African War and the World War—and are still in use!

Many early paintings of Canadian pioneer and fur trade life portray the effective and decorative part these blankets played in the hazardous exploits of these hardy adventurers.

"Point" blankets are still a regular article of trade at all the Company's northern posts.

The blanket business of the Company comes under the Wholesale Department—which sells a number of other specialty products, such as tobacco, tea, coffee, Scotch Whiskey, etc. etc.

The Esmond Mills, Inc., Esmond, Rhode Island are sole selling agents in the U.S.A. for the famous, genuine Hudson's Bay "Point" Blankets.



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Address.....



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A SPECIAL edition of the YANKEE COOKBOOK that appeared in the original \$2.50 edition, published last Spring . . . 600 incomparable recipes from the six New England states . . . special culinary articles by Marjorie Mills, Wilbur C. Cross, Joseph C. Lincoln . . . water resistant pages, etc. . . . only change is cover . . . cloth now darker and not washable. Compiled from the files of YANKEE magazine and from time-worn recipe books and many gracious contributors, it is, according to Charles Lee, noted Boston critic, "as full of goodness as a baby's prayer."

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Ship me at once the special Old Farmer's Almanac edition of the YANKEE COOKBOOK. After 5 days, I promise to pay you \$1.25 for same . . . or return book.

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CITY.....STATE.....

Check here if cash (\$1.25) is enclosed.

# THE TASTE SENSATION FOR MANY A GENERATION

Today  
acknowledged as  
the Food of  
Many Uses

**TRY THESE  
RECIPES NOW**

*They're different!*



## DEVILED HAM AND PEANUT BUTTER

2 parts Deviled Ham  
2 parts peanut butter  
Small strips of bacon  
Toasted crackers

SPREAD mixture on crackers. Place under Salamander and bake slowly; garnish with small strips of broiled bacon.

## STUFFED TOMATOES

CHOOSE three very small, firm tomatoes. Wash, cut in halves crosswise, zigzagging the edge. Scoop out the centers, then invert them to chill. Meanwhile, finely dice one-half cupful of crisp, fresh celery. Add four tablespoonfuls of Underwood Deviled Ham, two tablespoonfuls chopped watercress, one tablespoonful mayonnaise and one-half teaspoonful paprika. Fill tomato cups with this mixture, garnish with a sprig of watercress and serve. This recipe serves six.

## STUFFED CELERY CANAPÉ

CLEAN and cut celery stalks into two-inch lengths and stuff with Underwood Deviled Ham moistened with Roquefort and cream cheese. A little finely chopped green pepper gives an added touch of flavor and attractiveness.

## DEVILED HAM AND WELSH RAREBIT

1 small can Deviled Ham  
4 oz. young American cheese  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon dry mustard  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce  
1 dash of paprika  
4 tablespoons cream sauce  
White bread

CUT cheese in small pieces, place in shallow pan, add cream sauce and seasoning, melt together on slow fire. Spread Deviled Ham on slices of toast. Place Deviled Ham toast in chafing dish, pour Welsh Rarebit over sauce. Serve very hot.

**FREE!** For additional easy-to-make recipes, just write to Wm. Underwood Co., 314 Walnut Street, Watertown, Massachusetts

1821

1941

# UNDERWOOD

*One Hundred and Twenty Years of*

## FINE NEW ENGLAND FOODS

Deviled Ham ☼ Pâtéfoie ☼ Cocktail Frankfurts ☼ Cocktail Sausage  
Black Bean Soup ☼ Purée Mongole ☼ Consomme Madrilene  
Clam Chowder ☼ Quahaug Chowder ☼ Clams ☼ Clam Juice  
Sardines ☼ Fudge Pudding ☼ Spice Pudding

## *This Customer of Ours Was 100 Years Old*

She was too old to shop regularly. "At 100," she said when we made a call on her to congratulate her on reaching a round century, "you mostly sit and wait." She is no longer waiting.

Her mind was alert. Her spirit was unquenchable. Only rarely did she leave the house. But her daughter said, "She really is a First National customer because she has been in your stores and we buy every bit of our food there." This wonderful old lady's father had been in the retail food business in Boston 100 years ago. She loved to recall how things were, back in the days before electricity, before refrigeration, before stainless steel, before white tile walls, before goods were in sanitary containers, when everything came in barrels, tubs, boxes, firkins; when the retailer was the tea blender; when mackerel in salted strips and castile soap in big bars and molasses in barrels, and rum and calico and the "customer's book" and salt cod and pork were all jumbled together in the Yankee Store.

But the mind of this 100-year-old customer was no collector of economic or social antiques. She vastly preferred the modern stores. She saw no reason why anyone should yearn for the bygone days. She said, "Nobody with good sense who knew the old days really wants them back again."



The standards today of the modern food store are incomparably higher, by every test, than in the "good old days". The family has greater variety, more health, more taste enjoyment, more nourishment, and the food industry has made these advantages available at lower prices, spreading benefits of improvement where they never were spread before.

It is a matter of pride with our organization that First National Stores have had an active part in this progress in food distribution.

## **FIRST NATIONAL STORES**

*An Exclusively New England Food Retailing Institution*



Quality  since 1897

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132-138 CHURCH STREET

DEPT. A

NEW YORK CITY

Branch Stores: White Plains, N. Y.

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C. E. Brooks, Inventor

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We make **FALSE TEETH** for you by MAIL from your own mouth-impression. Money-Back Guarantee of Satisfaction.

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LABORATORY  
MAKING  
DENTAL PLATES  
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OUTDOOR  
ADVERTISING  
*in*  
New England  
1848-1940

**Donnelly Adv.**

● The world has seen many changes since the year 1848. Many businesses that were unable to stand the severe test of time have passed out of existence since 1848.

● Many businesses that recognized the need of change, of refining policies, of keeping abreast of the demands of the times, prosper today.

● John Donnelly & Sons since 1848 has been rendering a superior outdoor advertising service of economic benefit to countless businesses—national and local.

● John Donnelly & Sons is directed by the third generation of the Donnelly family. Each generation has added its share in advancing the spirit and progress of the company.

● The outdoor advertising industry in New England under Donnelly leadership has been constantly refined. Outstanding developments have resulted.

● The adoption of progressive policies which serve the best interests of its advertising clients and the communities in which it operates have merited for John Donnelly & Sons increased respect. Outdoor advertising THE DONNELLY WAY abides by these fundamentals.

*The Donnelly Way*  
**SELLS and SELLS**

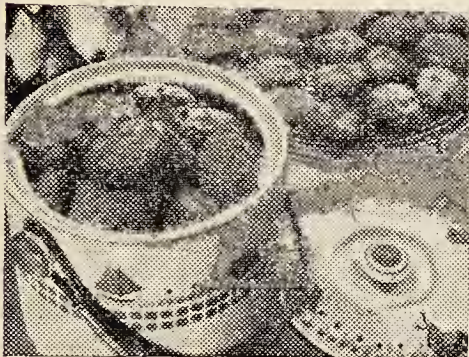
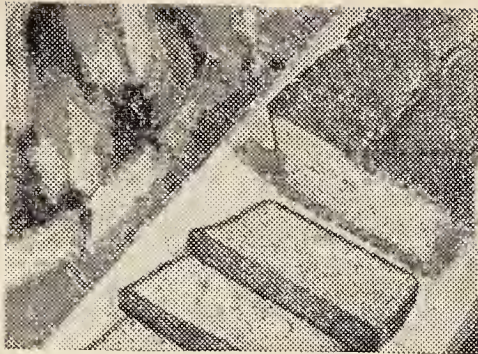
*John Donnelly & Sons*

Boston, Massachusetts





*Men like the fruity flavor  
of Banana Tea Bread.  
Try it toasted!*



*Banana Oatmeal Cookies  
are crunchy and  
good for children.*



*Small boys and their  
fathers applaud Banana  
Butterscotch Pie.*



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AND DELIGHT EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY IN . . .**

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**The Curtiss-Way Co., Inc.★**

*Printers and Electrotypers*

**Meriden, Connecticut**

★ Printers of this  
149th edition of  
The Old Farmer's  
Almanac.

# YANKEE

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## *New England's Own Magazine*

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A blend of rural spirit and progressive ideas, YANKEE has a unique way of capturing the best in New England. Covering every aspect of New England life from government to quilting parties, YANKEE reflects the combined charm and shortcomings of the section with unflinching honesty.

YANKEE'S table of contents lists the names of the best New England authors. Prize-winning fiction and poetry, thought-provoking articles, local anecdotes, and abundant photographs combine to stimulate and entertain. The Original Swopper's Column, now nationally famous, is found in this magazine.

Being a Yankee is not a racial, religious or geographical designation—it is a state of mind. If you appreciate the ruggedness of New England life, you will enjoy YANKEE regardless of where you live.

YANKEE sells for 25c a copy or \$3.00 a year. However, to acquaint you with the magazine, a special offer of eight issues for \$1.00 is now being made.

To take advantage of this offer, you need send no money now. Just check the enclosed postage paid postcard and mail. We will send bill. Be sure you act promptly as this offer closes March 15th.

## Eight issues for \$1.00

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YANKEE, Inc.

DUBLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Publishers of The Old Farmer's Almanac and Yankee Magazine

# DO YOU HAVE . . . Poultry Problems?

If so, America's oldest and best poultry magazine, the American Poultry Journal, can help you. In addition to valuable information found in each issue subscribers to American Poultry Journal have the privilege of getting free bulletins on many subjects, a partial list of which is given below.

No matter what your problems, the editors of American Poultry Journal can help you solve them. Subscribe to American Poultry Journal today and get the bulletins you need. Partial list at left. See special offer on card in center section of this Almanac.

## Inform-You-Form Poultry Bulletins

The editors of American Poultry Journal have prepared bulletins to help American Poultry Journal readers solve their problems. Each deals completely with the subject and is really very valuable to have. If you need complete information on any of the subjects that are listed just clip the list, checking those you want in the appropriate squares. Enclose three cents for each "Inform-You-Form Bulletin" checked.

- Quality Eggs; Egg Room Equipment
- Marketing Poultry Products Direct
- Poultry House Sanitation
- Prevention and Control of Coccidiosis
- Production of Broilers
- Is it Colds, Bronchitis or Tracheitis?

If your problem is not answered by any of the above bulletins write to the American Poultry Journal Service Department for special free help. Always enclose 3 cents for postage. Be sure your name and address is clearly written, and be sure your letter is addressed correctly to:

### AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

588 S. Clark Street

Chicago, Illinois

## Best Information

The American Poultry Journal publishes the best poultry information each month helping its readers do better with their poultry and make money where others just break even or even lose money.

## Beautiful Colored Breed Pictures

Natural color pictures of different breeds of poultry appear in the American Poultry Journal regularly during the winter months. These large full page 11½ x 8" illustrations together with the history of the breeds are worth saving to make an encyclopedia of breeds. Plans call for a complete series (about 100 varieties).

## Educational Colored Pictures

In addition, colored pictures illustrating the principal diseases affecting poultry will be shown in several issues. The December issue has a full page color illustration showing the color changes that take place in a laying hen's beak and legs. This is most valuable in culling the non layers, and keeping the profit makers.

January shows, in natural colors, what coccidiosis does to a chicken. With the color guide anyone can identify coccidiosis. Article with the pictures tells what to do to prevent and control coccidiosis. Other color pages follow, each of them alone worth more than a year's subscription.

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## HOTEL TIMES SQUARE

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Next Year  
is our

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Anniversary  
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The  
**OLD FARMER'S  
ALMANAC**

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**SEND NO MONEY** Just pay postman plus postage on our positive assurance of satisfaction in 7 days or your money back. (We Pay Postage if remittance comes with order.) Don't wait—Write today to TINTZ COMPANY, Dept. 000, 207 N. MICHIGAN, CHICAGO  
CANADIAN OFFICE: Dept. 000, 22 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO



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ZANOL, 8608 Monmouth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

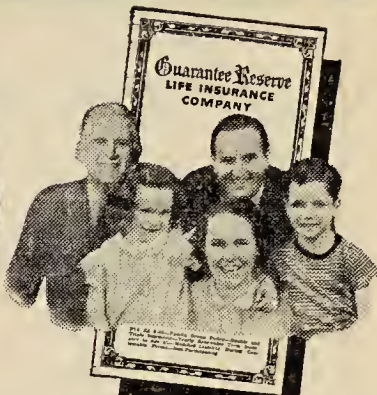


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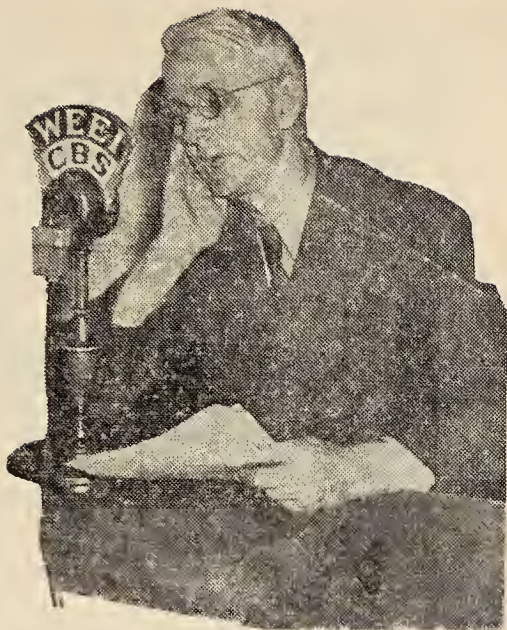
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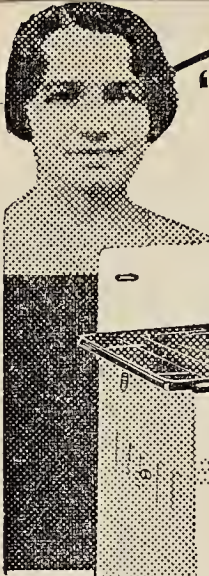
Listen in! You'll like it.

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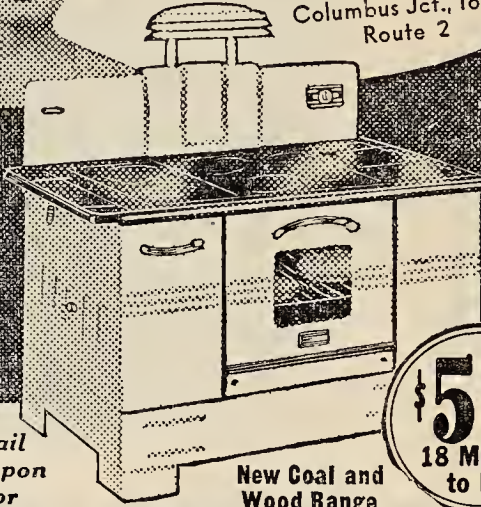
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