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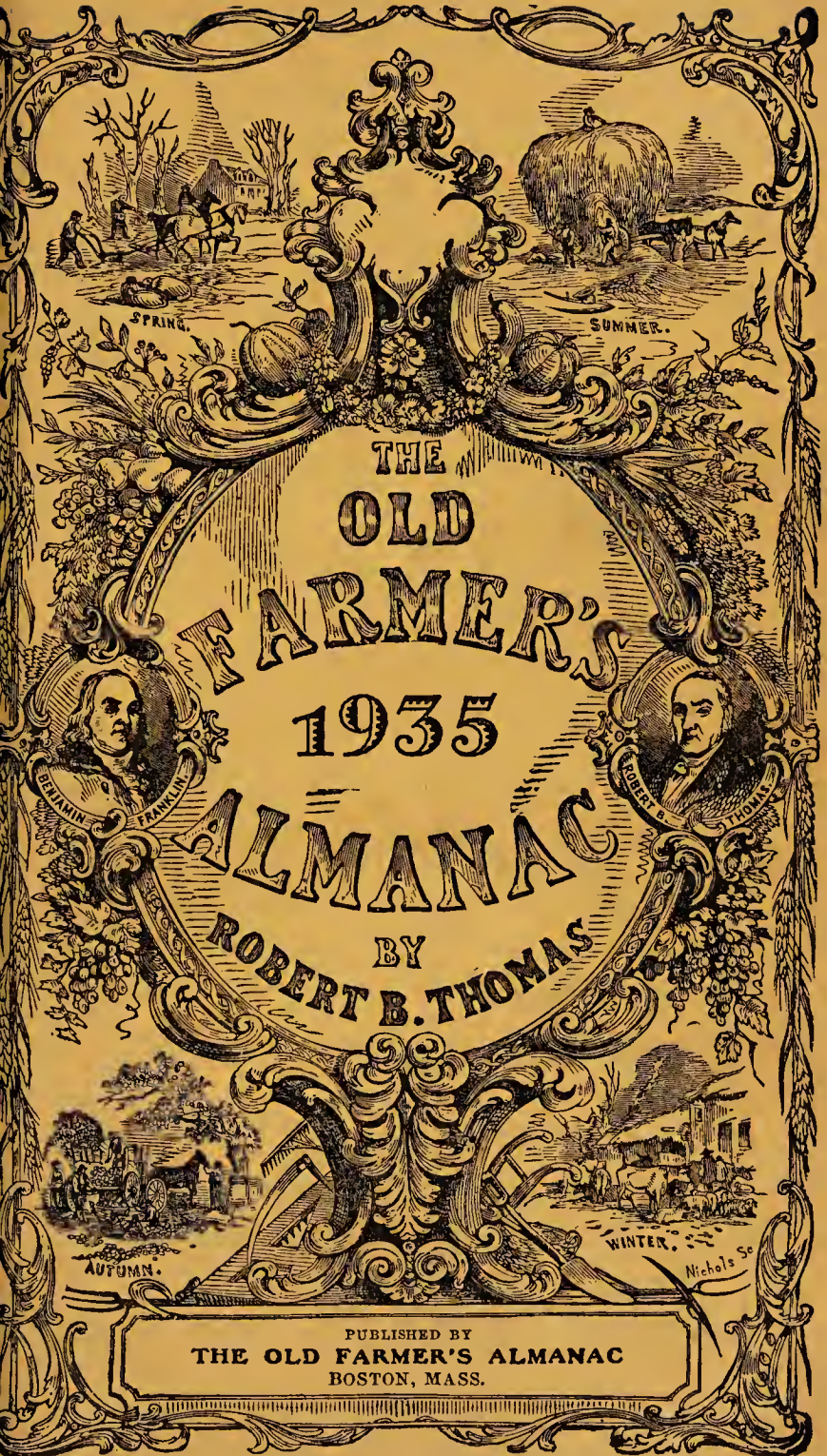
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1935

143rd Year



THE  
OLD  
FARMER'S  
1935  
ALMANAC  
BY  
ROBERT B. THOMAS

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

Price 15 Cents



## THE FINEST TEA VALUES OBTAINABLE

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

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# 'SALADA' TEA

"FRESH FROM THE GARDENS"

Number One Hundred and Forty-Three

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

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

**1935**

Being 3rd after BISSEXTILE or LEAP-YEAR, and (until July 4)  
159th of American Independence.

FITTED FOR BOSTON, BUT WILL ANSWER FOR ALL THE NEW ENGLAND STATES  
Containing, besides the large number of Astronomical Calculations  
and the Farmer's Calendar for every month  
in the year, a variety of

NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1793

**BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.**



“Hail, Nature! fountain inexhaustible;  
Thy rising and decaying scenes; as heaven,  
With hand unerring, turns the silent spheres,  
And in rotation brings the seasons round.”

*From the Title Page, Old Farmer's Almanack, 1795,  
The Third Issue.*

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CARROLL J. SWAN,  
BOSTON, MASS.

Sold by Booksellers and Traders throughout New England and Atlantic States.

## TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS

In presenting to our hundreds of thousands of friends the 143rd annual edition of *THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC*, we sound a note of optimism, of hope and sincere feeling for a return of prosperity.

The past few years have been trying times for us all, but the crisis is over and "Old Man Depression" is slowly, but surely, fading from our every-day life.

Our heartfelt wish for each and every one of you dear friends is that 1935 brings to you and yours every bit of happiness and prosperity,—for in the words of our illustrious founder in 1793—

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

*Wm. O. Thomas.*"

We are honored to bring to the readers of *The Old Farmer's Almanac* this message from the President of the United States:

### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

**A** GAIN, through the medium of *The Old Farmer's Almanac*, I avail myself of the opportunity of extending greetings and best wishes to my friends of the Atlantic and New England States and of expressing my appreciation to them for the support and co-operation given me in these rather trying times.

Many avenues are open to us in seeking improved conditions and carrying forward the pioneering spirit of the fathers for the better use of our vast land and our natural resources.

Science and co-operation can do much to undo the mistakes man has made in the past. It is possible that they may aid us, not only ourselves but future generations, in achieving a life of wider opportunity for the average man.

Very sincerely yours,

*Franklin D. Roosevelt*





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TO OUR PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS

We hope and urge that you all will read and study our advertising pages.

Here you will find the interesting and instructive announcements of many of the leading businesses of our country.

Our censorship of advertising is most strict. We accept no cheap advertising of any kind—nothing that might offend our distinguished following nor our local merchants.

We guarantee our advertisers to be firms and institutions of the highest integrity and heartily and earnestly commend them for your consideration.

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

## EXPLANATIONS FOR CALENDAR PAGES.

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

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

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

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

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

	<i>East.</i>		<i>West.</i>		<i>West.</i>
Eastport, Me. . . . .	16 min.	Concord, N. H. . . . .	. 2 min.	Springfield, Mass. . . . .	. 6 min.
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 "
Biddeford, 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. . . . .	. 8 "	Bridgeport, Conn. . . . .	. 9 "

If during any part of the year 1935 there is in operation in any State or City of New England any of the so-called "*daylight saving*" laws or ordinances, proper allowance for that should be made in applying the figures of time given in the Almanac, which figures, as above stated, are all herein given in *Eastern Standard Time*.

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

### Names and Characters of the Principal Planets.

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

### Names and Characters of the Aspects.

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

### Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

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

### Chronological Cycles for 1935.

Golden Number . . . . .	17 Solar Cycle . . . . .	12 Roman Indiction . . . . .	3
Epact . . . . .	26 Dominical Letter . . . . .	F Year of Julian Period 6648	

### Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1935.

Septuagesima Sun., Feb. 17	Good Friday, April 19	Whit-Sunday, June 9
Shrove Sunday, Mar. 3	Easter Sunday, " 21	Trinity Sunday, " 16
Ash Wednesday, " 6	Low Sunday, " 28	Corpus Christi, " 20
1st Sunday in Lent, " 10	Rogation Sunday, May 26	1st Sunday in Advent, " 20
Palm Sunday, April 14	Ascension Day, " 30	Dec. 1

## VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN, 1935.

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.

1935	VENUS		MARS		JUPITER		SATURN	
		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.
JANUARY	1st	sets 5 7 P.M.	rises 11 46 P.M.	rises 3 0 A.M.	sets 8 2 P.M.			
"	11th	" 5 31 P.M.	" 11 27 P.M.	" 2 28 A.M.	" 7 28 P.M.			
"	21st	" 5 57 P.M.	" 11 6 P.M.	" 1 57 A.M.	" 6 54 P.M.			
FEBRUARY	1st	sets 6 25 P.M.	rises 10 39 P.M.	rises 1 20 A.M.	sets 6 17 P.M.			
"	11th	" 6 51 P.M.	" 10 10 P.M.	" 0 46 A.M.	" 5 44 P.M.			
"	21st	" 7 16 P.M.	" 9 37 P.M.	" 0 10 A.M.	rises 6 39 A.M.			
MARCH	1st	sets 7 35 P.M.	rises 9 6 P.M.	rises 11 36 P.M.	rises 6 10 A.M.			
"	11th	" 8 0 P.M.	" 8 32 P.M.	" 10 57 P.M.	" 5 34 A.M.			
"	21st	" 8 25 P.M.	" 7 31 P.M.	" 10 16 P.M.	" 4 57 A.M.			
APRIL	1st	sets 8 52 P.M.	rises 6 30 P.M.	rises 9 30 P.M.	rises 4 17 A.M.			
"	11th	" 9 17 P.M.	sets 5 17 A.M.	" 8 46 P.M.	" 3 40 A.M.			
"	21st	" 9 39 P.M.	" 4 27 A.M.	" 8 2 P.M.	" 3 3 A.M.			
MAY	1st	sets 10 1 P.M.	sets 3 40 A.M.	rises 7 17 P.M.	rises 2 26 A.M.			
"	11th	" 10 17 P.M.	" 2 54 A.M.	sets 4 38 A.M.	" 1 49 A.M.			
"	21st	" 10 27 P.M.	" 2 13 A.M.	" 3 55 A.M.	" 1 11 A.M.			
JUNE	1st	sets 10 29 P.M.	sets 1 30 A.M.	sets 3 8 A.M.	rises 0 29 A.M.			
"	11th	" 10 23 P.M.	" 0 54 A.M.	" 2 26 A.M.	" 11 46 P.M.			
"	21st	" 10 11 P.M.	" 0 21 A.M.	" 1 45 A.M.	" 11 7 P.M.			
JULY	1st	sets 9 55 P.M.	sets 11 45 P.M.	sets 1 4 A.M.	rises 10 28 P.M.			
"	11th	" 9 33 P.M.	" 11 15 P.M.	" 0 24 A.M.	" 9 48 P.M.			
"	21st	" 9 6 P.M.	" 10 47 P.M.	" 11 41 P.M.	" 9 8 P.M.			
AUGUST	1st	sets 8 29 P.M.	sets 10 21 P.M.	sets 10 59 P.M.	rises 8 24 P.M.			
"	11th	" 7 50 P.M.	" 9 52 P.M.	" 10 22 P.M.	" 7 43 P.M.			
"	21st	" 7 1 P.M.	" 9 28 P.M.	" 9 45 P.M.	rises 7 2 P.M.			
SEPTEMBER	1st	sets 6 0 P.M.	sets 9 3 P.M.	sets 9 5 P.M.	sets 5 6 A.M.			
"	11th	rises 5 12 A.M.	" 8 43 P.M.	" 8 30 P.M.	" 4 22 A.M.			
"	21st	" 4 6 A.M.	" 8 26 P.M.	" 7 55 P.M.	" 3 39 A.M.			
OCTOBER	1st	rises 3 17 A.M.	sets 8 11 P.M.	sets 7 21 P.M.	sets 2 57 A.M.			
"	11th	" 2 45 A.M.	" 7 58 P.M.	" 6 47 P.M.	" 2 15 A.M.			
"	21st	" 2 30 A.M.	" 7 48 P.M.	" 6 14 P.M.	" 1 34 A.M.			
NOVEMBER	1st	rises 2 25 A.M.	sets 7 40 P.M.	sets 5 38 P.M.	sets 0 49 A.M.			
"	11th	" 2 30 A.M.	" 7 36 P.M.	" 5 6 P.M.	" 0 10 A.M.			
"	21st	" 2 39 A.M.	" 7 34 P.M.	sets 4 34 P.M.	" 11 28 P.M.			
DECEMBER	1st	rises 2 53 A.M.	sets 7 34 P.M.	rises 6 36 A.M.	sets 10 50 P.M.			
"	11th	" 3 9 A.M.	" 7 34 P.M.	" 6 7 A.M.	" 10 13 P.M.			
"	21st	" 3 28 A.M.	" 7 36 P.M.	" 5 39 A.M.	" 9 37 P.M.			
"	31st	" 3 48 A.M.	" 7 37 P.M.	" 5 10 A.M.	" 9 2 P.M.			

### TIDE DIFFERENCES.

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	Height Difference		Time Difference	Height Difference
	h. m.	Feet		h. m.	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. . . . .	+5 19	*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			

1935]

## JANUARY, FIRST MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	23s.	03	7	22 26	13	21 33	19	20 26	25
2	22	57	8	22 18	14	21 23	20	20 13	26	18 49
3	22	52	9	22 10	15	21 12	21	20 00	27	18 34
4	22	46	10	22 01	16	21 01	22	19 46	28	18 19
5	22	40	11	21 52	17	20 50	23	19 33	29	18 03
6	22	33	12	21 43	18	20 38	24	19 18	30	17 46

- New Moon, 5th day, 0h. 20m., morning, W.  
 ☽ First Quarter, 11th day, 3h. 55m., evening, E.  
 ○ Full Moon, 19th day, 10h. 44m., morning, E.  
 ☾ Last Quarter, 27th day, 2h. 59m., evening, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☺		Length of Days.		Day's Incr.		Sun East.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston.		☽'s Place.	☽ Rises.		☽ Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			Morn.	Even.		h. m.	h. m.	
1	1	Tu.	7 14	4 22	9 8	0 31	12 26	7 ½	8	7 ½	8	Sco	3 31	8 13		
2	2	W.	7 14	4 23	9 9	0 41	12 27	8 ¼	9	8 ¼	9	Sgr	4 42	9 11		
3	3	Th.	7 14	4 24	9 10	0 51	11 28	9 ¼	9 ¾	9 ¾	9 ¾	Sgr	5 51	10 13		
4	4	Fr.	7 14	4 25	9 11	0 61	11 29	10	10 ½	10 ½	10 ½	Cap	6 52	11 17		
5	5	Sa.	7 14	4 25	9 11	0 61	10	10 ¾	11 ½	11 ½	11 ½	Cap	sets	0 20		
6	6	S.	7 14	4 26	9 12	0 71	10	11 ¾	—	—	—	Aqr	6 26	1 20		
7	7	M.	7 14	4 27	9 13	0 81	10	2 0 ¼	0 ½	0 ½	0 ½	Aqr	7 47	2 16		
8	8	Tu.	7 14	4 28	9 14	0 9	9	3 1 ¼	1 ½	1 ½	1 ½	Psc	9 04	3 08		
9	9	W.	7 14	4 30	9 16	0 11	9	4 2	2 ¼	2 ¼	2 ¼	Psc	10 19	3 58		
10	10	Th.	7 13	4 31	9 18	0 13	8	5 3	3 ¼	3 ¼	3 ¼	Ari	11 31	4 46		
11	11	Fr.	7 13	4 32	9 19	0 14	8	6 3 ¾	4 ¼	4 ¼	4 ¼	Ari	morn	5 34		
12	12	Sa.	7 12	4 33	9 21	0 16	7	7 4 ¾	5 ¼	5 ¼	5 ¼	Tau	0 43	6 24		
13	13	S.	7 12	4 34	9 22	0 17	7	8 5 ¾	6 ¼	6 ¼	6 ¼	Tau	1 55	7 15		
14	14	M.	7 12	4 35	9 23	0 18	7	9 6 ¾	7 ¼	7 ¼	7 ¼	Tau	3 03	8 07		
15	15	Tu.	7 11	4 36	9 25	0 20	6	10 7 ¾	8 ¼	8 ¼	8 ¼	G'm	4 07	9 00		
16	16	W.	7 11	4 37	9 26	0 21	6	11 8 ½	9 ¼	9 ¼	9 ¼	G'm	5 05	9 53		
17	17	Th.	7 10	4 38	9 28	0 23	6	12 9 ½	10	10	10	Cnc	5 55	10 45		
18	18	Fr.	7 10	4 40	9 30	0 25	5	13 10 ¼	10 ¾	10 ¾	10 ¾	Cnc	6 36	11 34		
19	19	Sa.	7 9	4 41	9 32	0 27	5	○ 11	11 ½	11 ½	11 ½	Cnc	rises	morn		
20	20	S.	7 9	4 42	9 33	0 28	5	15 11 ½	—	—	—	Leo	5 52	0 20		
21	21	M.	7 8	4 43	9 35	0 30	4	16 0	0 ¼	0 ¼	0 ¼	Leo	6 54	1 04		
22	22	Tu.	7 8	4 45	9 39	0 32	4	17 0 ¾	0 ¾	0 ¾	0 ¾	Vir	7 56	1 45		
23	23	W.	7 7	4 46	9 39	0 34	4	18 1 ¼	1 ½	1 ½	1 ½	Vir	8 56	2 25		
24	24	Th.	7 6	4 47	9 41	0 36	4	19 2	2 ¼	2 ¼	2 ¼	Vir	9 56	3 05		
25	25	Fr.	7 5	4 48	9 43	0 38	3	20 2 ½	3	3	3	Lib	10 59	3 45		
26	26	Sa.	7 4	4 50	9 46	0 41	3	21 3 ¼	3 ¾	3 ¾	3 ¾	Lib	morn	4 27		
27	27	S.	7 4	4 51	9 47	0 42	3	22 4	4 ½	4 ½	4 ½	Sco	0 04	5 12		
28	28	M.	7 3	4 52	9 49	0 44	3	23 5	5 ½	5 ½	5 ½	Sco	1 12	6 01		
29	29	Tu.	7 2	4 54	9 52	0 47	3	24 5 ¾	6 ½	6 ½	6 ½	Sgr	2 21	6 54		
30	30	W.	7 1	4 55	9 54	0 49	2	25 6 ¾	7 ½	7 ½	7 ½	Sgr	3 29	7 53		
31	31	Th.	7 0	4 56	9 56	0 51	2	26 7 ¾	8 ½	8 ½	8 ½	Sgr	4 32	8 54		

JANUARY hath 31 days.

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In January, when down the dairy  
The cream and clabber freeze,  
When snowdrifts cover the fences over,  
We farmers take our ease.  
At night we rig the team,  
And bring the cutter out;  
Then fill it, fill it, fill it, fill it,  
And heap the furs about.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	Circumcision. $\delta \Psi \subset$ Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.3 \\ 8.0 \end{array} \right.$	<b>THINGS THAT GROW</b>
2	W.	$\oplus$ in Per. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.8 \\ 8.3 \end{array} \right.$	
3	Th.	$\delta$ in Aph. $\subset$ runs $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.3 \\ 8.7 \end{array} \right.$ <i>Gener-</i>	If you can look into the seeds of time And say which grain will grow and which will not. —Shakespeare.
4	Fr.	$\Psi$ in Aph. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.8 \\ 9.1 \end{array} \right.$ <i>ally</i>	
5	Sa.	$\delta \Psi \subset . \delta \Psi \subset . \odot$ Partial Eclipse, invis. in N. E.	This is the time of year to THINK about things that grow.
6	F	Epiph. $\odot$ in R. A. $\subset$ in Per. $\left[ \begin{array}{l} 5^{\text{th}} \\ 9.5 \end{array} \right.$	
7	M.	$\delta \Psi \subset$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.8 \\ 11.3 \end{array} \right.$ $\left[ \begin{array}{l} 6^{\text{th}} \\ 11.3 \end{array} \right.$ <i>cold with</i>	Plans made now will grow and yield. Luck and waste are cousins to all of us, but poor relations at that. A poor plan is better than none.
8	Tu.	EH Whitney died, 1825. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.0 \\ 11.0 \end{array} \right.$ <i>winds.</i>	
9	W.	$\subset$ on Eq. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.2 \\ 10.5 \end{array} \right.$	Let a handful of corn run slowly through your fingers and think of the miracle of saving and life and growth. Recall, if you can, the days when the best ears of corn were saved for seed, the husks stripped back from the yellow kernels and braided with that of other ears and hung in a safe, dry place. There was a time when seed corn was the most precious material thing in the household of the pioneer.
10	Th.	League of Nations officially begun, 1920. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.1 \\ 9.9 \end{array} \right.$	
11	Fr.	French seize island of Corfu, 1916. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.0 \\ 9.2 \end{array} \right.$ <i>Contin-</i>	And that curious thing called money grows. We use money because it is not prac- tical to exchange corn and many other things for the things we need. Yes, money grows, provided it is put in the right place.
12	Sa.	$\Psi$ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. $\delta \odot \subset .$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.8 \\ 8.7 \end{array} \right.$ <i>ued cold.</i>	
13	F	1st Sun. af. Epiph. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.6 \\ 8.2 \end{array} \right.$	One of the great banks of Massachusetts in a little book for children tells how A Nickel can grow and Grow and Grow. Their fathers and mothers can read a lesson in this if they will.
14	M.	Edmund Halley, noted astronomer, died, 1742. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.4 \\ 8.0 \end{array} \right.$	
15	Tu.	Vermont declares itself an independent state, 1777. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.4 \\ 7.9 \end{array} \right.$	Plan now for the things that grow "for in today al- ready walks tomorrow."
16	W.	$\subset$ runs high. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.4 \\ 7.9 \end{array} \right.$ <i>Signs of</i>	
17	Th.	Benjamin Franklin born, 1706. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.4 \\ 8.0 \end{array} \right.$ <i>snow.</i>	
18	Fr.	$\square \odot \odot$ . Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.5 \\ 8.2 \end{array} \right.$	And that curious thing called money grows. We use money because it is not prac- tical to exchange corn and many other things for the things we need. Yes, money grows, provided it is put in the right place.
19	Sa.	$\subset$ total eclipse invis. in N. E. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.6 \\ 8.4 \end{array} \right.$	
20	F	2d Sun. af. Epiph. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.6 \\ 9.1 \end{array} \right.$	One of the great banks of Massachusetts in a little book for children tells how A Nickel can grow and Grow and Grow. Their fathers and mothers can read a lesson in this if they will.
21	M.	$\subset$ in Apogee Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.5 \\ 9.5 \end{array} \right.$	
22	Tu.	Francis Bacon born, 1561. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.6 \\ 9.4 \end{array} \right.$ <i>Very</i>	Plan now for the things that grow "for in today al- ready walks tomorrow."
23	W.	$\delta \Psi \subset . \subset$ on Eq. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.7 \\ 9.2 \end{array} \right.$ <i>cold</i>	
24	Th.	German cruiser Bluecher sunk by British squadron, 1915. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.8 \\ 8.9 \end{array} \right.$	
25	Fr.	Conversion of St. Paul. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.8 \\ 8.6 \end{array} \right.$ <i>and</i>	One of the great banks of Massachusetts in a little book for children tells how A Nickel can grow and Grow and Grow. Their fathers and mothers can read a lesson in this if they will.
26	Sa.	$\delta \delta \subset . \delta \Psi \Psi$ . $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.8 \\ 8.3 \end{array} \right.$ <i>blustering</i>	
27	F	3d S. af. Epiph. $\Psi$ Greatest Hel. Lat. S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.8 \\ 8.0 \end{array} \right.$	Plan now for the things that grow "for in today al- ready walks tomorrow."
28	M.	$\delta \Psi \subset$ . Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.9 \\ 7.8 \end{array} \right.$	
29	Tu.	German peace terms sent to Pres. Wilson, 1917. Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.1 \\ 7.8 \end{array} \right.$	
30	W.	$\subset$ runs low Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.4 \\ 8.0 \end{array} \right.$ $\left[ \begin{array}{l} 31^{\text{st}} \\ \delta \Psi \Psi \end{array} \right.$	
31	Th	$\Psi$ in $\odot$ . $\delta \Psi \Psi . \delta \Psi \Psi$ . Tides $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9.8 \\ 8.4 \end{array} \right.$	

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## FEBRUARY, SECOND MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

C's Declination.	Days	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	17s.	13	7	15 26	13	13 30	19	11 26	25
2	16	56	8	15 08	14	13 10	20	11 04	26	8 53
3	16	39	9	14 49	15	12 49	21	10 43	27	8 30
4	16	21	10	14 29	16	12 29	22	10 21	28	8 08
5	16	03	11	14 10	17	12 08	23	9 50		
6	15	45	12	13 50	18	11 47	24	9 37		

- New Moon, 3rd day, 11h. 27m., morning, E.  
 ☽ First Quarter, 10th day, 4h. 25m., morning, E.  
 ○ Full Moon, 18th day, 6h. 17m., morning, W.  
 ☾ Last Quarter, 26th day, 5h. 14m., morning, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.	Day's Incr.	Sun East.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		D's Place	☽	
			Rises.	Sets.					Morn	Even		Rises.	Souths.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	n.	h.	h.	h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
32	1	Fr.	6 59	4 57	9 58	0 53	2	27	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	5 28	9 57
33	2	Sa.	6 58	4 59	10 10	0 56	2	28	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	6 13	10 59
34	3	S.	6 57	5 00	10 30	0 58	2	●	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	sets	11 58
35	4	M.	6 56	5 10	10 51	0 2	2	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Aqr	6 37	0 53
36	5	Tu.	6 55	5 30	10 8	1 3	2	2	—	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	7 56	1 46
37	6	W.	6 53	5 40	10 11	1 6	2	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	9 12	2 37
38	7	Th.	6 52	5 50	10 13	1 8	2	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	Ari	10 28	3 27
39	8	Fr.	6 51	5 7	10 16	1 11	1	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Ari	11 42	4 18
40	9	Sa.	6 50	5 8	10 18	1 13	1	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Tau	morn	5 10
41	10	S.	6 48	5 9	10 21	1 16	1	7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	Tau	0 53	6 03
42	11	M.	6 47	5 10	10 23	1 18	1	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	G'm	2 00	6 56
43	12	Tu.	6 46	5 12	10 26	1 21	1	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	G'm	3 01	7 49
44	13	W.	6 45	5 13	10 28	1 23	1	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	Cnc	3 53	8 41
45	14	Th.	6 43	5 14	10 31	1 26	1	11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	Cnc	4 37	9 31
46	15	Fr.	6 42	5 16	10 34	1 29	1	12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cnc	5 13	10 18
47	16	Sa.	6 41	5 17	10 36	1 31	1	13	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	5 43	11 02
48	17	S.	6 39	5 18	10 39	1 34	2	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	Leo	6 08	11 44
49	18	M.	6 38	5 20	10 42	1 37	2	○	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	rises	morn
50	19	Tu.	6 36	5 21	10 45	1 40	2	16	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Vir	6 48	0 25
51	20	W.	6 35	5 22	10 47	1 42	2	17	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	7 49	1 04
52	21	Th.	6 33	5 23	10 50	1 45	2	18	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	Vir	8 52	1 45
53	22	Fr.	6 32	5 25	10 53	1 48	2	19	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	9 55	2 26
54	23	Sa.	6 30	5 26	10 56	1 50	2	20	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	11 00	3 09
55	24	S.	6 29	5 27	10 58	1 53	2	21	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sco	morn	3 56
56	25	M.	6 27	5 28	11 1	1 56	2	22	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Sco	0 07	4 46
57	26	Tu.	6 26	5 30	11 4	1 59	3	23	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	Sco	1 14	5 41
58	27	W.	6 24	5 31	11 7	2 2	3	24	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	Sgr	2 18	6 39
59	28	Th.	6 22	5 32	11 10	2 5	3	25	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	Sgr	3 14	7 39



A widow bird sate mourning for her love  
Upon a wintry bough;  
The frozen wind crept on above,  
The freezing stream below.

There was no leaf upon the forest bare,  
No flower upon the ground,  
And little motion in the air  
Except the mill-wheel's sound.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Fr.	♀ Greatest elong. E {10.3	Farm Planning During these winter days when much of the outdoor work on the farm is at a stand-still the farmer can well afford to simply "sit and think" for a while.
2	Sa.	Purification of Virgin Mary {10.9 "Candlemas Day" {9.5	
3	F	4th S. af. Ep. ☾ in ☉ Part. ecl. vi. in N. E.	In these days of low farm income and close margins between the cost of production and selling price anything which the farmer can do with his own labor and foresight in making adjustments which will tend to lower production costs will be helpful.
4	M.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ ☾. ♀ in ☉ 3rd {11.3 Per. {10.0	
5	Tu.	☾ on Eq. {11.4 4th ♀ ☾. {11.4 Tides {10.5	Some of the things which the average farmer may well think about in the nature of changes and improvements on his farm may be listed as follows: 1. Moving fences so as to make fields larger or of better shape for economical handling. In many cases this may be done by taking out a hedge row or moving an old stone wall. Larger and regular shaped fields make tillage operations easier and cheaper.
6	W.	Tides {10.7 {11.0	
7	Th.	♀ Stat. in R. A. Tides {10.8 {10.5	2. Improving the drainage of the land by putting in tile and closing some of the open ditches which cut the fields into small irregular sections. A few tile drains will also get rld of some of those wet, springy places in the field which hinder cultivation and delay planting.
8	Fr.	♂ ☉ ☾. {10.6 {9.8	
9	Sa.	Dutch surrendered city of New York to the British, 1674. Tides {10.2 {9.0	3. Some of the farm buildings may need some inexpensive improvements which will give them a neater appearance.
10	F	5th S. af. Ep. Tides {9.8 {8.3	
11	M.	☐ ♀ ☉. Tides {9.3 {7.8	
12	Tu.	Lincoln's Birthday. ☾ runs high Tides {9.0 {7.6	
13	W.	♂ ♀ ♀. Tides {8.8 {7.5	
14	Th.	Saint Valentine Tides {8.8 {7.7	
15	Fr.	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. Tides {9.0 {7.9	
16	Sa.	Spain declared war against England, 1656. Tides {9.1 {8.2	
17	F	Sep. Sun. ♂ ♀ ☉ inf. ☾ in Apogee	
18	M.	Tides {9.8 {8.8	
19	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {9.4 {8.4	
20	W.	♂ ♀ ☉. ☾ on Eq. {9.0 {8.3	
21	Th.	Pope Benedict XIII died. 1730 Tides {9.1 {8.2	
22	Fr.	Washington's Birthday. Tides {9.2 {8.0	
23	Sa.	♂ ♂ ☾. Tides {9.2 {8.7	
24	F	Ser. Sun. St. Matthias. Tides {9.2 {8.4	
25	M.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {9.2 {8.1	
26	Tu.	Napoleon escaped from island of Elba, 1815. Tides {9.2 {7.9	
27	W.	♂ Stationary in R. A. ☾ runs low {9.3 {8.0	
28	Th.	Tides {9.5 {8.2	

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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.	45	7	5 27	13	3 06	19	0 44	25
2	7	22	8	5 03	14	2 42	20	0s. 20	26	2 02
3	6	59	9	4 40	15	2 19	21	0N. 04	27	2 25
4	6	36	10	4 16	16	1 55	22	0 27	28	2 49
5	6	13	11	3 53	17	1 31	23	0 51	29	3 12
6	5	50	12	3 29	18	1 08	24	1 15	30	3 36

● New Moon, 4th day, 9h. 40m., evening, W.

☽ First Quarter, 11th day, 7h. 30m., evening, W.

○ Full Moon, 20th day, 0h. 31m., morning, W.

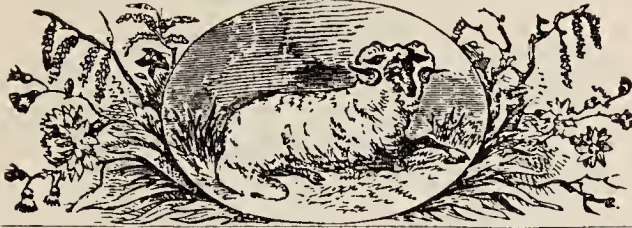
☾ Last Quarter, 27th day, 3h. 51m., evening, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉			Length of Days.	Day's Incr.		Sun. Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place	☽ Rises.		☽ Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	Morn.		Even.	h. m.	
60	1	Fr.	6 21	5 33	11 12	2 7	3 26	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Cap	4 03	8 40		
61	2	Sa.	6 19	5 34	11 15	2 10	3 27	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	Cap	4 43	9 39		
62	3	S	6 18	5 36	11 18	2 13	4 28	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	Aqr	5 16	10 35		
63	4	M.	6 16	5 37	11 21	2 16	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	sets	11 29		
64	5	Tu.	6 15	5 38	11 23	2 18	4	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	6 44	0 22		
65	6	W.	6 13	5 39	11 26	2 21	4 2	—	0	—	0	Psc	8 02	1 13		
66	7	Th.	6 11	5 40	11 29	2 24	4 3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ari	9 19	2 06		
67	8	Fr.	6 10	5 42	11 32	2 27	5 4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ari	10 34	2 59		
68	9	Sa.	6 8	5 43	11 35	2 30	5 5	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	11 45	3 53		
69	10	S	6 6	5 44	11 38	2 33	5 6	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	morn	4 48		
70	11	M.	6 5	5 45	11 40	2 35	5 7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	0 51	5 43		
71	12	Tu.	6 3	5 46	11 43	2 38	6 8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	1 47	6 36		
72	13	W.	6 1	5 47	11 46	2 41	6 9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	2 34	7 27		
73	14	Th.	6 0	5 49	11 49	2 44	6 10	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	3 13	8 15		
74	15	Fr.	5 58	5 50	11 52	2 47	7 11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	3 45	9 00		
75	16	Sa.	5 56	5 51	11 55	2 50	7 12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	4 12	9 43		
76	17	S	5 54	5 52	11 58	2 53	7 13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	4 35	10 24		
77	18	M.	5 53	5 53	12 0	2 55	7 14	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	4 56	11 04		
78	19	Tu.	5 51	5 54	12 3	2 58	8 15	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	Vir	5 16	11 44		
79	20	W.	5 49	5 55	12 6	3 1	8 0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	rises	morn		
80	21	Th.	5 47	5 57	12 10	3 5	8 17	0	—	0	—	Lib	7 47	0 25		
81	22	Fr.	5 45	5 58	12 13	3 8	9 18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	8 52	1 08		
82	23	Sa.	5 44	5 59	12 15	3 10	9 19	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	9 59	1 54		
83	24	S	5 42	6 0	12 18	3 13	9 20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Sco	11 05	2 43		
84	25	M.	5 40	6 1	12 21	3 16	10 21	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	morn	3 36		
85	26	Tu.	5 39	6 3	12 24	3 19	10 22	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	0 09	4 32		
86	27	W.	5 37	6 4	12 27	3 22	10 23	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	1 06	5 30		
87	28	Th.	5 35	6 5	12 30	3 25	10 24	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	1 56	6 29		
88	29	Fr.	5 33	6 6	12 32	3 27	11 25	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cap	2 38	7 26		
89	30	Sa.	5 32	6 7	12 35	3 30	11 26	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	3 13	8 21		
90	31	S	5 30	6 8	12 38	3 33	11 27	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	3 44	9 14		



MARCH hath 31 days.

[1935



I Martius am! Once first, and now the third!  
 To lead the Year was my appointed place;  
 A mortal dispossessed me by a word,  
 And set there Janus with the double face.  
 Hence I make war on all the human race;  
 I shake the cities with my hurricanes;  
 I flood the rivers and their banks efface,  
 And drown the farms and hamlets with my rains.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Fr.	St. David ☿ Sta. in R.A. { <sup>9.9</sup> <sub>8.7</sub>	<p><b>Pasture Fertilization</b></p> <p>Now is the time for you dairy farmers to be doing something about improving that cow pasture and cutting down your cost of milk production. Never before have we heard so much about milk costs, milk zones, milk codes, milk prices and everything else about milk.</p> <p>Pastures furnish not only nearly half the total feed of our dairy animals, but the only really cheap feed. The improvement and better management of our pastures is one of the most important needs of American agriculture. Too many of our pastures are a good place for the cattle to get plenty of exercise and fresh air but a mighty poor place to get enough grass to fill that milk pail.</p> <p>If your pastures are "run out" plow, fertilize and reseed them with a mixture of clovers and blue grass together with a little timothy and redtop. Among the clovers use white, alsike and the new one called "ladino." If you have a fairly good stand of grass give the pasture an application the latter part of April of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre of one of the readily available nitrogen fertilizers, like nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, cyanamid, etc. These nitrogen applications not only advance the pasture season but make the grass more succulent, nutritious and palatable. Well managed and well fertilized pastures will carry 2 to 3 times as many cows as an ordinary one, and the expense of the treatment is not excessive.</p>
2	Sa.	First daily newspaper in Brooklyn published, 1841. Tides { <sup>10.4</sup> <sub>9.4</sub>	
3	F	Quin. Sun. ☽ ☿ ☾. { <sup>10.9</sup> <sub>10.1</sub> Snow	
4	M.	☽ ♃ ☾. ☽ ♀ ☾. ☾ in Per. { <sup>11.2</sup> <sub>10.7</sub>	
5	Tu.	Shr. Tue. ☾ on Eq. { <sup>11.3</sup> <sub>11.1</sub> or	
6	W.	Ash Wed. ☽ ☿ ☾. { <sup>11.2</sup> <sub>11.2</sub> rain.	
7	Th.	St. Thomas Aquinas died, 1274. { <sup>11.3</sup> <sub>10.8</sub> Weather	
8	Fr.	☽ ☽ ☾. Tides { <sup>11.1</sup> <sub>10.2</sub> moderates.	
9	Sa.	Germany declared war on Portugal, 1916. Tides { <sup>10.8</sup> <sub>9.5</sub>	
10	F	1st S. in Lent ♃ Stat. in it. A. ☽ in ☽. { <sup>9.6</sup> <sub>8.7</sub>	
11	M.	☾ runs high. { <sup>8.7</sup> <sub>8.2</sub> 10th. { <sup>10.2</sup> <sub>8.8</sub>	
12	Tu.	Russian revolution begins, 1917. Tides { <sup>9.1</sup> <sub>7.7</sub>	
13	W.	Herschel discovered the planet which bears his name, 1781. Tides { <sup>8.7</sup> <sub>7.5</sub>	
14	Th.	German cruiser Dresden sunk in the Pacific, 1915. Tides { <sup>8.5</sup> <sub>7.5</sub>	
15	Fr.	☿ G. east along. W. Tides { <sup>8.5</sup> <sub>7.8</sub> Colder, with	
16	Sa.	☾ in Apogee Tides { <sup>8.6</sup> <sub>8.1</sub> west	
17	F	2nd S. in Lent St. Patrick. { <sup>8.8</sup> <sub>8.5</sub>	
18	M.	☽ ♀ ☾. Tides { <sup>9.0</sup> <sub>8.9</sub> winds.	
19	Tu.	☾ on Equator Tides { <sup>9.1</sup> <sub>9.2</sub>	
20	W.	☿ in Aph. Tides { <sup>9.2</sup> <sub>9.4</sub> Variable.	
21	Th.	St. Benedict. ☾ enters ☿ Spring commences { <sup>9.2</sup> <sub>9.2</sub>	
22	Fr.	☽ ☿ ☽. ☽ ☽ ☾. ☽ ♀ ♃. [21 <sup>st</sup> . { <sup>9.2</sup> <sub>9.2</sub>	
23	Sa.	Tides { <sup>9.7</sup> <sub>9.0</sub> [22 <sup>nd</sup> Tides { <sup>9.6</sup> <sub>9.1</sub>	
24	F	3d S. in L. ☽ ♃ ☾. ♀ in ☽. { <sup>9.7</sup> <sub>8.7</sub>	
25	M.	Annunc. or Lady Day Tides { <sup>9.6</sup> <sub>8.5</sub>	
26	Tu.	☾ runs low Tides { <sup>9.6</sup> <sub>8.8</sub>	
27	W.	Gen. Jackson defeated Creek In. Battle of Horse-Shoe, 1814. Tides { <sup>9.5</sup> <sub>8.2</sub>	
28	Th.	Great Britain and France declared war against Russia, 1854. Tides { <sup>9.5</sup> <sub>8.8</sub>	
29	Fr.	Tides { <sup>9.6</sup> <sub>8.7</sub> Fair and colder.	
30	Sa.	Thomas F. Bayard appointed ambassador to England, 1893. Tides { <sup>9.9</sup> <sub>9.8</sub>	
31	F	4th S. in Lent. ☽ ♃ ☾. Tides { <sup>10.3</sup> <sub>10.0</sub>	

1935]

APRIL, FOURTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	4N.22		7	6 40	13	8 53	19	11 01	25
2	4 45		8	7 02	14	9 14	20	11 22	26	13 22
3	5 08		9	7 25	15	9 36	21	11 42	27	13 41
4	5 31		10	7 47	16	9 58	22	12 03	28	14 00
5	5 54		11	8 09	17	10 19	23	12 23	29	14 19
6	6 17		12	8 31	18	10 40	24	12 43	30	14 38

- New Moon, 3rd day, 7h. 11m., morning, E.
- ☽ First Quarter, 10th day, 0h. 42m., evening, E.
- Full Moon, 18th day, 4h. 10m., evening, E.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 25th day, 11h. 20m., evening, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.	Day's Incr.	Sun's Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place	☽		
			Rises.	Sets.					Morn.	Even.		Rises.	Souths.	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h.	h.	Place	h. m.	h. m.		
91	1	M.	5 28	6 9	12 41	3 36	12 28	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	4 11	10 06		
92	2	Tu.	5 26	6 10	12 44	3 39	12 29	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	4 37	10 58		
93	3	W.	5 25	6 11	12 46	3 41	12 ●	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	sets	11 50		
94	4	Th.	5 23	6 13	12 50	3 45	13	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	Ari	8 08	0 43	
95	5	Fr.	5 21	6 14	12 53	3 48	13	2	—	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	9 22	1 39	
96	6	Sa.	5 20	6 15	12 55	3 50	13	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	10 33	2 35	
97	7	S	5 18	6 16	12 58	3 53	13	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	11 35	3 32	
98	8	M.	5 16	6 17	13	1 3	56	14	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	G'm	morn	4 27
99	9	Tu.	5 15	6 18	13	4 3	59	14	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	G'm	0 27	5 20
100	10	W.	5 13	6 19	13	6 4	1	14	7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	Cnc	1 10	6 09
101	11	Th.	5 11	6 20	13	9 4	4	15	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	Cnc	1 45	6 56
102	12	Fr.	5 10	6 22	13	12 4	7	15	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	Leo	2 14	7 39
103	13	Sa.	5 8	6 23	13	15 4	10	15	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	2 39	8 21
104	14	S	5 6	6 24	13	18 4	13	15	11	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	3 00	9 01
105	15	M.	5 5	6 25	13	20 4	15	16	12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	3 20	9 42
106	16	Tu.	5 3	6 26	13	23 4	18	16	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vir	3 41	10 22
107	17	W.	5 2	6 27	13	25 4	20	16	14	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	4 03	11 05
108	18	Th.	5 0	6 28	13	28 4	23	16	○	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	Lib	rises	11 51
109	19	Fr.	4 58	6 29	13	31 4	26	17	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	7 49	morn
110	20	Sa.	4 57	6 31	13	34 4	29	17	17	—	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sco	8 56	0 40
111	21	S	4 55	6 32	13	37 4	32	17	18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	10 01	1 32
112	22	M.	4 54	6 33	13	39 4	34	17	19	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	11 02	2 28
113	23	Tu.	4 52	6 34	13	42 4	37	17	20	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	11 53	3 25
114	24	W.	4 51	6 35	13	44 4	39	18	21	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	morn	4 24
115	25	Th.	4 49	6 36	13	47 4	42	18	22	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	0 37	5 20
116	26	Fr.	4 48	6 37	13	49 4	44	18	23	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	1 13	6 15
117	27	Sa.	4 46	6 38	13	52 4	47	18	24	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	1 44	7 07
118	28	S	4 45	6 39	13	54 4	49	18	25	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	2 11	7 58
119	29	M.	4 43	6 41	13	58 4	53	18	26	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	2 37	8 47
120	30	Tu.	4 42	6 42	14	0 4	55	18	27	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	3 03	9 38

APRIL hath 30 days.

[1935



Come up, April, through the valley,  
 In your robes of beauty drest,  
 Come and wake your flowery children  
 From their wintry beds of rest;  
 Come and overthrow them softly  
 With the sweet breath of the south;  
 Drop upon them, warm and loving,  
 Tenderest kisses of your mouth.

PHOEBE CARY

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	M.	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ in Per. ☾ on Eq. {10.7 10.7	<b>Special Storage Closet Prevents Moth Damage</b>
2	Tu.	Erie county, N. Y., erected, 1821. Tides {10.9 11.2	
3	W.	Safety banking fund established in New York, 1829. {10.9 11.5	Many of our readers have asked us when to begin "the battle of moths."
4	Th.	♂ ☽ ☾. Tides {10.8 11.5	
5	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {10.4 11.5	Clothes moths fly about and deposit their eggs at almost any season in our heated houses but this month special attention should be given this most important matter. When the approach of warmer days invites us to shed overcoats, sweaters, and extra blankets, we do not always take care of these things promptly, and moths get at them while they are waiting for attention. The moths lay their eggs, and the larvae or worms that hatch out do the damage by feeding on the woolens or furs.
6	Sa.	♂ ♂ ☽. U.S. declares war against Germany, 1917. {9.9 11.2	
7	F	5th. Sun. in Lent. Tides {10.8 9.3	Why not clear out at least one closet, suggest entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, and devote it entirely to the storage of winter garments and furnishings?
8	M.	☾ runs high. Tides {10.2 8.7	
9	Tu.	Lee surrenders to Grant, 1865. Tides {9.5 8.1 and	If everything can be put away at once the task is simplified. Clean, brush thoroughly, and sun each article to make sure there are no hidden moth eggs in it, place the garments on hangers, and sprinkle 3 or 4 pounds of naphthalene flakes or paradichlorobenzene crystals on the floor. Then lock the door and seal the cracks with tape. If the garments must be put away one at a time, it is better to wrap each article in strong unbroken wrapping paper (after cleaning and sunning) with the ends turned under.
10	W.	♀ Gr. Hel. Tides {9.0 7.8	
11	Th.	German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm arrives at Newport News, 1915. {8.6 7.7	we do not always take care of these things promptly, and moths get at them while they are waiting for attention. The moths lay their eggs, and the larvae or worms that hatch out do the damage by feeding on the woolens or furs.
12	Fr.	♂ nearest ⊕ Tides {8.4 7.8	
13	Sa.	☾ in Apogee Tides {8.8 8.1	Why not clear out at least one closet, suggest entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, and devote it entirely to the storage of winter garments and furnishings?
14	F	♂ Palm Sunday. Tides {8.4 8.4	
15	M.	♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides {8.5 8.8	If everything can be put away at once the task is simplified. Clean, brush thoroughly, and sun each article to make sure there are no hidden moth eggs in it, place the garments on hangers, and sprinkle 3 or 4 pounds of naphthalene flakes or paradichlorobenzene crystals on the floor. Then lock the door and seal the cracks with tape. If the garments must be put away one at a time, it is better to wrap each article in strong unbroken wrapping paper (after cleaning and sunning) with the ends turned under.
16	Tu.	Powhatan, Havre to N. Y., wrecked Long Beach 311 emigrants lost, 1854. {8.7 9.2	
17	W.	♂ ♂ ☾. Tides {8.9 9.5	we do not always take care of these things promptly, and moths get at them while they are waiting for attention. The moths lay their eggs, and the larvae or worms that hatch out do the damage by feeding on the woolens or furs.
18	Th.	New York general banking law enacted, 1838. Tides {9.0 9.8	
19	Fr.	Good Friday Patriots' Day. {9.0 10.0	If everything can be put away at once the task is simplified. Clean, brush thoroughly, and sun each article to make sure there are no hidden moth eggs in it, place the garments on hangers, and sprinkle 3 or 4 pounds of naphthalene flakes or paradichlorobenzene crystals on the floor. Then lock the door and seal the cracks with tape. If the garments must be put away one at a time, it is better to wrap each article in strong unbroken wrapping paper (after cleaning and sunning) with the ends turned under.
20	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {9.0 quite warm.	
21	F	Easter Sunday Tides {10.1 8.9	we do not always take care of these things promptly, and moths get at them while they are waiting for attention. The moths lay their eggs, and the larvae or worms that hatch out do the damage by feeding on the woolens or furs.
22	M.	♂ ☽ ☽. ☾ runs low. Tides {10.1 8.8	
23	Tu.	St. George. Tides {10.0 8.7	If everything can be put away at once the task is simplified. Clean, brush thoroughly, and sun each article to make sure there are no hidden moth eggs in it, place the garments on hangers, and sprinkle 3 or 4 pounds of naphthalene flakes or paradichlorobenzene crystals on the floor. Then lock the door and seal the cracks with tape. If the garments must be put away one at a time, it is better to wrap each article in strong unbroken wrapping paper (after cleaning and sunning) with the ends turned under.
24	W.	Pres. Wilson signs seven billion dollar war bond bill, 1917. Tides {9.9 8.6	
25	Th.	St. Mark. ♀ ♂ ☽ Tides {9.8 8.7	we do not always take care of these things promptly, and moths get at them while they are waiting for attention. The moths lay their eggs, and the larvae or worms that hatch out do the damage by feeding on the woolens or furs.
26	Fr.	Wilkes Booth shot, 1865 {9.7 8.9	
27	Sa.	♀ in Peri. ♂ ♀ ☽ Sup. Tides {9.7 9.8	If everything can be put away at once the task is simplified. Clean, brush thoroughly, and sun each article to make sure there are no hidden moth eggs in it, place the garments on hangers, and sprinkle 3 or 4 pounds of naphthalene flakes or paradichlorobenzene crystals on the floor. Then lock the door and seal the cracks with tape. If the garments must be put away one at a time, it is better to wrap each article in strong unbroken wrapping paper (after cleaning and sunning) with the ends turned under.
28	F	1st Sun. at E. ♂ ♀ ☽. Low Sun {9.8 9.9	
29	M.	♀ in ♀. ☾ in Per. ☾ in Equator {10.0 10.5	we do not always take care of these things promptly, and moths get at them while they are waiting for attention. The moths lay their eggs, and the larvae or worms that hatch out do the damage by feeding on the woolens or furs.
30	T.	Joffre, Viviani and Balfour visit tomb of Washington, 1917. Tides {10.2 11.0	

1935]

## MAY, FIFTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	14	N. 56	7	16 41	13	18 16	19	19 40	25
2	15	14	8	16 58	14	18 31	20	19 53	26	21 03
3	15	33	9	17 14	15	18 46	21	20 06	27	21 13
4	15	50	10	17 30	16	19 00	22	20 18	28	21 23
5	16	08	11	17 46	17	19 14	23	20 30	29	21 33
6	16	24	12	18 01	18	19 27	24	20 41	30	21 42

● New Moon, 2nd day, 4h. 36m., evening, W.

☽ First Quarter, 10th day, 6h. 54m., morning, W.

○ Full Moon, 18th day, 4h. 57m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 25th day, 4h. 44m., morning, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.		Day's Incr.		Sun. East.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		D's Place.	D		D South.
			Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	h.	m.	h.	m.			Morn. h. m.	Even. h. m.		Rises. h. m.	South. h. m.	
121	1	W.	4 41	6 43	14 2	4 57	19 28	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	Ari	3 30	10 29		
122	2	Th.	4 39	6 44	14 5	5 0	19 19	● 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ari	sets	11 23			
123	3	Fr.	4 38	6 45	14 7	5 2	19 1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	8 11	0 19			
124	4	Sa.	4 37	6 46	14 9	5 4	19 2	—	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	9 17	1 17			
125	5	S.	4 35	6 47	14 12	5 7	19 3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	G'm	10 15	2 14			
126	6	M.	4 34	6 48	14 14	5 9	19 4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	11 03	3 09			
127	7	Tu.	4 33	6 49	14 16	5 11	19 5	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	11 42	4 01			
128	8	W.	4 32	6 50	14 18	5 13	19 6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	morn	4 49			
129	9	Th.	4 30	6 51	14 21	5 16	19 7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	0 14	5 34			
130	10	Fr.	4 29	6 53	14 24	5 19	19 8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	0 40	6 17			
131	11	Sa.	4 28	6 54	14 26	5 21	19 9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	1 03	6 57			
132	12	S.	4 27	6 55	14 28	5 23	19 10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	Vir	1 24	7 38			
133	13	M.	4 26	6 56	14 30	5 25	20 11	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vir	1 44	8 18			
134	14	Tu.	4 25	6 57	14 32	5 27	20 12	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	2 05	9 00			
135	15	W.	4 24	6 58	14 34	5 29	20 13	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	2 27	9 44			
136	16	Th.	4 23	6 59	14 36	5 31	20 14	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	2 53	10 32			
137	17	Fr.	4 22	7 0	14 38	5 33	20 15	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sco	3 23	11 24			
138	18	Sa.	4 21	7 1	14 40	5 35	19 16	○ 11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sco	rises	morn			
139	19	S.	4 20	7 2	14 42	5 37	19 17	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	Sgr	8 53	0 20			
140	20	M.	4 19	7 3	14 44	5 39	19 18	—	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	9 49	1 18			
141	21	Tu.	4 18	7 4	14 46	5 41	19 19	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	10 35	2 17			
142	22	W.	4 17	7 5	14 48	5 43	19 20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	11 15	3 16			
143	23	Th.	4 16	7 6	14 50	5 45	19 21	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	3	Cap	11 47	4 11			
144	24	Fr.	4 16	7 7	14 51	5 46	19 22	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	4	Aqr	morn	5 04			
145	25	Sa.	4 15	7 8	14 53	5 48	19 23	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	5	Aqr	0 14	5 54			
146	26	S.	4 14	7 9	14 55	5 50	19 24	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	6	Psc	0 40	6 43			
147	27	M.	4 13	7 10	14 57	5 52	19 25	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	Psc	1 05	7 32			
148	28	Tu.	4 13	7 11	14 58	5 53	19 26	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	Ari	1 31	8 22			
149	29	W.	4 12	7 11	14 59	5 54	19 27	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ari	2 00	9 13			
150	30	Th.	4 11	7 12	15 1	5 56	18 28	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	2 33	10 07			
151	31	Fr.	4 11	7 13	15 2	5 57	18 29	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	3 13	11 03			



Out from cities haste away,  
This is earth's great holiday;  
Who can labor while the hours  
taint the Union by war, 1861.  
In with songs are bringing May  
Through the gaze of buds and flowers,  
Through the golden pomp of day?

WILLIAM COX BENNETT

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	St. Philip & St. James. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.8 \\ 11.3 \end{cases}$ <i>Clear</i>	<p><b>Garden Work for May</b></p> <p>An excellent month for transplanting evergreens. Gladioli may be planted any time this month, but it is best to wait until after the 15th before planting dahlias. Pansy plants may be set out now. A light sprinkling of nitrate soda around them at the end of a week will encourage large blooms.</p> <p>Late May is the time to set out such plants as heliotrope, coleus, geraniums and begonias for summer beds. Dormant roses may be set out the first of the month and potted roses as late as mid-June.</p> <p>Hardy waterlilies may be set out early in the month, but the planting of tender tropical kinds should be delayed until June 1.</p> <p>It is important to spray the roses every ten days with Massey dust or one of the prepared sprays on the market to protect them from black spot and mildew.</p> <p>Hollyhocks, delphiniums and phlox plants should be sprayed every ten days with Bordeaux mixture or one of the proprietary remedies, this work being started as soon as the plants appear above ground.</p> <p>The seeds of most hardy annuals can be sown this month.</p> <p>The early flowering shrubs should be pruned, if pruning is necessary, as soon as they have bloomed.</p> <p>Hedges may be set out now. If privet is being used, the plants should be cut back almost to the ground.</p>
2	Th.	♂ ☉ ☾. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.3 \\ 11.5 \end{cases}$ <i>days, cool</i>	
3	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ in Per. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.1 \\ 11.4 \end{cases}$ <i>nights</i>	
4	Sa.	Lincoln declared intention to maintain the Union by war, 1861. $\begin{cases} - \\ 9.9 \end{cases}$	
5	F	2d S. a. Eas. ♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ Runs high. $\begin{cases} 11.1 \\ 9.5 \end{cases}$	
6	M.	Battle of Oswego, 1814. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.6 \\ 9.0 \end{cases}$ <i>Some</i>	
7	Tu.	Lusitania sunk by German submarine, 1915. $\begin{cases} 10.1 \\ 8.8 \end{cases}$ <i>frosts.</i>	
8	W.	Edward Winslow, one of first settlers of Plymouth colony, died. 1655 $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 8.3 \end{cases}$	
9	Th.	♂ ♀ ☉ Tides $\begin{cases} 9.0 \\ 8.1 \end{cases}$	
10	Fr.	Stonewall Jackson died, 1863. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.6 \\ 8.0 \end{cases}$	
11	Sa.	☾ in Apo. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 8.1 \end{cases}$	
12	F	3rd S. a. Eas ♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ on Eq. $\begin{cases} 8.2 \\ 8.4 \end{cases}$ <i>Higher</i>	
13	M.	Jefferson Davis released on bail, 1867. $\begin{cases} 8.2 \\ 8.7 \end{cases}$	
14	Tu.	♀ Gr. Hel. ♂ ☽ ☾ Tides $\begin{cases} 8.2 \\ 9.1 \end{cases}$ <i>temp.</i>	
15	W.	Village of Roanoke, Ga. burnt by Indians, 1836. 19.4 <i>Plenty of</i>	
16	Th.	Lincoln chosen as candidate for the presidency, 1860 $\begin{cases} 8.5 \\ 9.3 \end{cases}$ <i>show-</i>	
17	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.7 \\ 10.1 \end{cases}$ <i>ers.</i>	
18	Sa.	Stonewall Jackson defeated Banks at Winchester, 1862. Tides $\begin{cases} 8.8 \\ 10.3 \end{cases}$	
19	F	4th S. a. Eas. ♂ in E.A. ♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. $\begin{cases} 8.9 \\ 10.5 \end{cases}$	
20	M.	☾ [19th. ☾ runs low. $\begin{cases} 9.0 \\ 8.9 \end{cases}$	
21	Tu.	Ferdinand de Soto died, 1542. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.6 \\ 9.0 \end{cases}$	
22	W.	Meeting of provincial congress at New York, 1775. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.5 \\ 9.1 \end{cases}$	
23	Th.	Italy declared war on Austria, 1915. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.3 \\ 9.1 \end{cases}$	
24	Fr.	☽ Stationary in R.A. Tides $\begin{cases} 10.1 \\ 9.8 \end{cases}$	
25	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ in Per. $\begin{cases} 9.8 \\ 9.5 \end{cases}$ <i>Sunny</i>	
26	F	Rog. Sun. ♀ Gr. Elong. ☾ on East Eq. $\begin{cases} 9.6 \\ 9.8 \end{cases}$	
27	M.	McClellan takes Hanover courthouse, 1862. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 10.2 \end{cases}$	
28	Tu.	American troops capture Cantigny, 1918. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.4 \\ 10.5 \end{cases}$	
29	W.	♂ ☽ ☾. <i>Storm.</i> Tides $\begin{cases} 9.4 \\ 10.3 \end{cases}$	
30	Th.	Ascension Day. Memorial Day. $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 11.0 \end{cases}$	
31	Fr.	Germans reach the Marne, 1918. Tides $\begin{cases} 9.5 \\ 11.0 \end{cases}$	

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JUNE, SIXTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	22	N.00	7	22 43	13	23 11	19	23 25	25
2	22	08	8	22 48	14	23 15	20	23 26	26	23 23
3	22	16	9	22 54	15	23 18	21	23 27	27	23 21
4	22	23	10	22 59	16	23 20	22	23 27	28	23 19
5	22	30	11	23 03	17	23 22	23	23 27	29	23 16
6	22	36	12	23 07	18	23 24	24	23 26	30	23 14

- New Moon, 1st day, 2h. 52m., morning, E.
- ☽ First Quarter, 9th day, 0h. 49m., morning, W.
- Full Moon, 16th day, 3h. 20m., evening, E.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 23rd day, 9h. 21m., morning, W.
- New Moon, 30th day, 2h., 44m., evening, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☺		☾		Length of Days.	Day's Incr.	Sun East.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston.		☽'s Place	☽ Sets.	☽ Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.	Morn.	Even.					h.	m.			
152	1	Sa.	4 10	7 14	15 45	59	18	●	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	G'm	sets	0 00		
153	2	S	4 10	7 15	15 56	0	18	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	G'm	8 54	0 57		
154	3	M.	4 9	7 15	15 66	1	18	2	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	9 37	1 50		
155	4	Tu.	4 9	7 16	15 76	2	18	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	10 12	2 41		
156	5	W.	4 9	7 17	15 86	3	18	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Cnc	10 41	3 28		
157	6	Th.	4 8	7 17	15 96	4	17	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	Leo	11 05	4 11		
158	7	Fr.	4 8	7 18	15 106	5	17	6	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	11 26	4 53		
159	8	Sa.	4 8	7 19	15 116	6	17	7	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	11 47	5 33		
160	9	S	4 7	7 19	15 126	7	17	8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	morn	6 13		
161	10	M.	4 7	7 20	15 136	8	17	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	0 07	6 54		
162	11	Tu.	4 7	7 20	15 136	8	16	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Lib	0 29	7 37		
163	12	W.	4 7	7 21	15 146	9	16	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	0 53	8 23		
164	13	Th.	4 7	7 22	15 156	10	16	12	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	1 21	9 13		
165	14	Fr.	4 7	7 22	15 156	10	16	13	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sco	1 54	10 07		
166	15	Sa.	4 7	7 22	15 156	10	16	14	10	10	Sco	2 37	11 05		
167	16	S	4 7	7 23	15 166	11	15	○	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sgr	rises	morn		
168	17	M.	4 7	7 23	15 166	11	15	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	8 31	0 05		
169	18	Tu.	4 7	7 23	15 166	11	15	17	—	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	9 13	1 06		
170	19	W.	4 7	7 24	15 176	12	15	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Cap	9 48	2 04		
171	20	Th.	4 7	7 24	15 176	12	15	19	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	10 18	2 59		
172	21	Fr.	4 7	7 24	15 176	12	14	20	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	10 44	3 51		
173	22	Sa.	4 7	7 25	15 18	Dec.	14	21	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Psc	11 10	4 41		
174	23	S	4 7	7 25	15 180	0	14	22	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	11 36	5 30		
175	24	M.	4 8	7 25	15 170	1	14	23	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ari	morn	6 19		
176	25	Tu.	4 8	7 25	15 170	1	13	24	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ari	0 03	7 09		
177	26	W.	4 8	7 25	15 170	1	13	25	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	0 33	8 01		
178	27	Th.	4 9	7 25	15 160	2	13	26	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	1 10	8 56		
179	28	Fr.	4 9	7 25	15 160	2	13	27	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	1 54	9 51		
180	29	Sa.	4 10	7 25	15 150	3	13	28	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	G'm	2 45	10 47		
181	30	S	4 10	7 25	15 150	3	12	●	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	G'm	sets	11 41		



She hath looked in the Sun's, her Prince's eyes,  
 With a glance 'twixt passion and shy surprise,  
 Like hers who was wakened through smiles and tears  
 From the spellbound sleep of a hundred years.  
 She has wakened, too, with a soul astir  
 For the radiant lover Fate sends to her;  
 And the earth is set to a bridal tune,  
 When the Sun-god marries his sweetheart, June!

PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	Nicomede. ☐ ♃ ☉. ☾ Runs high. Tides { 9.4 10.9	<p><b>Hay Fever—Ragweed</b></p> <p>Some recent investigations by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture indicate that 90 percent of the annual cases of hay fever east of the Mississippi River are caused by ragweed. It was formerly thought that goldenrod was the "big sinner," but since the pollen of this flower is heavy and sticky and does not blow about readily there is little chance of anyone getting it.</p> <p>If ragweed is cut down wherever possible so that the quantity of pollen in the air is reduced, persons only slightly subject to hay fever may escape entirely and other cases will be less severe.</p> <p>The common ragweed which grows about 2 feet high should be cut twice a year to prevent pollen from forming. The first cutting should be just before the flowers form. Middle July is the best time. The second cutting should be made before the flowers develop on the low-growing branches which shoot out after the first cutting. If cutting is delayed until flower buds form the weeds should be raked up and burned.</p> <p>The farmer should look after the ragweeds along his roadside and fence rows, while civic clubs and other similar organizations in the towns and villages should look after the cleaning up of alleyways and vacant lots. A little organized effort against ragweed will greatly reduce the number and severity of hay fever cases.</p>
2	F	S. af. Ascen. ☌ ♀ ☾. Tides { 9.8	
3	M.	☐ ♀ ☉. Tides { 10.7 9.1 Hot weather.	
4	Tu.	☌ ♀ ☾. Tides { 10.4 8.9	
5	W.	British cruiser Hampshire sunk, Lord Kitchener drowned, 1916. Tides { 10.0 8.7	
6	Th.	♀ in ☌. Tides { 9.5 8.5	
7	Fr.	First bank of U. S. instituted, 1791. Tides { 9.1 8.4	
8	Sa.	☌ ♀ ☾. ♀ in R.A. ☾ Apogee in Stat. in R.A. ☾ Apogee { 8.7 8.4	
9	F	Whit Sunday ☾ on Eq. { 8.3 8.5 Very	
10	M.	British House of Lords resolved to abolish the slave trade, 1806. { 8.1 8.6 hot,	
11	Tu.	St. Barnabas. ☌ ♂ ☾. { 8.9 8.9 thun. show.	
12	W.	City of New York incorporated by Gov. Nichols, 1665. { 7.9 9.2 Bright	
13	Th.	☌ ♀ ☾. { 8.0 9.5 and clear and more	
14	Fr.	♂ in ☌. Tides { 8.2 8.9 comfortable.	
15	Sa.	First Liberty Loan bond issue greatly over-subscribed, 1917. Tides { 8.4 10.8	
16	F	Trin. Sun. ♀ Aphelion ☾ runs in ☾ low { 8.7 10.6	
17	M.	Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775. { 9.0 10.9 Unsettled,	
18	Tu.	War declared against Great Britain, 1812. { 9.2 rain.	
19	W.	King John of England signed the famous Magna Charta, 1215. { 11.0 9.5	
20	Th.	Corpus Christi ☾ in Peri. { 10.9 9.7	
21	Fr.	☌ ♀ ☉. Inferior Tides { 10.6 9.8	
22	Sa.	h Stat. in R.A. ☌ ♃ ☉ enters ☾. SUMMER COMM. { 9.8 10.8	
23	F	1st S. a Tri. { 9.8 10.0 [22nd ☾ on Eq. { 9.9 9.4	
24	M.	St. John, Baptist. Tides { 9.4 10.1	
25	Tu.	☌ ☾ ☾. Tides { 9.0 10.2 Very hot	
26	W.	George IV of England died, 1830. { 8.2 10.2 weath.	
27	Th.	Gen. Meade placed in command of Union troops, 1863 Tides { 8.7 10.3	
28	Fr.	Assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand, 1914. Tides { 8.7 10.4	
29	Sa.	St. Peter & St. Paul. ☌ ♀ ☾. ☾ runs high { 8.8 10.4	
30	F	2d S. a T. ☌ Gr. el. ☉ par. eclipse in N. E. { 8.8 10.4	

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## JULY, SEVENTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	23	N. 09	7	22 39	13	21 54	19	20 56	25
2	23	05	8	22 32	14	21 45	20	20 45	26	19 33
3	23	00	9	22 25	15	21 36	21	20 34	27	19 20
4	22	55	10	22 18	16	21 26	22	20 23	28	19 06
5	22	50	11	22 11	17	21 17	23	20 11	29	18 52
6	22	44	12	22 02	18	21 07	24	19 58	30	18 38

☽ First Quarter, 8th day, 5h. 28m., evening, E.

☾ Full Moon, 16th day, 0h. 0m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 22nd day, 2h. 42m., evening, W.

● New Moon, 30th day, 4h. 32m., morning, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.		Day's Decr.		Sun. Rast. m.	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.		h.	m.	h.	m.
182	1	M.	4 10	7 25	15 15	0 3	12 1	11½	11¾	Cnc	8 11	0 33					
183	2	Tu.	4 11	7 25	15 14	0 4	12 2	—	0¼	Cnc	8 42	1 21					
184	3	W.	4 12	7 25	15 13	0 5	12 3	0½	1	Leo	9 08	2 06					
185	4	Th.	4 12	7 24	15 12	0 6	12 4	1	1¾	Leo	9 30	2 49					
186	5	Fr.	4 13	7 24	15 11	0 7	11 5	1¾	2¼	Leo	9 51	3 29					
187	6	Sa.	4 13	7 24	15 11	0 7	11 6	2½	3	Vir	10 11	4 09					
188	7	S.	4 14	7 24	15 10	0 8	11 7	3¼	3¾	Vir	10 32	4 49					
189	8	M.	4 14	7 23	15 9	0 9	11 8	4	4½	Lib	10 54	5 31					
190	9	Tu.	4 15	7 23	15 8	0 10	11 9	5	5¼	Lib	11 20	6 14					
191	10	W.	4 16	7 22	15 6	0 12	11 10	5¾	6¼	Lib	11 50	7 02					
192	11	Th.	4 17	7 22	15 5	0 13	11 11	6¾	7	Sco	morn	7 53					
193	12	Fr.	4 17	7 21	15 4	0 14	10 12	7¾	8	Sco	0 28	8 49					
194	13	Sa.	4 18	7 21	15 3	0 15	10 13	8½	8¾	Sgr	1 15	9 48					
195	14	S.	4 19	7 20	15 1	0 17	10 14	9½	9¾	Sgr	2 14	10 49					
196	15	M.	4 20	7 20	15 0	0 18	10 15	10¼	10½	Cap	3 23	11 50					
197	16	Tu.	4 21	7 19	14 58	0 20	10 16	11	11¼	Cap	rises	morn					
198	17	W.	4 21	7 18	14 57	0 21	10 17	0	—	Aqr	8 18	0 48					
199	18	Th.	4 22	7 18	14 56	0 22	10 18	0¼	0¾	Aqr	8 47	1 43					
200	19	Fr.	4 23	7 17	14 54	0 24	10 19	1	1½	Aqr	9 13	2 35					
201	20	Sa.	4 24	7 16	14 52	0 26	10 20	1¾	2½	Psc	9 39	3 26					
202	21	S.	4 25	7 15	14 50	0 28	10 21	2¾	3¼	Psc	10 06	4 16					
203	22	M.	4 26	7 14	14 48	0 30	9 22	3¾	4¼	Ari	10 36	5 06					
204	23	Tu.	4 27	7 14	14 47	0 31	9 23	4¾	5¼	Ari	11 11	5 58					
205	24	W.	4 28	7 13	14 45	0 33	9 24	5¾	6¼	Tau	11 53	6 52					
206	25	Th.	4 29	7 12	14 43	0 35	9 25	6¾	7¼	Tau	morn	7 46					
207	26	Fr.	4 30	7 11	14 41	0 37	9 26	7¾	8¼	G'm	0 41	8 42					
208	27	Sa.	4 31	7 10	14 39	0 39	9 27	8¾	9	G'm	1 36	9 36					
209	28	S.	4 32	7 9	14 37	0 41	9 28	9¾	10	Cnc	2 36	10 28					
210	29	M.	4 33	7 8	14 35	0 43	9 29	10½	10½	Cnc	3 39	11 17					
211	30	Tu.	4 34	7 7	14 33	0 45	9 ●	11¼	11¼	Cnc	sets	0 03					
212	31	W.	4 35	7 6	14 31	0 47	9 1	11¾	0	Leo	7 35	0 46					





When each finger-post by the way  
Says that Slumbertown is nigh;  
When the grass is tall, and the roses fall,  
And nobody wonders why,  
It is July.

SUSAN HARTLEY SWETT

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	M.	The first toll received on the Erie canal, 1820. Tides { 8.9	
2	Tu.	Jean Jacques Rousseau died, 1778. { 8.9 <i>Extremely</i>	Our forefathers prospered by following this good advice for this important month:
3	W.	♀ Stat. ⊕ in Aph. Tides { 10.1 <i>hot.</i>	
4	Th.	Independence Day. ♂ ♀ ☾. { 9.9	"Much laborious service is to be performed this month by the husbandman, which will require his best judgment to execute with the least fatigue and to the best advantage. My advice is, to begin each kind of work in season; to rise early, and be in his field at least half an hour before the sun visits the eastern hills; by this means he may perform half his daily labour before the heat of the day, and of consequence, may lie still and rest himself during the heat of it.
5	Fr.	☾ in Apogee. Tides { 9.6 <i>Thunder</i>	
6	Sa.	♂ Ψ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides { 9.2 <i>showers.</i>	
7	F	3rd Sun. af. Tr. ♀ Gr. Hel. { 8.8	
8	M.	Large part of Montreal destroyed by fire, 1852. Lat. S. { 8.8	
9	Tu.	♂ ♂ ☾. Tides { 8.0 <i>Cooler with</i>	
10	W.	N. Y. declared an independent state, 1776. { 7.8 <i>east</i>	
11	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ in R.A. { 7.7 <i>winds.</i>	
12	Fr.	Alexander Hamilton died, 1804. Tides { 7.8	
13	Sa.	☾ runs low Tides { 8.1	
14	F	4th S.a. Trin. ♀ Gr. elong. ♀ in ☽ W. { 8.5	"Hill Indian corn before it begins to stalk up. In dry land raise the earth higher two or three inches from, than at, the stalk. Forward winter grain cut without delay, and especially if it begins to blast.
15	M.	St. Swithin Tides { 8.9 [14th. { 10.5	
16	Tu.	☐ ♂ ☽. ☾ Tot. Eclipse, vis. in N. E. Tides { 9.4	
17	W.	☾ in Per. Tides { 9.8	
18	Th.	Americans and Allies begin their great offensive, 1918. Tides { 11.8	"Reserve your first cucumbers for seed that are of a good growth and nearest the root.
19	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ on Eq. { 10.4 <i>Variable,</i>	
20	Sa.	St. Margaret. { 10.5 <i>muggy days.</i>	"Seeds in general gather in as soon as ripe.
21	F	5th Sn. a. Trin. { 10.3 <i>Cooler</i>	
22	M.	St. Mary Magdalene { 9.7 <i>nights.</i>	"Plough in stubble.
23	Tu.	♂ ☽ ☾. Tides { 9.1	
24	W.	Sudden changes in temp. In Boston. 95° at noon, 50° at sundown, 1830. { 8.6	"Set French turnips for spring use. Pull flax, if lodged.
25	Th.	St. James. Dog days begin. ♂ ♀ Ψ. { 8.8	"Burn new lands, and prepare them for sowing, at leisure.
26	Fr.	St. Anne. ♀ in ☽. ☾ runs high. { 8.2 <i>Contin-</i>	
27	Sa.	Second French revolution began in Paris, 1830. { 9.8 <i>ued hot</i>	"Suffer not weeds to go to seed in your gardens, and especially purslain, being not only prolific, but a great spungier."
28	F	6th S. af. Tr. { 8.4 <i>weather, Sultry</i>	
29	M.	♂ ♀ ☾. ☐ ☽ ☾. Tides { 8.6	
30	Tu.	♀ in ☾ partial eclipse, invis. in N.E. Tides { 8.8	
31	W.	Great Battle of Flanders begins, 1917. Tides { 8.9	—The Old Farmer's Almanac, July Calendar 1800

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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.09	7	16 34	13	14 49	19	12 56	25
2	17	53	8	16 17	14	14 31	20	12 36	26	10 35
3	17	38	9	16 00	15	14 12	21	12 17	27	10 14
4	17	22	10	15 42	16	13 53	22	11 57	28	9 53
5	17	06	11	15 25	17	13 35	23	11 37	29	9 32
6	16	50	12	15 07	18	13 15	24	11 16	30	9 10

☽ First Quarter, 7th day, 8h. 23m., morning, E.

☾ Full Moon, 14th day, 7h. 44m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 20th day, 10h. 17m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 28th day, 8h. 0m., evening, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉			Length of Days.	Day's Decr.	Sun. East m.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place	☽ Sets. h. m.	☽ Souths. h. m.
			Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Morn. h.					Even. h.				
213	1	Th.	4 36	7 51	14 29	0 49	10	2	—	0½	Leo	7 56	1 27	
214	2	Fr.	4 37	7 31	14 26	0 52	10	3	0½	1	Vir	8 16	2 07	
215	3	Sa.	4 38	7 21	14 24	0 54	10	4	1¼	1¾	Vir	8 37	2 47	
216	4	S.	4 39	7 11	14 22	0 56	10	5	2	2¼	Vir	8 58	3 27	
217	5	M.	4 40	7 0	14 20	0 58	10	6	2¾	3	Lib	9 22	4 09	
218	6	Tu.	4 41	6 59	14 18	1 0	10	7	3½	3¾	Lib	9 50	4 54	
219	7	W.	4 42	6 57	14 15	1 3	10	8	4¼	4½	Sco	10 23	5 43	
220	8	Th.	4 43	6 56	14 13	1 5	10	9	5	5½	Sco	11 05	6 35	
221	9	Fr.	4 44	6 55	14 11	1 7	10	10	6	6½	Sco	11 56	7 32	
222	10	Sa.	4 45	6 53	14 8	1 10	10	11	7	7½	Sgr	morn	8 31	
223	11	S.	4 46	6 52	14 6	1 12	11	12	8	8¼	Sgr	0 59	9 31	
224	12	M.	4 47	6 51	14 4	1 14	11	13	9	9¼	Cap	2 11	10 30	
225	13	Tu.	4 48	6 49	14 1	1 17	11	14	9¾	10¼	Cap	3 29	11 27	
226	14	W.	4 49	6 48	13 59	1 19	11	○	10¾	11	Aqr	rises	morn	
227	15	Th.	4 50	6 47	13 57	1 21	11	16	11½	11¾	Aqr	7 14	0 22	
228	16	Fr.	4 51	6 45	13 54	1 24	11	17	—	0¼	Psc	7 41	1 15	
229	17	Sa.	4 52	6 44	13 52	1 26	12	18	0¾	1¼	Psc	8 08	2 07	
230	18	S.	4 53	6 42	13 49	1 29	12	19	1½	2	Ari	8 38	2 59	
231	19	M.	4 55	6 41	13 46	1 32	12	20	2½	2¾	Ari	9 12	3 52	
232	20	Tu.	4 56	6 39	13 43	1 35	12	21	3½	3¾	Tau	9 52	4 47	
233	21	W.	4 57	6 37	13 40	1 38	13	22	4½	4¾	Tau	10 38	5 42	
234	22	Th.	4 58	6 36	13 38	1 40	13	23	5½	5¾	G'm	11 31	6 37	
235	23	Fr.	4 59	6 34	13 35	1 43	13	24	6½	6¾	G'm	morn	7 32	
236	24	Sa.	5 0	6 33	13 33	1 45	13	25	7½	8	Cnc	0 30	8 25	
237	25	S.	5 1	6 31	13 30	1 48	14	26	8½	8¾	Cnc	1 32	9 14	
238	26	M.	5 2	6 30	13 28	1 50	14	27	9¼	9½	Leo	2 35	10 01	
239	27	Tu.	5 3	6 28	13 25	1 53	14	28	10	10¼	Leo	3 38	10 45	
240	28	W.	5 4	6 27	13 23	1 55	14	●	10¾	11	Vir	sets	11 26	
241	29	Th.	5 5	6 25	13 20	1 58	15	1	11¼	11½	Vir	6 22	0 06	
242	30	Fr.	5 6	6 23	13 17	2 1	15	2	0	—	Vir	6 43	0 46	
243	31	Sa.	5 8	6 22	13 14	2 4	15	3	0¼	0½	Lib	7 04	1 26	



The locust's shrilly life-note cleaves  
 The fervid air, a knife of sound,  
 As August comes with poppy leaves  
 Around his swarthy temples bound.

CLINTON SCOLLARD

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	Lammas Day. Tides $\overline{9.1}$ <i>Changeable,</i>	<p><b>MARKETING</b></p> <p>The profits from raising fruits and vegetables for sale depend as much on proper handling and marketing as they do on actual growing. Some market gardeners seem to think that all they have to do is to raise good stuff and put it on the market and with that, they have done all they need do to insure themselves a profit. Remember, the grower is the one really responsible for the appearance of his product when it reaches the market.</p> <p>Your product must be good. People will not buy products of inferior quality. There are plenty of growers marketing quality products — the consumer doesn't have to buy yours.</p> <p>Grading is important. Put up an honest pack. Be sure that it is just as good at the bottom as on top. The consumer wants clean, sound fruits and vegetables. Uniform size, shape and color are valuable aids to successful marketing. The packer who puts up a dishonest pack does not fool anyone but himself.</p> <p>Use an attractive package, and one that is of convenient size and shape to fit the product. Products of equal grade and quality sell better when properly packaged.</p> <p>Get your product to market in good condition. A lot of poor quality stuff on the market not only ruins the market for you but for everybody else.</p> <p>E. J. Rowell, Director                      Agricultural Programs                      WBZ and WBZA</p>
2	Fr.	$\delta \Psi \text{C} . \delta \text{Q} \text{C} . \text{Q}^{\text{Gr.}}$ in $\text{C}$ on $\text{C}$ $\text{Bril.}$ $\text{Ap.}$ $\text{Eq.}$	
3	Sa.	Germany declared war on France, 1914. $\overline{9.5}$ $\overline{9.2}$ $\overline{9.2}$	
4	F	7th Sun. af. Trin. $\overline{9.2}$ showers.	
5	M.	Confederates attacked Baton Rouge, 1862. Tides $\overline{8.8}$ $\overline{9.1}$	
6	Tu.	Transfiguration. $\delta \delta \text{C} .$ Tides $\overline{8.5}$ $\overline{9.0}$	
7	W.	$\delta \Psi \text{C} . \square \Psi \odot .$ Tides $\overline{8.1}$ $\overline{9.0}$	
8	Th.	Strike of 20,000 workmen ends at Stockport, England, 1853. Tides $\overline{7.8}$ $\overline{9.0}$	
9	Fr.	$\delta \text{Q} \odot$ Sup. Tides $\overline{7.7}$ $\overline{9.3}$ Sultry and	
10	Sa.	St. Lawrence. $\text{Q}^{\text{Gr. Hel.}}$ $\text{C}^{\text{rns.}}$ in $\text{C}$ $\text{low.}$ Tides $\overline{7.9}$ $\overline{9.6}$	
11	F	8th S.a. $\text{C} . \odot$ Stat. in R.A. $\overline{8.2}$	
12	M.	First Am. railroad, between Albany and Schenectady, completed, 1830. $\overline{10.7}$	
13	Tu.	Cortez retook the City of Mexico, 1521. $\overline{9.4}$ hot.	
14	W.	Constitution of Maryland adopted, 1776. Tides $\overline{10.0}$ $\overline{11.4}$	
15	Th.	$\text{Q}^{\text{Stat. in}}$ $\delta \text{h} \text{C} . \text{C}$ in $\text{C}$ $\text{Perigee}$ $\overline{10.6}$ $\overline{11.5}$	
16	Fr.	$\text{C}$ on $\text{Eq.}$ Tides $\overline{11.0}$ <i>A cooler spell.</i>	
17	Sa.	$\text{Q}$ in Aphelion. Tides $\overline{11.8}$ $\overline{11.7}$	
18	F	9th Sun. af. Trin. Tides $\overline{10.9}$ $\overline{11.1}$	
19	M.	$\delta \odot \text{C} .$ Tides $\overline{10.3}$ $\overline{10.8}$	
20	Tu.	French and Indians took Fort Mass. in town of Adams, 1746. $\overline{9.5}$ $\overline{10.4}$	
21	W.	Insurrection of negroes in Virginia, 1831. Tides $\overline{8.8}$ $\overline{9.9}$	
22	Th.	$\text{C}$ runs high. Tides $\overline{8.3}$ $\overline{9.5}$	
23	Fr.	First steamship from Buffalo to Detroit, 1813. Tides $\overline{8.0}$ $\overline{9.8}$	
24	Sa.	St. Bartholomew. $\delta \text{Q} \Psi .$ Tides $\overline{7.9}$ $\overline{9.2}$	
25	F	10th Sun. af. Trin. Tides $\overline{8.0}$ $\overline{9.3}$	
26	M.	$\delta \text{Q} \text{Q} .$ Tides $\overline{8.3}$ $\overline{9.4}$	
27	Tu.	$\delta \delta \Psi .$ Tides $\overline{8.6}$ $\overline{9.5}$ Warm again,	
28	W.	St. Augustine. Tide <sup>s</sup> $\overline{8.9}$ $\overline{9.5}$ rain.	
29	Th.	Beholding of John Baptist. $\delta \Psi \text{C} . \delta \text{Q} \text{C} . \text{C}$ in $\text{C}$ $\text{Apog.}$	
30	Fr.	$\delta \text{Q} \text{C} . \delta \text{h} \odot . \text{C}$ on $\text{Eq.}$ $\overline{29^{\text{th}}}$ $\overline{9.2}$ $\overline{9.6}$	
31	Sa.	California state constitutional convention, 1849. $\overline{9.6}$ $\overline{9.5}$ $\overline{30^{\text{th}}}$ $\overline{—}$	

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## SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	8	N. 27	7	6 15	13	3 59	19	1 40	25
2	8	05	8	5 52	14	3 36	20	1 17	26	1 04
3	7	44	9	5 30	15	3 13	21	0 53	27	1 27
4	7	21	10	5 07	16	2 49	22	0 30	28	1 51
5	6	59	11	4 44	17	2 26	23	0 N. 06	29	2 14
6	6	37	12	4 21	18	2 03	24	0 S. 17	30	2 37

☽ First Quarter, 5th day, 9h. 26m., evening W.

☾ Full Moon, 12th day, 3h. 18m., evening, E.

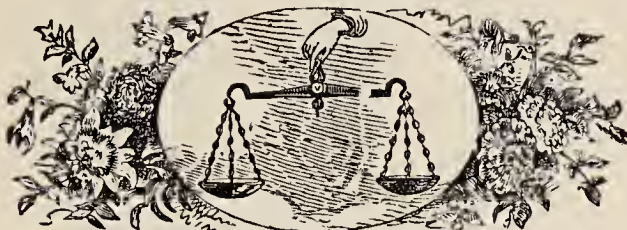
☾ Last Quarter, 19th day, 9h. 23m., morning, W.

● New Moon, 27th day 0h. 29m., evening, W.

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.					Morn	Even			
244	1	S.	5 9	6 20	13 11	2 7	16 4	0 3/4	1	Lib	7 26	2 08	
245	2	M.	5 10	6 18	13 8	2 10	16 5	1 1/2	1 3/4	Lib	7 52	2 51	
246	3	Tu.	5 10	6 16	13 6	2 12	16 6	2	2 1/4	Sco	8 23	3 38	
247	4	W.	5 11	6 15	13 4	2 14	17 7	2 3/4	3	Sco	9 01	4 28	
248	5	Th.	5 12	6 13	13 1	2 17	17 8	3 1/4	4	Sgr	9 48	5 21	
249	6	Fr.	5 13	6 11	12 58	2 20	17 9	4 1/2	4 3/4	Sgr	10 44	6 17	
250	7	Sa.	5 15	6 9	12 54	2 24	18 10	5 1/2	6	Cap	11 49	7 15	
251	8	S.	5 16	6 8	12 52	2 26	18 11	6 1/2	7	Cap	morn	8 13	
252	9	M.	5 17	6 6	12 49	2 29	18 12	7 1/2	8	Aqr	1 03	9 10	
253	10	Tu.	5 18	6 4	12 46	2 32	19 13	8 1/2	9	Aqr	2 21	10 05	
254	11	W.	5 19	6 2	12 43	2 35	19 14	9 1/2	9 3/4	Psc	3 39	10 59	
255	12	Th.	5 20	6 1	12 41	2 37	19	10 1/4	10 3/4	Psc	rises	11 52	
256	13	Fr.	5 21	5 59	12 38	2 40	20 16	11	11 1/2	Psc	6 07	morn	
257	14	Sa.	5 22	5 57	12 35	2 43	20 17	0	—	Ari	6 36	0 46	
258	15	S.	5 23	5 55	12 32	2 46	20 18	0 1/2	0 3/4	Ari	7 10	1 40	
259	16	M.	5 24	5 54	12 30	2 48	21 19	1 1/4	1 1/2	Tau	7 48	2 36	
260	17	Tu.	5 25	5 52	12 27	2 51	21 20	2 1/4	2 1/2	Tau	8 33	3 33	
261	18	W.	5 26	5 50	12 24	2 54	21 21	3	3 1/4	G'm	9 26	4 30	
262	19	Th.	5 27	5 48	12 21	2 57	22 22	4	4 1/4	G'm	10 24	5 26	
263	20	Fr.	5 28	5 47	12 19	2 59	22 23	5	5 1/2	G'm	11 26	6 20	
264	21	Sa.	5 29	5 45	12 16	3 2	23 24	6	6 1/2	Cnc	morn	7 11	
265	22	S.	5 31	5 43	12 12	3 6	23 25	7	7 1/2	Cnc	0 28	7 59	
266	23	M.	5 32	5 41	12 9	3 9	23 26	8	8 1/2	Leo	1 30	8 43	
267	24	Tu.	5 33	5 40	12 7	3 11	24 27	9	9 1/4	Leo	2 32	9 25	
268	25	W.	5 34	5 38	12 4	3 14	24 28	9 1/2	9 3/4	Leo	3 33	10 06	
269	26	Th.	5 35	5 36	12 1	3 17	24 29	10 1/4	10 1/2	Vir	4 33	10 46	
270	27	Fr.	5 36	5 34	11 58	3 20	25	10 3/4	11	Vir	sets	11 26	
271	28	Sa.	5 37	5 32	11 55	3 23	25 1	11 1/4	11 3/4	Lib	5 32	0 07	
272	29	S.	5 38	5 31	11 53	3 25	25 2	0	—	Lib	5 58	0 50	
273	30	M.	5 39	5 29	11 50	3 28	26 3	0 1/4	0 1/2	Lib	6 26	1 36	

SEPTEMBER hath 30 days.

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So Nature, in her fitful moods,  
 Conjures her fleeting splendor  
 To draw from out the harp of life  
 The sadder tones and tender;  
 And I, who know these lingering days,  
 The days that crown September,  
 Summon the deeper thoughts, to wake  
 The loves that I remember.

STEPHEN HENRY THAYER

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	F	11th Sun. af. Trin. { <sup>9.4</sup> / <sub>9.6</sub> A bright	<b>Garden Work for September</b> Freesias should be planted at once for holiday blooming. Fuchsias which have been kept dry throughout the summer may be started into growth this month for blooming indoors. Nearly all the flowering perennial plants may be set out now. This is a good month for planting evergreens. The work of dividing and planting bearded irises should be completed early in the month. Siberian and Japanese irises may be divided and planted any time in September. This is the best time in the year for dividing and transplanting peonies. Set the crowns only two inches underground. There is no better time to make a new lawn. Autumn crocuses planted in early September will bloom in a few weeks. So will colchicums. The planting of Madonna lilies should be finished at once. Hedges may be given a final pruning now. Perennial borders may be remade late in the month. Lily-of-the-valley may be reset now, the roots being two or three inches apart and just below the surface. This is the best month for planting narcissi and hyacinths. —E. I. Farrington, Sec., Mass. Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Boston
2	M.	Labor Day ♀ in ☿. ♄ ♀ ♀ Ψ.	
3	Tu.	Oliver Cromwell { <sup>8.9</sup> / <sub>9.4</sub> [2nd { <sup>9.2</sup> / <sub>9.5</sub> sun,	
4	W.	♄ ♀ ☾. ♄ ♂ ☾. { <sup>8.5</sup> / <sub>9.3</sub> but cool	
5	Th.	Dog days { <sup>8.2</sup> / <sub>9.2</sub> Tides { <sup>8.0</sup> / <sub>9.3</sub> nights.	
6	Fr.	☾ runs { <sup>8.0</sup> / <sub>9.3</sub> Tides { <sup>7.9</sup> / <sub>9.4</sub>	
7	Sa.	☾ ♀ ☉. Tides { <sup>9.4</sup> / <sub>inf.</sub>	
8	F	12th S.a. T. Na. of V. Ma. ♄ ♀ ☉ inf.	
9	M.	♀ Gr. Hel. { <sup>8.6</sup> / <sub>10.2</sub> [8th. Tides { <sup>8.1</sup> / <sub>9.3</sub>	
10	Tu.	A lunar rainbow observed at Matlock, England, 1802. Tides { <sup>9.3</sup> / <sub>10.7</sub>	
11	W.	♄ ♄ ☾. Tides { <sup>10.0</sup> / <sub>11.2</sub> Showers.	
12	Th.	♀ in Aph. ☾ in Per. ☾ on Eq. { <sup>10.7</sup> / <sub>11.3</sub>	
13	Fr.	Town of Port Leon, Florida, destroyed by hurricane, 1843. Tides { <sup>11.3</sup> / <sub>11.4</sub>	
14	Sa.	James Fennimore Cooper died, 1851. Tides { <sup>11.6</sup> / <sub>—</sub>	
15	F	13th S. af. T. ♄ ♂ ☾. Tides { <sup>11.2</sup> / <sub>11.6</sub>	
16	M.	Cape of Good Hope surrendered by the British to the Dutch, 1795. Tides { <sup>10.7</sup> / <sub>11.4</sub>	
17	Tu.	Const. of U. S. adopted by Fed. Conv. at Phila, 1787. Tides { <sup>10.0</sup> / <sub>11.0</sub>	
18	W.	☾ runs high. Tides { <sup>9.3</sup> / <sub>10.3</sub> Grows	
19	Th.	Battle of Stillwater, 1777. Tides { <sup>8.7</sup> / <sub>9.7</sub> warmer.	
20	Fr.	Jonathan H. Hubbard of Vermont died, 1849. Tides { <sup>8.2</sup> / <sub>9.2</sub>	
21	Sa.	St. Matthew. Tides { <sup>7.9</sup> / <sub>8.9</sub>	
22	F	14th S. af. Trin. Tides { <sup>7.9</sup> / <sub>8.9</sub>	
23	M.	♀ Gr. Elong. ☉ enters ♄. AUTUMN COM. { <sup>8.1</sup> / <sub>8.9</sub>	
24	Tu.	Famous Mt. Auburn Cemetery dedicated, 1831. Tides { <sup>8.4</sup> / <sub>9.0</sub>	
25	W.	♄ ♀ ☾. ☾ in Ap. Tides { <sup>8.3</sup> / <sub>9.1</sub> Clear,	
26	Th.	♄ ♀ ☾. ☾ equator { <sup>9.1</sup> / <sub>9.2</sub> westerly	
27	Fr.	♀ Stat. in R. A. Tides { <sup>9.4</sup> / <sub>9.3</sub> winds.	
28	Sa.	Battle of the Aisne ends, 1914. Tides { <sup>9.6</sup> / <sub>9.3</sub>	
29	F	15th S. af. T. St. Michael & All Angels. Tides { <sup>9.2</sup> / <sub>9.8</sub>	
30	M.	St. Jer. Tides { <sup>9.2</sup> / <sub>9.8</sub> [29th ♄ ♀ ☾	

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## OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.	
	d.	m.	d.	m.	d.	m.	d.	m.	d.	m.
	1	3s. 01	7	5 20	13	7 36	19	9 49	25	11 57
	2	3 24	8	5 43	14	7 59	20	10 11	26	12 18
	3	3 47	9	6 06	15	8 21	21	10 32	27	12 38
	4	4 10	10	6 28	16	8 43	22	10 54	28	12 58
	5	4 34	11	6 51	17	9 05	23	11 15	29	13 18
	6	4 57	12	7 14	18	9 27	24	11 36	30	13 38

☽ First Quarter, 5th day, 8h. 40m., morning, E.

☾ Full Moon, 11th day, 11h. 39m., evening, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 19th day, 0h. 36m., morning, E.

● New Moon, 27th day, 5h. 15m., morning, 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.		D's Place.	D Sets.	D Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.				h.	m.			
274	1	Tu.	5 40	5 27	11 47	3 31	26	4	1	1¼	Sco	7 02	2 24	
275	2	W.	5 41	5 25	11 44	3 34	26	5	1¾	1¾	Sco	7 45	3 16	
276	3	Th.	5 43	5 24	11 41	3 37	27	6	2¼	2½	Sgr	8 37	4 10	
277	4	Fr.	5 44	5 22	11 38	3 40	27	7	3¼	3½	Sgr	9 37	5 06	
278	5	Sa.	5 46	5 20	11 34	3 44	27	8	4	4½	Sgr	10 45	6 02	
279	6	S.	5 47	5 19	11 32	3 46	27	9	5	5½	Cap	11 58	6 57	
280	7	M.	5 48	5 17	11 29	3 49	28	10	6¼	6½	Cap	morn	7 51	
281	8	Tu.	5 48	5 15	11 27	3 51	28	11	7¼	7½	Aqr	1 14	8 44	
282	9	W.	5 49	5 14	11 25	3 53	28	12	8¼	8½	Aqr	2 32	9 36	
283	10	Th.	5 50	5 12	11 22	3 56	29	13	9	9½	Psc	3 50	10 29	
284	11	Fr.	5 51	5 10	11 19	3 59	29	○	10	10¼	Psc	rises	11 23	
285	12	Sa.	5 53	5 9	11 16	4 2	29	15	10¾	11¼	Ari	5 04	morn	
286	13	S.	5 54	5 7	11 13	4 5	29	16	11½	—	Ari	5 41	0 19	
287	14	M.	5 55	5 5	11 10	4 8	30	17	0	0¼	Tau	6 25	1 17	
288	15	Tu.	5 56	5 4	11 8	4 10	30	18	1	1¼	Tau	7 15	2 16	
289	16	W.	5 57	5 2	11 5	4 13	30	19	1¾	2	G'm	8 13	3 14	
290	17	Th.	5 58	5 0	11 2	4 16	30	20	2¾	3	G'm	9 15	4 11	
291	18	Fr.	6 0	4 59	10 59	4 19	30	21	3¾	4	Cnc	10 19	5 05	
292	19	Sa.	6 1	4 57	10 56	4 22	31	22	4½	5	Cnc	11 23	5 54	
293	20	S.	6 2	4 56	10 54	4 24	31	23	5½	6	Leo	morn	6 40	
294	21	M.	6 3	4 54	10 51	4 27	31	24	6½	7	Leo	0 25	7 23	
295	22	Tu.	6 4	4 52	10 48	4 30	31	25	7½	7¾	Leo	1 25	8 04	
296	23	W.	6 6	4 51	10 45	4 33	31	26	8¼	8½	Vir	2 26	8 45	
297	24	Th.	6 7	4 50	10 43	4 35	31	27	9	9¼	Vir	3 25	9 25	
298	25	Fr.	6 8	4 48	10 40	4 38	32	28	9½	10	Lib	4 25	10 05	
299	26	Sa.	6 9	4 47	10 38	4 40	32	29	10¼	10½	Lib	5 28	10 48	
300	27	S.	6 10	4 45	10 35	4 43	32	●	10¾	11¼	Lib	sets	11 33	
301	28	M.	6 12	4 44	10 32	4 46	32	1	11¼	0	Sco	5 03	0 21	
302	29	Tu.	6 13	4 43	10 30	4 48	32	2	—	0	Sco	5 45	1 13	
303	30	W.	6 14	4 41	10 27	4 51	32	3	0½	0¾	Sgr	6 34	2 06	
304	31	Th.	6 15	4 40	10 25	4 53	32	4	1¼	1½	Sgr	7 32	3 02	

OCTOBER hath 31 days.

[1935



We crown thee with gold, Queen October,  
 We clothe thee with purple today;  
 But we leave King November the ermine  
 To wear with his garments of grey.  
 The maples, brave knights of thy kingdom,  
 The oak trees, thy counsellors strong,  
 Are gracefully spreading their mantles  
 For the queen they have waited so long.

MRS. ABBIE FRANCES (FISKE) JUDD

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {9.0 9.8	
2	W.	John Andre hanged as a spy at Tappan, N. Y., 1780. {8.8 9.7 <i>Mild</i>	<b>Water for Dairy Cows</b>
3	Th.	♀ Gr. Hel. runs {8.5 ♂ ☽ ☾. ☾ low. Tides {9.6	
4	Fr.	Henry Hudson finished exploration of Hudson River, 1609. {8.3 9.5 <i>days</i>	When our dairy cows are on pasture for about 5 months of the year they usually have access to drinking water when they want it. But when they are stabled for most of the time during the remainder of the year the number of times they are permitted to drink may vary considerably.
5	Sa.	Springfield, Mass. attacked by Indians, 1675. {8.2 9.5 <i>frosty</i>	
6	F	16th S. af. Trin. ♀ Stat. in {8.8 R.A. {9.6	In a recent series of tests conducted by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, it was found that the milk production of cows was 2.8 percent greater when given free access to water than when watered twice a day: also, that the production was 1 percent greater when watered twice a day than when watered only once a day.
7	M.	Edgar A. Poe died, 1849. Tides {8.6 9.8 <i>nights</i> .	
8	Tu.	Hudson river railroad, N. Y. to Albany, opened throughout, 1851. {9.2 10.2	From these experiments it appears that "water at will" is the most desirable method of watering all dairy cows. This may be accomplished by installing the individual drinking cups in the stalls, or by having a watering trough in the stable to which the cows may have access at all times. Free access to water is more advantageous in warm weather than in cold weather, and also for high-producing than for low-producing cows.
9	W.	St. Denis: ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {9.9 10.6	
10	Th.	☾ in Peri. ☾ on {10.6 Eq. {10.8 <i>Probably</i>	The dairy farmer should give this matter serious consideration before stabling up his cows for the winter.
11	Fr.	Ships Arctic and Release reach Arctic regions, bringing Dr. Kane, 1855.	
12	Sa.	Columbus discovered America, 1492. {11.7 11.0 [11th {11.3 11.0	
13	F	17th S. af. T. ♂ ☽ ☾. {11.8 <i>cold</i>	
14	M.	Great celebration in N. Y. over completion of Croton water works, 1842. {10.7 11.7	
15	Tu.	♀ Brillancy Tides {10.8 11.8 <i>storm</i> .	
16	W.	☾ runs high. Tides {9.7 10.8	
17	Th.	British cruiser Undaunted sinks 4 German destroyers, 1914. {9.1 10.1	
18	Fr.	St. Luke. ♂ ♀ ☉. Inf. Tides {8.8 9.5	
19	Sa.	Jonathan Swift died, 1745. Tides {8.2 9.0 <i>Brisk</i>	
20	F	18th S. af. Trin. Tides {8.0 8.7 <i>winds</i> ,	
21	M.	Ded. of bldgs. of World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1892. {8.1 8.5	
22	Tu.	♀ in ♀. Tides {8.3 8.5 <i>colder</i> .	
23	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ in Ap. ☾ Eq. {8.6 8.6	
24	Th.	♂ ♀ ♀. {8.9 8.6	
25	Fr.	St. Crispin. {9.2 8.7	
26	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ Stat. in ♀ in Peri. R.A. {8.5 8.8	
27	F	19th S. a. Tr. ♂ ☽ ☉. {9.7 8.9 <i>Rain</i> ,	
28	M.	St. Simon & St. Jude. {8.9 8.9 <i>followed by</i>	
29	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {10.0 10.7 <i>lower</i>	
30	W.	☾ runs low. {8.8 10.0 <i>temperature</i> .	
31	Th.	All Hallows Eve. ♂ ♂ ☾. Tides {8.7 10.0	

## 1935] NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	14s.	18	7	16 09	13	17 51	19	19 22	25
2	14	37	8	16 27	14	18 07	20	19 36	26	20 51
3	14	56	9	16 44	15	18 23	21	19 49	27	21 03
4	15	14	10	17 01	16	18 38	22	20 02	28	21 14
5	15	33	11	17 18	17	18 53	23	20 15	29	21 25
6	15	50	12	17 35	18	19 08	24	20 28	30	21 35

☽ First Quarter, 3rd day, 6h. 12m., evening, W.

☾ Full Moon, 10th day, 9h. 42m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 17th day, 7h. 36m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 25th day, 9h. 36m., evening, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of the Week.	☼		Length of Days.		Day's Decr.		Sun Past.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place	☽ Sets.		☽ Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.			h.	m.		Morn.	Even.	
305	1	Fr.	6 17	4 39	10 22	4 56	32	5	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	8 37	3 57			
306	2	Sa.	6 18	4 37	10 19	4 59	32	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	Cap	9 47	4 51			
307	3	<b>S.</b>	6 19	4 36	10 17	5 1	32	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	Cap	11 00	5 44			
308	4	M.	6 20	4 35	10 15	5 3	32	8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	Aqr	morn	6 35			
309	5	Tu.	6 22	4 34	10 12	5 6	32	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	0 14	7 25			
310	6	W.	6 23	4 33	10 10	5 8	32	10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	1 28	8 16			
311	7	Th.	6 24	4 31	10 7	5 11	32	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	2 42	9 08			
312	8	Fr.	6 25	4 30	10 5	5 13	32	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	4 00	10 01			
313	9	Sa.	6 27	4 29	10 2	5 16	32	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Ari	5 18	10 58			
314	10	<b>S.</b>	6 28	4 28	10 0	5 18	32	○	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	Tau	rises	11 57			
315	11	M.	6 29	4 27	9 58	5 20	32	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tau	5 01	morn			
316	12	Tu.	6 30	4 26	9 56	5 22	32	16	0	—	G'm	5 57	0 57			
317	13	W.	6 32	4 25	9 53	5 25	31	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	6 59	1 56			
318	14	Th.	6 33	4 24	9 51	5 27	31	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cnc	8 04	2 53			
319	15	Fr.	6 34	4 23	9 49	5 29	31	19	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	9 09	3 45			
320	16	Sa.	6 35	4 22	9 47	5 31	31	20	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	10 13	4 34			
321	17	<b>S.</b>	6 37	4 21	9 44	5 34	31	21	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	11 15	5 19			
322	18	M.	6 38	4 20	9 42	5 36	31	22	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	morn	6 01			
323	19	Tu.	6 39	4 20	9 41	5 37	30	23	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	0 16	6 41			
324	20	W.	6 40	4 19	9 39	5 39	30	24	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	Vir	1 15	7 21			
325	21	Th.	6 41	4 18	9 37	5 41	30	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Vir	2 15	8 02			
326	22	Fr.	6 43	4 18	9 35	5 43	30	26	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	3 16	8 44			
327	23	Sa.	6 44	4 17	9 33	5 45	29	27	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	4 19	9 28			
328	24	<b>S.</b>	6 45	4 16	9 31	5 47	29	28	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Sco	5 23	10 15			
329	25	M.	6 46	4 16	9 30	5 48	29	●	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	sets	11 06			
330	26	Tu.	6 47	4 15	9 28	5 50	29	1	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sco	4 28	0 00			
331	27	W.	6 49	4 15	9 26	5 52	28	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Sgr	5 26	0 56			
332	28	Th.	6 50	4 14	9 24	5 54	28	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	6 30	1 52			
333	29	Fr.	6 51	4 14	9 22	5 56	28	4	1	1	Cap	7 38	2 48			
334	30	Sa.	6 52	4 13	9 21	5 57	27	5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	Cap	8 51	3 41			



NOVEMBER hath 30 days.

[1935



This is the month of sunrise skies  
 Intense with molten mist and flame;  
 Out of the purple deeps arise  
 Colors no painter yet could name:  
 Gold-lilies and the cardinal flower  
 Were pale against this gorgeous hour.

LUCY LARCOM

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Fr.	All Saints Day. Tides {8.6 9.9	<p><b>Fence Posts</b></p> <p>Before the heavy winter snows come is a good time to cut those fence posts you are going to need next spring. If you have a choice of woods just remember that the best ones (native to New England) for posts in the order of their durability, are as follows: Locust, Red Cedar, Burr Oak, Chestnut, White Cedar, Walnut, White Oak and White Pine.</p> <p>In the building of fence with wooden posts it is well to keep the following facts in mind:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is no difference which end of the post is put in the ground except that the larger end should have the preference.</li> <li>2. Timber that grows rapidly in the open is not as good as the same variety growing in the woods.</li> <li>3. The wood at the center of the tree is not as durable as that just inside the sap wood.</li> <li>4. Round posts as a rule are better than split posts.</li> <li>5. Tops of posts should be cut slanting preferably with an axe.</li> <li>6. Charring the end of the post which goes in the ground will aid in preventing decay.</li> <li>7. The best method of treating posts is to impregnate them with creosote. This will increase their life from 200 to 300%.</li> </ol>
2	Sa.	♀ Gr. Elong. Tides {8.5 9.3	
3	F	20th Sun. af. Trin. Tides {8.7 9.6	
4	M.	♀ in ♀. Tides {8.5 9.6	
5	Tu.	♂ ♀ C. Tides {9.2 9.7	
6	W.	♀ Gr. Hel. ♀ on Eq. Tides {9.7 9.8	
7	Th.	Wilson re-elected President, 1916. Tides {10.3 10.0	
8	Fr.	♂ Stat. in R. A. ♀ in Per. Tides {10.9 10.2	
9	Sa.	♂ ♂ C. Tides {11.3 10.8	
10	F	21st S. af. Trin. Tides {11.6 10.2	
11	M.	St. Martin. Armistice signed at Senlis at 5 A. M., 1918. Tides {11.6 10.0	
12	Tu.	♂ Runs high. {11.4 Rain, followed by	
13	W.	Plymouth colonists disembarked on Cape Cod, 1620. {9.7 11.0 cold	
14	Th.	Chas. Carrol, last of signers of Decl. of Independence, died, 1832. {9.3 10.5	
15	Fr.	Francis Drake sailed from England for Pacific waters, 1577. {8.9 9.9 weather	
16	Sa.	Turkey proclaims "Holy War," 1914. Tides {8.6 9.4 ther.	
17	F	22d S. af. Trin. Tides {8.3 8.9	
18	M.	♂ Gr. Hel. ♀ Gr. Elong Lat. S. ♀ W. Tides {8.2 8.5	
19	Tu.	♂ ♀ C. ♀ on Eq. {8.2 8.2	
20	W.	♂ in Apogee. {8.4 8.1 moderates.	
21	Th.	Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary died, 1916. Tides {8.6 8.0	
22	Fr.	St. Cecilia. ♂ ♀ C. Tides {8.9 8.1	
23	Sa.	Battle of Chattanooga, 1863. Tides {8.2 8.2	
24	F	23d S. af. T. Tides {9.5 8.4 Cloudy	
25	M.	St. Catharine. ♂ ♀ C. {9.7 8.5 and	
26	Tu.	♂ ♀ C. □ ♀ C. {9.9 8.6 colder—	
27	W.	♂ ♀ C. ♀ runs low. Tides {10.1 — Snow.	
28	Th.	Thanksgiving Day. Tides {8.5 10.2	
29	Fr.	♀ in ♀. ♂ ♂ C. Tides {8.7 10.2	
30	Sa.	St. Andrew. Tides {8.5 10.1	

## 1935] DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	21s.	45	7	22 34	13	23 08	19	23 25	25
2	21	54	8	22 40	14	23 11	20	23 26	26	23 23
3	22	03	9	22 47	15	23 15	21	23 27	27	23 21
4	22	11	10	22 52	16	23 18	22	23 27	28	23 18
5	22	19	11	22 58	17	23 21	23	23 27	29	23 15
6	22	27	12	23 03	18	23 23	24	23 26	30	23 12

☽ First Quarter, 3rd day, 2h. 28m., morning, W.

☾ Full Moon, 9th day, 10h. 10m., evening, E.

☾ Last Quarter, 17th day, 4h. 57m., evening, W.

● New Moon, 25th day, 0h. 49m., evening, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☺		Length of Days.	Day's Decr.	Sun Fast.	Moon's Agr.	Full Sea.		☽'s Place	☽ Sets.	☽ Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.					Morn.	Even.			
h.	m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h. m.	h. m.
335	1	S	6 53	4 13	9 20	5 58	27 6	2½	2¾	Aqr	10 04	4 32	
336	2	M.	6 54	4 13	9 19	5 59	26 7	3½	3¾	Aqr	11 16	5 22	
337	3	Tu.	6 55	4 13	9 18	6 0	26 8	4½	4¾	Psc	morn	6 11	
338	4	W.	6 56	4 12	9 16	6 2	26 9	5¼	5¾	Psc	0 29	7 00	
339	5	Th.	6 57	4 12	9 15	6 3	25 10	6¼	6¾	Ari	1 42	7 51	
340	6	Fr.	6 58	4 12	9 14	6 4	25 11	7¼	7¾	Ari	2 57	8 45	
341	7	Sa.	6 59	4 12	9 13	6 5	24 12	8¼	8¾	Ari	4 13	9 41	
342	8	S.	7 0	4 12	9 12	6 6	24 13	9¼	9¾	Tau	5 27	10 40	
343	9	M.	7 1	4 12	9 11	6 7	24 14	10	10¾	Tau	rises	11 39	
344	10	Tu.	7 2	4 12	9 10	6 8	23 15	10¾	11½	G'm	4 40	morn	
345	11	W.	7 3	4 12	9 9	6 9	23 16	11¾	—	G'm	5 45	0 37	
346	12	Th.	7 4	4 12	9 8	6 10	22 17	0¼	0½	Cnc	6 51	1 32	
347	13	Fr.	7 4	4 12	9 8	6 10	22 18	1	1¼	Cnc	7 57	2 24	
348	14	Sa.	7 5	4 12	9 7	6 11	21 19	1¾	2	Leo	9 01	3 11	
349	15	S.	7 6	4 12	9 6	6 12	21 20	2¾	2¾	Leo	10 03	3 55	
350	16	M.	7 7	4 13	9 6	6 12	20 21	3½	3¾	Leo	11 03	4 37	
351	17	Tu.	7 7	4 13	9 6	6 12	20 22	4¼	4½	Vir	morn	5 17	
352	18	W.	7 8	4 13	9 5	6 13	19 23	5	5½	Vir	0 03	5 57	
353	19	Th.	7 9	4 14	9 5	6 13	19 24	5¾	6¼	Lib	1 03	6 38	
354	20	Fr.	7 9	4 14	9 5	6 13	18 25	6¾	7¼	Lib	2 05	7 21	
355	21	Sa.	7 10	4 14	9 4	6 14	18 26	7½	8	Lib	3 08	8 07	
356	22	S.	7 11	4 15	9 4	Inc.	17 27	8¼	8¾	Sco	4 12	8 56	
357	23	M.	7 11	4 15	9 4	0	17 28	9	9½	Sco	5 14	9 48	
358	24	Tu.	7 11	4 16	9 5	0	16 29	9¾	10¼	Sgr	6 15	10 44	
359	25	W.	7 12	4 17	9 5	0	16 30	10½	11	Sgr	sets	11 42	
360	26	Th.	7 12	4 17	9 5	0	15 1	11¼	11¾	Cap	5 25	0 39	
361	27	Fr.	7 13	4 18	9 5	0	15 2	—	0	Cap	6 38	1 35	
362	28	Sa.	7 13	4 19	9 6	0	14 3	0¾	0¾	Aqr	7 53	2 28	
363	29	S.	7 13	4 19	9 6	0	14 4	1½	1¾	Aqr	9 07	3 19	
364	30	M.	7 13	4 20	9 7	0	13 5	2¼	2½	Aqr	10 20	4 09	
365	31	Tu.	7 13	4 21	9 8	0	13 6	3	3½	Psc	11 32	4 58	



The time draws near the birth of Christ:  
 The moon is hid; the night is still;  
 The Christmas bells from hill to hill  
 Answer each other in the mist.

ALFRED TENNYSON

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	F	1st Sun. in Advent. Tides { 8.9	
2	M.	♂ ♀ ♃. ♄ ♀ ♄. Tides { 9.1	Advice 132 years ago—best
3	Tu.	♄ ♀ ♃. Tides { 9.7	today:
4	W.	Henry Ford and peace party sail for Europe, 1915. Tides { 9.8	"Industry may now give her-
5	Th.	♄ in Perigee. Tides { 9.6	self a little rest.
6	Fr.	St. Nicholas. ♄ ♄ ♄. Tides { 10.0	"It is hoped that every town
7	Sa.	David Lloyd George made British Prime Minister, 1916. Tides { 9.8	and village is now supplied
8	F	2d Sun. in Adv. ♀ Peril. Tides { 10.7	with a wise and virtuous
9	M.	☐ ♀ ☉. ♃ in Aph. Tides { 9.4	school-master; not ten dollar
10	Tu.	♄ ♀ ☉ Sup. ♄ Runs high Tides { 10.9	men—such pitiful pedants are
11	W.	Indiana admitted as a state 1816. Tides { 9.4	too plenty.
12	Th.	Penn. ratified Const. of U.S., 1787. Tides { 9.2	"Finish husking, or rats
13	Fr.	♄ in Peri. Tides { 10.2	and mice will be your greatest
14	Sa.	George Washington died, 1799. Tides { 9.8	customers.
15	F	3d Sun. in Adv. { 8.6	"Hogs for home use may now
16	M.	529 buildings destroyed by fire in N. Y. City, 1835. Tides { 9.2	be killed, as it is the best time
17	Tu.	♄ ♀ ♄. ♄ on Eq. ♄ in Apo. Tides { 8.8	for making good bacon.
18	W.	U. S. and Russia conclude treaty of navigation and commerce, 1832. Tides { 8.8	"Pray look over your ac-
19	Th.	Washington moved troops to Valley Forge, 1777. Tides { 8.4	count books, and endeavour to
20	Fr.	♀ Stat. in R. A. { 8.6	settle with your neighbours
21	Sa.	St. Thomas. Tides { 7.6	and the collector, before you
22	F	4th S. in Adv. ♄ ♀ ♄. ☉ on ♃. Tides { 8.8	are wished a happy new year.
23	M.	♄ ♃. { 9.3 [22nd WINTER	"As you now have time for
24	Tu.	♄ runs low. { 8.0	reading, and inquiring about
25	W.	Christmas. ☉ annular eclipse, inv. in N. E. Tides { 9.0	public business, see that you
26	Th.	St. Stephen. ♄ ♀ ♄ Tides { 7.8	rightly prepare yourselves for
27	Fr.	St. John, the Evangelist. Tides { 8.4	April and May meetings; that
28	Sa.	Holy Innocents. ♄ ♄ ♄ Tides { 7.7	no man may impose upon you
29	F	1st S. at. ♄. ♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. Tides { 8.8	in the newspaper, or at the
30	M.	♀ Gr. Hel. ♄ ♄ ♄. ♄ in per. ♄ on eq. Tides { 9.1	meeting-house door.
31	Tu.	Prentiss Mellen, Chief Justice of Me., died, 1840. Tides { 9.8	"May the reflections on this
			day give you comfort, and a
			gloomy face will not prevent
			your friends from wishing you
			a merry Christmas.
			"Feed not only your cattle, but
			the houseless child of want,
			that the prayers of the poor
			may call down blessings on
			you and yours."
			—The Old Farmer's Almanac,
			December Calendar 1803

## ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1935

In the year 1935 there will be seven Eclipses: five of the Sun and two of the Moon. This number of Eclipses in a single year is never exceeded and seldom attained; it occurred last in 1917 and will not occur again until 1985, to each of which years there belong four Eclipses of the Sun and three of the Moon. The Eclipses of 1935 are as follows:

I. *A Partial Eclipse of the Sun*, January 5, 1935, invisible in New England. The Eclipse begins in longitude  $106^{\circ} 14'$  west of Greenwich, latitude  $65^{\circ} 17'$  south, and ends in longitude  $113^{\circ} 56'$  west of Greenwich, latitude  $64^{\circ} 7'$  south; and so it will be visible only from the south Pacific and Antarctic Oceans. Only one one-thousandth of the Sun's diameter will be covered by the Moon.

II. *A Total Eclipse of the Moon*, January 19, 1935, invisible in New England. The beginning will be visible generally in eastern Europe, Asia, Australia, the eastern part of the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and western North America; and the ending in Europe, Africa (except the extreme western part), the Indian Ocean, Australia, the western part of the Pacific Ocean, and the extreme northwestern part of North America. The total phase will last 1 hour, 27 minutes. The magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1.0) is 1.355.

III. *A Partial Eclipse of the Sun*, February 3, 1935, visible in New England. Visible throughout the greater part of North and Central America, Cuba, the southern part of Greenland, and parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The Eclipse begins off the coast of Lower California, in longitude  $116^{\circ} 5'$  west of Greenwich, latitude  $24^{\circ} 48'$  north, and ends off the east coast of Greenland, in longitude  $35^{\circ} 53'$  west of Greenwich, latitude  $64^{\circ} 37'$  north. At the greatest Eclipse, in northwestern Canada, about three-fourths of the Sun's diameter will be obscured by the Moon. At Boston, four-tenths of the Sun's diameter will be obscured. Here the Eclipse will begin at 10:36 A.M. and end at 12:37 P.M., Eastern standard time. At Philadelphia, the beginning will be at 10:26 A.M. and the end at 12:31 P.M.

IV. *A Partial Eclipse of the Sun*, June 30, 1935, invisible in New England. Visible in Greenland, northern Europe, northern Asia, and the north polar regions generally. The Eclipse begins in eastern Siberia, in longitude  $124^{\circ} 35'$  east of Greenwich, latitude  $59^{\circ} 56'$  north, and ends in the Atlantic Ocean, in longitude  $23^{\circ} 19'$  west of Greenwich, latitude  $46^{\circ} 43'$  north. At the greatest Eclipse, near Archangel, Russia, a third of the Sun's diameter will be obscured by the Moon.

V. *A Total Eclipse of the Moon*, July 15-16, 1935, visible in New England. The beginning will be visible in Africa (except the extreme northeastern part), southwestern Europe, the Atlantic Ocean, North America (except the northwestern part), South America, and the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean; and the ending will be visible generally in the Atlantic Ocean, North America (except the extreme northern part), South America, and the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean. The circumstances of this Eclipse are as follows:

Moon enters penumbra	July 15,	9:15 P.M.,	Eastern standard time
Moon enters umbra	"	10:12 "	"
Total eclipse begins	"	11:09 "	"
Middle of eclipse	"	12:00 midnight	"
Total eclipse ends	July 16,	0:50 A.M.	"
Moon leaves umbra	"	1:47 "	"
Moon leaves penumbra	"	2:43 "	"
Magnitude of Eclipse, 1.761 (Moon's diameter = 1.0)			

*A Total Eclipse of the Moon* occurs always at time of full moon. This phenomenon is caused by the passing of the Moon into the shadow of the earth. The observer should look for a slight darkening at the eastern limb as the Moon enters the umbra. The Moon never becomes entirely invisible even during the 1 hour 41 minutes of totality but shines with a dull reddish light.

VI. *A Partial Eclipse of the Sun*, July 30, 1935, invisible in New England. The Eclipse begins in the South Atlantic Ocean, in longitude  $10^{\circ} 20'$  west of Greenwich, latitude  $43^{\circ} 10'$  south, and ends in the Antarctic Ocean, in longitude  $35^{\circ} 58'$  east of Greenwich, latitude  $70^{\circ} 55'$  south. At greatest Eclipse, about a quarter of the Sun's diameter will be hidden by the Moon.

VII. *An Annular Eclipse of the Sun*, December 25, 1935, invisible in New England. Visible in the extreme southern part of South America, New Zealand, the South Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans, and the Antarctic regions. The Eclipse begins in the South Pacific Ocean, in longitude  $166^{\circ} 11'$  west of Greenwich, latitude  $39^{\circ} 12'$  south, and ends in the South Atlantic Ocean, in longitude  $21^{\circ} 31'$  west of Greenwich, latitude  $26^{\circ} 55'$  south. It will be visible at midnight in longitude  $93^{\circ} 14'$  east of Greenwich, latitude  $87^{\circ} 43'$  south. The annular phase will be visible in the South Polar regions only.

In the case of a Solar Eclipse, the Moon casts its shadow on the earth by coming between the sun and the earth, thus shutting the sun from view for a brief time. This type of eclipse occurs at time of new moon, is seen over a very limited area and is probably one of the most spectacular phenomenon of the sky when it is a total eclipse.

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1935

(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.)

*Mercury* will be most favorably situated for being seen as an Evening Star about February 1, May 26, and September 23, on which dates it sets 1h 33m, 1h 57m, and 0h 45m, respectively, after sunset; and as Morning Star about March 15, July 14, and November 2, on which dates it rises 0h 59m, 1h 22m, and 1h 39m, respectively, before sunrise.

*Venus* will be Evening Star until September 8, and then Morning Star the rest of the year.

*Mars* will be Morning Star until April 6, and then Evening Star the rest of the year.

*Jupiter* will be Morning Star until May 9, then Evening Star until November 27, and then Morning Star the rest of the year.

*Saturn* will be Evening Star until February 20, then Morning Star until August 30, and then Evening Star the rest of the year.

## EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1935

January 2, 1935, 3h A.M., Earth in Perihelion, distant from the Sun 91,349,000 miles. July 3, 1935, 9h P.M., Earth in Aphelion, distant from the Sun 94,458,000 miles.

## THE SEASONS, 1935

Winter begins	1934, December	22, 7h.50m. A. M.	—	Sun enters	Capricornus,	♈ ♉ ♊ ♋ ♌
Spring	" 1935, March	21, 8h.18m. A. M.	—	" "	Aries,	
Summer	" 1935, June	22, 3h.38m. A. M.	—	" "	Cancer,	
Autumn	" 1935, September	23, 6h.39m. P. M.	—	" "	Libra,	
Winter	" 1935, December	22, 1h.37m. P. M.	—	" "	Capricornus,	
Spring	" 1936, March	20, 1h.58m. P. M.	—	" "	Aries	
Length of Winter,		1934-1935,	89 days,	0 hours,	28 minutes.	
"	" Spring,	1935	92 "	19 "	20 "	
"	" Summer,	1935	93 "	15 "	1 "	
"	" Autumn,	1935	89 "	18 "	58 "	
"	" Winter,	1935-1936,	89 "	00 "	21 "	

## 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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

*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° in length, beginning at the vernal equinox and named for the twelve zodiacal constellations.

*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.

## RECENT COMETS

During the year which ended June 30, 1934, two new comets were discovered and one periodic comet was detected on its return to the vicinity of the Earth's orbit. These discoveries were made in July and October, 1933; the first half of 1934 was quite barren of cometary discoveries. No comet was visible to the unaided eye during the year. The three comets mentioned were as follows:

1. Comet 1933 *d*, discovered by Carrasco at Madrid, Spain, 1933 July 15; photographed by Carrasco on that date and again on July 17, but not observed again. The observations were too meagre for a reliable determination of the orbit, but it appears probable that the comet passed perihelion about July 13, at a distance of about 94,000,000 miles from the Sun and less than 1,000,000 miles from the Earth, and that it moved in a direction nearly opposite that of the Earth's motion, so that it receded rapidly and was soon lost to view.

2. Comet 1933 *e*, a periodic comet originally discovered by Wolf in 1884, detected by Jeffers at the Lick Observatory, California, 1933 July 25, when it was of the 18.4 magnitude—the faintest comet ever detected. Perihelion passage 1934 February 27, at a distance of 227,600,000 miles from the Sun; inclination of orbit to ecliptic, 27°. During the interval from 1884 to 1933 the period lengthened from 7 to 8 years, and the comet grew distinctly fainter—a fate which appears to befall every periodic comet in the course of time.

3. Comet 1933 *f*, discovered by Whipple at the Harvard College Observatory, 1933 October 15. Perihelion passage 1934 August 19, at a distance of 232,000,000 miles from the Sun; inclination 10°; orbit elliptic, period 7.5 years.

In addition to the above-mentioned three comets, the comets of Geddes and Schwassmann-Wachmann were still visible throughout the year although they were far beyond the orbit of Jupiter; and the comet of Giacobini-Zinner (see the Almanac for 1934) was followed through July, 1933. Particular interest attaches to the last-named comet, for, although it came no nearer than 115,000,000 miles to the Earth (early in July, 1933), on October 9, 1933, the Earth passed within 370,000 miles of its orbit, at a point which the comet had occupied on July 21. On October 9, observers in Europe saw a marvelous shower of meteors, in which as many as 100 meteors flashed per minute. The meteors approached from the direction of the constellation Draco, and their motion was such as to identify them unquestionably with the Giacobini-Zinner comet, as they were moving practically in the comet's orbit. They will therefore go down in astronomical history as the Draconids or Giacobinids. The shower, although intense, was brief, ending before darkness fell in America, so that the meteors were not observed on this side of the Atlantic.

## TIME IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	General location	Standard meridian	Noon at Washington, D. C. (eastern standard time)	
			H.	M. S.
Alaska.....	North America.....			
Central portion.....		150° W.	7	a. m.
Algeria.....	Africa.....	0°	5	p. m.
Argentina.....	South America.....	60° W.	1	p. m.
Australia.....	South Pacific.....			
Central Australia.....		142° 30' E.	2 30	1 a. m.
Austria.....	Europe.....	15° E.	6	p. m.
Azore Islands.....	North Atlantic.....	30° W.	3	p. m.
Belgium.....	Europe.....	0°	5	p. m.
Bermuda Islands.....	North Atlantic.....	60° W.	1	p. m.
Bolivia.....	South America.....		12 27	p. m.
Brazil.....	South America.....			
Rio de Janeiro.....		45° W.	2	p. m.
Bulgaria.....	Europe.....	30° E.	7	p. m.
Canada and Newfoundland.....	North America.....			
Nova Scotia.....		60° W.	1	p. m.
Northwest Territories (east).....		90° W.	11	a. m.
Northwest Territories (mid).....		105° W.	10	a. m.
Northwest Territories (west).....		120° W.	9	a. m.
China.....	Asia.....			
East Coast.....		120° E.	1	1 a. m.
Cuba.....	West Indies.....	75° W.	12	noon
Czechoslovakia.....	Europe.....	15° E.	6	p. m.
Denmark.....	Europe.....	15° E.	6	p. m.
Egypt.....	Africa.....	30° E.	7	p. m.
Finland.....	British Isles.....	0°	5	p. m.
Finland (Souml).....	Europe.....	30° E.	7	p. m.
France.....	Europe.....	0°	5	p. m.
Germany.....	Europe.....	15° E.	6	p. m.
Greece.....	Europe.....	30° E.	7	p. m.
Greenland.....	Arctic Ocean.....			
Western coast.....		45° W.	2	p. m.
Hawaiian Islands.....	North Pacific.....	157° 30' W.	6 30	a. m.
Hungary.....	Europe.....	15° E.	6	p. m.
Iceland.....	North Atlantic.....	15° W.	4	p. m.
India.....	Asia.....	82° 30' E.	10 30	p. m.
Ireland.....	British Isles.....	0°	5	p. m.
Italy.....	Europe.....	15° E.	6	p. m.
Jamaica.....	West Indies.....	75° W.	12	noon
Japanese Empire.....	Asia.....	135° E.	2	1 a. m.
Lithuania.....	Europe.....	15° E.	6	p. m.
Mexico (except Lower California north of 28°). Lower California (north of 28° N.).....	Central America.....	90° W.	11	a. m.
Netherlands.....	Europe.....			
.....			5 19 32.1	p. m.
Norway.....	Europe.....	15° E.	6	p. m.
Palestine.....	Asia.....	30° E.	7	p. m.
Panama.....	Central America.....	75° W.	12	noon
Philippine Islands.....	China Sea.....	120° E.	1	a. m.
Poland.....	Europe.....	15° E.	6	p. m.
Portugal.....	Europe.....	0°	5	p. m.
Puerto Rico.....	West Indies.....	60° W.	1	p. m.
Scotland.....	British Isles.....	0°	5	p. m.
Slam.....	Asia.....	105° E.	12	midnight.
Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.).....	Europe and Asia.....			
Central Black Soil Area (west).....		30° E.	7	p. m.
Ivanovo Industrial Area (eastern).....		45° E.	8	p. m.
Northern Area (no eastern).....		60° E.	9	p. m.
Siberian Area (western).....		75° E.	10	p. m.
Spain.....	Europe.....	0°	5	p. m.
Sweden.....	Europe.....	15° E.	6	p. m.
Switzerland.....	Europe.....	15° E.	6	p. m.
Syria.....	Asia.....	30° E.	7	p. m.
Turkey.....	Europe and Asia.....	30° E.	7	p. m.
Union of South Africa.....	Africa.....	30° E.	7	p. m.
United States of America.....	North America.....			
Eastern.....		75° W.	12	noon
Central.....		90° W.	11	a. m.
Mountain.....		105° W.	10	a. m.
Pacific.....		120° W.	9	a. m.
Venezuela.....	South America.....	67° 30' W.	12 30	p. m.
Yugoslavia.....	Europe.....	15° E.	6	p. m.

<sup>1</sup> The time noted is in the morning of the following day.



## TIME IN SEVERAL LARGE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AT 12 NOON, EASTERN STANDARD TIME

Atlanta, Ga.....	11.00 a. m.	Milwaukee, Wis.....	11.00 a. m.
Baltimore, Md.....	12.00 noon	Minneapolis, Minn.....	11.00 a. m.
Birmingham, Ala.....	11.00 a. m.	Newark, N. J.....	12.00 noon
Boston, Mass.....	12.00 noon	New Haven, Conn.....	12.00 noon
Charleston, S. C.....	12.00 noon	New Orleans, La.....	11.00 a. m.
Chicago, Ill.....	11.00 a. m.	New York, N. Y.....	12.00 noon
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	12.00 noon	Norfolk, Va.....	12.00 noon
Cleveland, Ohio.....	12.00 noon	Omaha, Nebr.....	11.00 a. m.
Columbus, Ohio.....	12.00 noon	Philadelphia, Pa.....	12.00 noon
Dallas, Tex.....	11.00 a. m.	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	12.00 noon
Denver, Colo.....	10.00 a. m.	Portland, Ore.....	9.00 a. m.
Des Moines, Iowa.....	11.00 a. m.	Providence, R. I.....	12.00 noon
Detroit, Mich.....	12.00 noon	Richmond, Va.....	12.00 noon
Hartford, Conn.....	12.00 noon	Rochester, N. Y.....	12.00 noon
Houston, Tex.....	11.00 a. m.	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	10.00 a. m.
Indianapolis, Ind.....	11.00 a. m.	San Francisco, Calif.....	9.00 a. m.
Kansas City, Mo.....	11.00 a. m.	Seattle, Wash.....	9.00 a. m.
Los Angeles, Calif.....	9.00 a. m.	St. Louis, Mo.....	11.00 a. m.
Louisville, Ky.....	11.00 a. m.	St. Paul, Minn.....	11.00 a. m.
Memphis, Tenn.....	11.00 a. m.	Washington, D. C.....	12.00 noon

## UNITED STATES ON THE JOB

By JOSEPH J. HURLEY

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

One of the striking developments in the law during the year 1934 was the extension of the long arm of the United States Government into the realm of criminal law. It has long been the law of the United States courts that nothing is a crime unless declared to be so by Congress. The situation in the state courts is different; in them persons are convicted daily of crimes that have not been declared to be such by the State Legislature, but were crimes at common law in England for hundreds of years.

As a consequence, peculiar situations arose. The armed holdup of a national bank and the robbery of a million dollars of its money was not a Federal offence, but the abstraction of ten dollars by a clerk was. If the armed robbers fled to another state, Uncle Sam had no jurisdiction over them; the clerk, on the other hand, could be arrested anywhere on Federal process.

This situation was aggravated by the development of the automobile and the aeroplane, which lent wings to the bandits' escape. The state authorities' writ did not run beyond the state's line, and extradition at best was a clumsy and often ineffective process.

Gradually, Congress has acted to remedy the situation by passing legislation increasing the number of Federal offences. It is now a Federal offence to rob a national bank; it is further a Federal offence for the robbers to commit an assault in the attempt to flee across a state line, to use human beings as shields in the escape. Moreover, the inter-state transportation of certain articles of stolen personal property has been penalized by Congress, and the tragic Lindbergh case had its repercussion in Federal legislation covering this horrible type of crime, as well as attempted extortion. If any Federal officer should attempt to apprehend the fugitives, those who resist or in any way impede the officer are Federal offenders, and once the fugitives are behind the bars at Leavenworth, or Atlanta, or any other Federal penitentiary, they and all who help are liable to prosecution by the United States if escape is attempted.

The salutary effect of this legislation in combating the crime wave is increased by the effectiveness of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice, the Secret Service, and other Federal agencies, as compared with the disjointed system of state and municipal police. This was strikingly indicated in the Dillinger case. This bandit who flouted the law in many Middle Western States was finally brought to book by Federal agents. As this is written, others of the Dillinger gang are being mcted out swift Federal justice.

Uncle Sam is on the job in combating not only the depression but the crime wave.

## A GARDEN PLANTING TABLE FOR AMATEURS

Vegetable	Seed per 100 feet of row	No. of Seed per ft. of row	When to Plant		Distance Between		Days to Maturity	Feet of Row per family of five	Estimated Yield per 100' row
			Early	Late	Rows	Plants			
String Bean	8 oz.	4-6	May 10	July 15	24"	3-4"	50-75	75-100	75-100 lbs.
Dry Shell Beans	4-8	3-6	May 20	June 10	30"	3-4"	100	1000	7-8 lbs.
Beets	½ oz.	10	Apr. 15	July 15	18"	2	60-70	75	2-3 bushels
1Cabbage	1/20 oz.	Tr.	Apr. 15	July 1	30"	15-24	60-90	75	150-200 lbs.
Carrot	1/10 oz.	10	Apr. 15	July 1	18"	2	70-80	60	3 bushels
2Celery	1/20 oz.	Tr.	May 15	July 1	24"	6	90-100	50	50 bunches
3Eggplant	1/10 oz.	8-10	June 1	July 15	24"	18	90	50	75-100 lbs.
Endive	1/10 oz.	3-6	May 15	July 15	18"	3-12"	60-80	40	75 pounds
Lettuce	1/10 oz.	10-10	Apr. 16	Aug. 1	18"	6-15"	60-80	60	75 pounds
Onions	½ oz. or 2 lb. sets	4-5	Apr. 15	June 1	12"	2	40-80	150	2 bushels
Parsley	1/10 oz.	8-10	Apr. 15	May 15	18"	2-6	60	10	50 pounds
Parsnip	¼ oz.	8-10	May 1	June 20	24"	3	100	50	3 bushels
Peas	½ lb.	5-8	Apr. 15	May 15	24"	2-3	50-70	250	50 pounds
1Pepper	1/20 oz.	Tr.	June 1	July 1	24"	18	75	36	15 dozen
2Potatoes	6 lbs.	Tr.	May 1	June 15	36"	12	100	800	1½-2 bushels
Radish	½ oz.	8-10	Apr. 15	Sept. 1	12"	1-2	30-50	30-50	100 bunches
Rutabaga	1/10 oz.	3-6	June 1	July 1	24"	4-8	100	40	3 bushels
Spinach	½ oz.	8-10	Apr. 15	Aug. 1	18"	1-2	40-50	75	100 pounds
3Tomatoes	1/20 oz.	Tr.	June 1	Aug. 1	48"	48	70-80	200	200 pounds
Corn	¼ lb.	3-4	May 10	July 1	30"	6-8	70-80	200	12-15 dozen
4Melons	¼ oz.	(5) 20-30	May 15	June 1	48"	48	90	50	50-75 lbs.
Squash	1 oz.	(5) 6-8	May 15	June 10	72"	72	100	100	150 pounds

Notes: 1—Includes cauliflower, brussels sprouts, broccoli.

2—Includes turnip.

3—Includes cucumbers.

4—Includes winter and summer squash.

5—Per hill; then tbin to 4 or 5.

6—Transplanted.

## A GARDEN FOR THE SUBURBANITE

It makes little difference whether your garden contains 50 square feet or 5000, you can have a garden. The tiny garden of 50 square feet will raise an abundance of lettuce, radishes, green onions, beets, carrots, endive, chard, and other small growing quick maturing vegetables, while the larger one will supply a family of 5 with practically the season's supply of vegetables if properly planned.

If you start with sod, plow the garden or spade it in the fall so that the sods will rot during the winter. Unless the garden is very small, the sods should not be removed on account of the labor involved.

A new garden should have an application of stable manure which may be turned under when the garden is plowed. Use a load to every 2000 square feet of garden. Then before planting, broadcast 100 pounds of superphosphate to this same area. Poultry manure may be applied to the garden after plowing at the rate of about 1 barrel to every 500 square feet. If no manure is available, use a high grade fertilizer, for example one with 5% nitrogen, 8% phosphorus, and 7% potash, at the rate of 100 pounds for every 2500 square feet. Soil that has not been used for years, is usually sour. If you have any wood ashes, use them on the garden. If not, broadcast lime after plowing at the rate of 100 pounds to each 1000 square feet.

### PLANNING THE GARDEN

It will pay the beginner to plan his garden very carefully. Draw a map of your garden to scale, and by consulting the table on planting directions, plan the amount and the time of planting of each vegetable. As the season progresses, harvest the quick maturing crops and replace with others so as to keep the land producing vegetables instead of weeds all the time. Early turnips or radishes may be planted as late as September first and a crop obtained.

### CULTIVATION AND WEEDS

The garden should be cultivated at least once a week. The best tool to use for this purpose, depends upon the size of the garden and the type of soil. An ordinary garden hoe is satisfactory for the very small garden, but the larger garden should have a simple inexpensive wheel or scuffle hoe.

The smaller crops like carrots or beets have to be hand weeded once or twice a season. The best time to do this is when the plants are about 2 inches high. They should then be thinned so as to allow each plant sufficient room to develop.

### PREPARATION FOR PLANTING

Before planting seed it is necessary to work up the soil with a wheel or hand hoe and then rake it smooth. Measure off the row, stretch a line across the garden and make a furrow from one to two inches deep. Do not crowd the line when making the furrow or your row will be crooked. Drop the seeds in the row the required distances apart and cover. Plant early maturing vegetables like lettuce between rows of late maturing ones, like tomatoes or corn.

The question is often asked as to depth of planting. Excepting for potatoes which should be planted four to six inches deep, most seeds will do best if covered less than 2 inches and in the case of very small seeds, like carrots,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch is sufficient.

When transplanting vegetables like tomatoes, pepper, cabbage, cauliflower, or eggplant, move the plant with as much soil on the roots as possible, make a hole 4 inches deep, and fill with water. After most of the water has soaked in the ground, set the plant, being sure to cover the set soil with dry soil to prevent baking. During extremely hot weather, it may be necessary to cut some of the leaves of the plant and shade it for three or four days.

Is your soil too acid? How much available nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, magnesium, or manganese does it contain? Your Experiment Station will tell you if you send them a pint sample. Collect four or five samples from different parts of your garden, mix well, and mail in a tin can.

## TIMELY GARDEN HINTS

Why not dig up a few parsley plants next October and plant in a pot or tin can in the house? It makes a nice decoration for the house in addition to furnishing parsley leaves for garnishing and flavoring.

"Stewart's disease" has caused considerable damage on corn in New England by causing it to wilt before the tassels form. It is especially prevalent on early corn. The varieties of crossed corn like Golden Cross Bantam are immune but are from 2 to 3 weeks later in maturing, requiring approximately 100 days to form edible ears. Seed saved at home from varieties like Golden Gem or Golden Sunshine is also free from "Stewart's disease."

Where is the best place to put fertilizer for garden crops? Investigators have shown that amounts of less than 500 pounds per acre give best results when put in the furrow about 2 inches from the seed.

Have you tried some of the newer varieties of vegetables such as Imperator and Red Cored Chantenay Carrots, Longfellow cucumbers, Delicious muskmelons, Laxton Superb peas, or the Pritchard tomato?

Many gardeners grow their own set onions by planting the seed thickly around June first. Sets one-half inch or less in size are preferred to the larger ones.

One of the newer insecticides on the market is called "Rotonone". It is not poisonous to human beings and may be dusted on bean plants after the beans have set, to control Mexican bean beetles.

Dust cucumbers with a 20-80 copper lime dust once a week when the dew is on the plants to control cucumber scab. This disease causes brownish spots on the fruit with a drop of gum exudate in the center. A 20-80 dust may be made at home by mixing a pound of monohydrated copper sulphate with 4 pounds of ebemical hydrated lime.

Do not cut leaves of tomato plants to force growth into the fruit. Remember that the leaves of a plant constitute the factory that takes water and mineral elements from the roots and combines them with carbon dioxide and oxygen from the air to make the starch, sugars, proteins and fats. Usually these products are then stored in the part of the plant that we eat.

The Golden Plume variety of celery is an early maturing variety that does well under all conditions. Among the green kinds, the variety Emperor is excellent for the home garden.

A continuing supply of vegetables may be had by planting in July and August. Carrots and beets for fall use, will be very tender and nice if started as late as July 25 or August 1st.

The Dwarf Sugar is an edible podded variety of pea that is very popular in the middle Atlantic states.

A few herbs planted at the edge of the garden will take up little room and will be very useful for flavoring for soups and salads. Mint, sage, catnip, savory, thyme, and horehound are just a few that are available.

The enlarged roots sometimes formed on members of the cabbage family are caused by a disease known as club root. Do not plant on infected soil. Raise plants in soil free from the disease and lime the soil heavily that is infected.

Brussels sprouts may be grown exactly like cabbage. The seeds should be started by June, and the plants thinned to 24 inches. The Long Island Improved is a standard variety.

Make your compost for the hotbed a year in advance, by building up a pile of alternate layers of sods and cow manure. When made in this way, very few or no diseases are formed in the compost. Before the ground freezes in Fall move the composted soil into the barn so that it will be available when needed.

Dust peas during the heat of the day, when the temperature is 75 degrees F. or above, with a nicotine sulphate dust to control aphids or green plant lice.

Common phlox is subject to two common troubles, a small mite sometimes called red spider and mildew. Dusting once a week with nicotine sulphate dust will control the spider, while an application of a 20-80 copper lime dust every two weeks checks the mildew.

Rotation in the garden checks disease, prevents certain insects from becoming too prevalent and makes plant food more available to a variety of crops.

Many gardeners put fertilizer in the furrow and plant peas right on the fertilizer. When the peas fail to germinate, they wonder why. Answer: Seed killed by direct contact with the fertilizer.

# FLOWER PLANTING TABLE

Variety	When to Start		Thin or Transplant to (inches)	Season of Bloom	Miscellaneous Information
	Under Glass	Outdoors			
Aquilegia Columbine	Mar.-Apr.	July-Sept. 1	8	June-Sept.	<p>Perennial. Start and winter in cold frame. Transplant in April. Bedding plant. If possible, avoid planting twice in the same place. Perennial. A. Novae-Angliae is the best fall blue flower. Plant for mass effects. Grow in clumps in border or beds. Self sows. Useful to fill vacant spaces. Plant in masses. Good edging. Keep seedpods picked off.</p> <p>Biennial. Grow in clumps in border. Protect young plants over winter. Perennial. Divide every spring. Keep well watered. Cut back when half-grown to induce flowering. Early varieties preferable. Separate clumps and plant tubers flat with eye up.</p> <p>Perennial. Seed must be fresh. Spray with Bordeaux mixture as soon as up. Plant in moist, partially shaded places. Blooms the second season. Biennial. Plant clumps near back of border. Protect seedlings over winter. Perennial. Plant for mass effect. Insists upon a dry location. Plant corners in double rows, six inches apart. Take up when top begins to die. Perennial. Spray with Bordeaux mixture for rust. Destroy all leaves that drop. Perennial. Divide every 3 or 4 years. Set 2 in. deep and keep well watered. Seeds sprout slowly. Remove old flowers. Excellent cut flowers.</p> <p>Perennial. Sow seeds where plants are to stand. Grow in clumps in border. Good for beds or as a filler in border. Guinea Gold is the finest variety. Plant seed where plants are to grow. Runs out quickly. Sow two or three times. Train over porches and trellises. Needs a rich soil and abundant moisture. Dwarf for edging. Tall for trellises or fences. Needs rather poor soil. Earliest flowers from Aug. sowing. Sow in raised beds and transplant. Easy to grow. Good for bedding, also for edging borders and window-boxes. For edging or beds; remove old flowers to lengthen blooming. Needs good soil.</p> <p>For mass effects. Sow where plants are to grow and make successive sowings. Good cut flower. Grow in clumps. Divide soon after flowering. For beds in dry, sunny places. Flowers open only on bright days. Self sows. The best scarlet flower for late fall, summer and good bedding plant. Good bedding plant; must be started early.</p> <p>Plant early. Syringe with water to prevent red spider. Needs rich soil. Biennial. Grow in clump in border. Remove old flowers to prolong blooming. Bedding plant and cut flower. Perpetuate by cutting. Spray for mite. May be used as a bedding plant or in border. Flowers will last after frost.</p>
Aster (China)	Mar.-Apr.	May	12	July-Sept. 1	
Aster (Hardy)	March	June-July 1	12	Sept.-Oct.	
Callendula (Pot Marigold)	March	May	6	June-Sept.	
Callendula Poppy	.....	May	4	July-Sept.	
Canterbury Bell	.....	June-July	12	June-Aug.	
Chrysanthemum	.....	June	8	Sept.-Nov.	
Cosmos	April	May	30	July-Sept.	
Delilla	.....	May-June	36	Aug. to frost	
Delphinium	.....	July-Aug.	30	June-July	
Forget-me-not	.....	July-Aug.	6	June-Aug.	
Forget-me-not (Dietalis)	.....	June-July	12	July-Aug.	
Galliarda	.....	April-June	15	July-Aug.	
Glaucolus	.....	July-Aug.	15	July-Sept.	
Hollyhock	.....	July-Sept.	24	July-Aug.	
Iris (Bearded)	.....	Aug.-Sept.	24	May-June	
Iris (Japanese)	.....	May	6	July	
Larkspur (Annual)	Mar.-Apr.	May	18	June-Sept.	
Lupines	April	May	10	June-Aug.	
Marigold	.....	May	6	July to frost	
Mignonette	.....	May	6	July to frost	
Morning Glory	April	May	6	July to frost	
Nasturtium	.....	May	6	Apr. to frost	
Pansy	.....	July-Aug.	6	July to frost	
Perunia	Mar.-April	May	12	July to frost	
Phlox (Drummond)	April	April	6	June-Aug.	
Poppy (Annual)	.....	Sept.-Oct.	12	July-Aug.	
Pyrethrum	.....	July-Sept.	6	July-Aug.	
Portulaca	.....	May	18	Aug. to frost	
Salvia	Feb.-April	.....	6 to 12	Aug. to frost	
Snapperagon	March	.....	6	July to frost	
Sweet Pea	.....	Mar.-Apr.	12	July-Sept.	
Sweet William	.....	July-Sept.	12	June to frost	
Verbena	Feb.-April	.....	12	June to frost	
Zinnia	April	May	12	June-Oct.	

\*Before April 1 in a sunny window. After April 1 in a cold frame.

E. I. FARRINGTON, Sec.,  
Mass. Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Boston

## ABANDONED FARMS AND PINE WOODLOTS

Written for The Old Farmer's Almanac

by Richard T. Fisher, Director of the Harvard Forest\*

It is a curious and little known fact that the rapid decline of farming during the latter half of the nineteenth century brought an amount of unexpected and gratuitous wealth to New England worth not less than \$400,000,000. In 1830 the life of the inland towns from central New Hampshire to northern Connecticut was largely agricultural, and for the region as a whole, pasture and tillage covered from sixty to seventy per cent of the area. About 1850, with the opening of the West, the building of the railroads, and the expansion of manufacturing in the larger towns, the abandonment of the farms set in. This reached its peak between 1860 and 1880, and resulted in reducing the land under cultivation by several million acres. A number of exceptional and temporary conditions made these old farms peculiarly favorable for the reseeding of white pine. At that time there was still much of the old mixed woodland interspersed with the fields, and most of the trees were of long-lived kinds, such as oaks, ash, maples, hemlock, and white pine. The shorter-lived species, so common today as forest weeds—gray birch, poplar, fire cherry, etc.—were scarce or absent, because they could not survive in the forest and were kept out of the fields by cultivation and grazing. For the white pine, with its heavy production of winged seed, old sod land and recently cultivated areas offered an ideal seed bed, which the heavier seeded trees could not so promptly reach and for which there was no such competition from inferior species as there is today. In consequence, thousands of acres of old fields grew up to almost solid stands of white pine.

Meanwhile manufacturing in the region was rapidly expanding and with it the business of making containers—boxes, box shooks—as well as wooden ware, all of which were using pine. By 1895 the last of the original timber was almost used up, and the older of the field grown pine stands began to be large enough to cut. Very soon, with the development and spread of the portable sawmill, four-fifths of the pine used for New England boxes was coming from these recent and totally unexpected forests. In Massachusetts alone in 1907 these woodlots yielded two hundred million board feet, the peak of output for the state, and during the war the cut for the whole of New England reached over seven hundred million. Up to 1930 in round figures the abandoned farms had produced without plan or expense a crop of at least fifteen billion board feet of timber. This means in terms of manufactured products not less than four hundred millions of dollars, of which more than half went in the form of land or stumpage purchases, wages, and transportation, to the people of the neighborhoods where the trees were cut. Undoubtedly this virtually free gift of raw material has furnished a substantial part of the means of livelihood to hundreds of upland towns and has gone far to keep many shrinking farms alive.

The growth and value of the white pine woodlot were remarkable and have not been equalled by any other type of timber in the history of New England. Most of the lots came to be cut when they were from fifty to seventy years old, the great majority, as would be expected from their history and the rise of the market, at about sixty years. At this age many stands yielded forty thousand board feet per acre, and volumes as high as fifty thousand were not uncommon. Between 1910 and the period of the war, ten dollars per thousand was a usual price for pine timber on the stump, and there were many instances where exceptional locations and quality brought prices as high as eighteen. This meant an actual stumpage value of from three hundred to six hundred dollars per acre.

\*Shortly after this article was written, Mr. Fisher passed away. As one of the leaders of our time in forestry work, his loss is a great one—not only to Harvard, but to our nation. (Editor's Note.)

These boom days for old field white pine coincided very closely with the beginnings of forestry in New England, the period when state departments, schools, and associations of forestry were being rapidly established. With such a model of natural forestry at hand and so large a part of the regional industries depending on it, it was no more than natural that white pine should be advertised and promoted as the ideal forest crop. The result was that many thousands of acres of vacant land were planted to pine, and in the minds of most of the general public, forestry came to mean planting rather than what it really is—the productive handling of natural forests.

In recent years market and economic conditions have profoundly altered, and scientific study and experience with the management of pine woodlots have brought out many facts about pure pine stands as a crop that were totally unsuspected in the early days of forestry. Today there is being used scarcely a third of the box lumber that was consumed in 1925. Some of this loss is due to the shrinkage in general business, but most of it to the development of pulp, fibre, and other materials for the making of containers. This leaves the market for native pine much restricted and the price correspondingly low. Nor is pine so successful a crop as the first generation seemed to be. Pure stands do not prune themselves rapidly and consequently produce relatively knotty, low grade timber, which is satisfactory for boxes but cannot easily compete with cheap and better lumber from the West and South. Twenty-five years of experience at the Harvard Forest have shown that pure pine forests tend to impoverish the soil, whereas mixed forests, containing a high percentage of hardwoods, tend to improve it. Moreover, pine growing in mixture with hardwoods not only maintains good growth to a greater age but produces a much higher quality of timber, owing to early and more rapid pruning of the branches. Much of central New England is more suited by soil and climate to mixtures with a good percentage of hardwood—oaks, ash, maples, and white birch, which were characteristic of the original natural forests. This is further shown by the fact that almost all of the pine woodlots after reaching fifty years of age are found to be full of young hardwood seedlings and saplings, mostly carried in and planted by rodents, whereas in these stands little or no young pine germinates or survives. This is the reason why it is so commonly noticed that hardwood always follows pine after cutting and why so many thousands of acres of cut-over land are growing up to hardwood. To this invasion is added the enormous recent spread of forest weeds as compared to more valuable species. Fires, repeated cutting without regard to future crops, the widespread neglect of open land, have combined to multiply gray birch, red maple, and worthless sprouts to the point where many of the valuable species, especially pine, are killed off or suppressed in early youth. The outlook for the continuance of pine is still further clouded by increasing damage from blister rust and the pine weevil—both thriving where pure stands prevail. The truth is that on most of our upland soils pure pine is not a natural or permanent type of forest, and the peculiar conditions that for a generation have made it the leading native timber will probably never occur again.

There is still plenty of productiveness and prospective value in the potential mixed crops on thousands of acres of our so-called wild stands and cut-over lands. High grade timber, both pine and hardwood, is still in demand at good prices, and this can be very generally produced by the right treatment of young forest crops whether on cut-over lands or old fields. Weeding is just as essential in forestry as in gardening—in the present state of our forests, more so. Worthless species and deformed and diseased stems should be cut out before they have time to suppress the better trees; and weeding applied in time can still convert many thousands of New England acres into stands more valuable and enduringly productive than can be created by planting.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS—1935

A piece of gauze bandage sometimes makes a better backing for a darn than heavier material.

The curved blade of a grapefruit knife is excellent for loosening the edge of desserts which are to be unmolded or loosening muffins from the tin.

A strip of sandpaper held firmly against a screw top may provide enough friction to loosen it.

If your favorite tablecloth needs darning, rip the hem and ravel threads from the edge to use in the darn. With careful work the mend may not show at all.

When washing silk stockings it pays to roll them in a bath towel and squeeze gently to remove part of the moisture. They are less likely to show streaks on drying and keep their shape better.

An interesting picture pasted to the bottom of the glass (color next the glass) may help the child who dawdles over his milk to finish it off so that he can see the picture.

Before washing a new sweater or children's woolens cut a piece of heavy paper in the shape and size of the garment. After washing, absorb as much of the moisture as you can by rolling and squeezing gently in a bath towel, lay the garment on the pattern and coax it into the right shape to finish drying.

Milk glasses should be rinsed in cold water before putting them into soapy water.

It is easier to wash the meat grinder if a piece of dry bread or a cracker is ground through before taking it apart.

A piece of inner tube is a safe and effective material to shut in a door which rattles annoyingly at night.

A cigarette burn on a table can be made less noticeable if the spot is rubbed down with steel wool and finished with furniture polish.

When covering an ironing board, tack the cover on while it is damp. It will be tight and smooth when dry.

Boiled fish will be whiter if a little vinegar or lemon juice is added to the water before cooking.

If you are settling down for a long day at the sewing machine it pays to cover the treadle with a piece of carpet to keep your foot from slipping.

The juice from a jar of sweet pickles is, excellent for use in French dressing.

A light scorch stain on white silk can be removed by covering it for an hour or so with bicarbonate of soda mixed to a paste with cold water. Brush off when dry.

It pays to dust off a grater with a dry brush before putting it into the dish water.

If late starting the roast for dinner, sear it under the broiler while the oven is heating.

If the bread is too fresh for cutting nicely for sandwiches put it in the refrigerator until it gets thoroughly cold, and you will have no trouble.

Use adhesive tape for labelling tin cans in which to store cereals and other food in the pantry. Names can be put on in ink and will not come off in the washing.

Stains made by chewing gum can be removed with carbon tetrachloride.

If the children lose the tin tabs off their shoe strings point the end and dip it in melted sealing wax.

It is often convenient to know that a quarter of a cup of cocoa can be used in place of a square of chocolate in cakes and cookies if two tablespoons of flour are omitted.

A rubber band around each arm of a dress-hanger will keep a thin dress from slipping.

If the pattern for cutting a patch-work quilt is made of sand paper the pattern will stay in place on the cloth without slipping.



## CHARADES

1

My first is a blessing and comfort through life  
 And smaller you'll own in my second;  
 The whole's a misfortune admits no relief,  
 None greater I ever heard reckon'd.

2

My first, is the noise of each drone in the nation,  
 And, when left alone, but a bad recreation;  
 My second, that wretch who attacks you by night,  
 Who robs you of blood, and deprives you of sight;  
 My third, is the species of wit, we are told,  
 Which was us'd by the jesters and wittings of old.

3

My first, from coy and cruel maids you fear;  
 My second shun, or else destruction's near;  
 The whole's a blank, devoid of all pretence  
 To art or artifice, to wit or sense.

4

My first is, equally;  
 My second, inferiority;  
 My third, superiority.

5

My first communicates to the human race joy and sorrow, love and hate, hope and despair; my second retains what is gross, and rejects what is delicate; my third is reflective.

6

If I obtain my first, I shall be happy; if I gain my second, I shall be rich; but the union of both (as my third) would render me unhappy.

7

To a Lady.

My first is your slave in a very short word,  
 My second's a puppet, and you are my third.

8

My first possesses pow'r so great,  
 The strongest bend to it as fate;  
 My second is by all despis'd,  
 And yet by all is greatly priz'd;  
 Now sunk to earth, trod under feet,  
 Then in the most exalted seat.  
 My third has such attractive charms,  
 It wins e'en dulness to its arms.

9

When to my Chloe I my passion tell,  
 Her modest cheeks express my first too well;  
 My second pays no homage to a crown,  
 But preys on all alike, from king to clown.

10

Great homage in my first is often shown,  
 And justice says you there will find her throne;  
 My second braves our enemies in war,  
 And bears Britannia's fame and glory far;  
 My third is grateful to each nymph and swain,  
 Tho' often it produces heart-felt pain.

11

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

12

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

## THE AUTOMOBILE IN NEW ENGLAND

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

*These laws are taken from State Law books and substantiated by the Registrar of Automobiles in each New England State in October, 1934.*

### MAINE

**CAR REGISTRATION:** With Secretary of State. Expires December 31. May be used until March 1. (Except Dealers and Busses.)

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

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

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

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

**NON-RESIDENTS:** Pleasure cars exempt from Maine registration if properly registered in State of owner's residence. Trucks, tractors and trailers not owned by foreign corporations doing business in this State having capacity of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  tons or less, exempt. All others must register. Cars operated for hire require Maine registration.

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

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

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### VERMONT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

on town roads; 20,000 lbs. on state aid roads is limit allowed unless a permit is obtained from the State Highway Department. Non-resident trucks with manufacturer's rated carrying capacity above 3,000 pounds or carrying load in excess of 4,000 pounds must be registered in Vermont if operated on Vermont highways. The owner may, however, pay a fee of \$20.00 for each trip into the state in lieu of registration, and which can be applied toward registration in the calendar year. Trucks of two tons or less not to be operated more than 25 miles per hour; if over two tons, not more than 20 miles per hour on a highway. Motor trucks and trailers not to exceed 8 feet in width, 12 in height or 50 feet in length, and must be equipped with mirror. Clearance lights required on all motor vehicles over 80 inches in width.

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

### MASSACHUSETTS

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

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

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

**DRIVER'S LICENSE:** To persons 16 and over. Fee \$4; examination required. Yearly renewal fee, \$2.00.

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

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

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

**SPEED LIMITS.—Section 17.** No person operating a motor vehicle on any way shall run it at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to traffic and the use of the way and the safety of the public. It is *prima facie* evidence of a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper if car is operated at rate of speed exceeding 30 miles an hour for the distance of a quarter of a mile, outside of a thickly settled or business district; inside a thickly settled or business district, at a rate of speed exceeding 20 miles an hour for the distance of one eighth of a mile; and in turning corners, approaching intersections, at more than 15 miles an hour. Good judgment and the safety of the public are the best guides to proper speed.

**NON-RESIDENTS:** At the expiration of period of 30 days after date of entry of vehicle in any one year, or acquisition by non-resident of regular place of abode or business in this state, application for non-resident permit must be made. Permit will be issued without charge, if owner holds policy of liability insurance providing indemnity for death or injury to the limits of at least \$5,000-\$10,000. Car may then be operated for same period allowed Massachusetts residents in state of non-resident's registration.

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

#### RHODE ISLAND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### CONNECTICUT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## POETRY, ANECDOTES AND PLEASANTRIES

### THE USE OF FLOWERS

God might have bade the earth  
bring forth

Enough for great and small,—  
The oak-tree and the cedar-tree,  
Without a flower at all.

We might have had enough,  
enough

For every want of ours,  
For luxury, medicine and toil,  
And yet have had no flowers.  
Then wherefore, wherefore were  
they made,

All dyed with rainbow light,  
All fashioned with supremest  
grace,

Upspringing day and night,—

Our outward life requires them  
not,—

Then wherefore had they  
birth?

To minister delight to man,  
To beautify the earth:  
To comfort man, to whisper  
hope,

Whene'er his faith is dim;  
For whose careth for the flowers  
Will much more care for him.

—*Mary Howitt.*

After the company had gone,  
the Mrs. did her stuff, "Why did  
you sit on the piano stool all the  
evening while our company was  
here—you can't play a note."

"I know it"—Hubby chuckled  
—"Neither can anyone else while  
I'm sitting there."

A large and determined-looking  
woman strode into the Police  
Station and demanded that her  
husband be arrested.

"Well—what did he do?" asked  
the sergeant.

"He attempted to strike me."

"Do you know where we can  
find him now?"

"I sure do—he's in the Emer-  
gency Hospital," answered the  
husky charmer.

Ford Joke No. 827685432. We  
read in the financial news that a  
goodly share of Henry's fortune  
was made out of bolts and nuts.  
Never heard about those bolts  
before.

It's true that many lawyers  
are devoted to the interests of a  
client, but we know a lot that  
are much more attracted by his  
principal.

—*Farmer Brown,*  
*Bingville Bugle*

His neighbors say that things  
are coming to a pretty pass.  
They honestly believe Farmer  
Brown enjoys the radio more  
than he does the party telephone.

"Colonel Guzzler, our distin-  
guished citizen and civil war vet-  
eran, just celebrated his fiftieth  
wedding anniversary. The Colo-  
nel tells some most interesting  
tales of the great conflict."

—*From the Bingville Bugle*

A country merchant adver-  
tised in *The Old Farmer's Al-  
manac* in 1804 various commodi-  
ties for sale and gave notice that  
he would take in payment all  
kinds of country produce except  
promises!

Two clergymen, in dispute, re-  
flected upon each other's verac-  
ity. One of them replied that he  
never was whipt but once by  
his father and that was for tell-  
ing the truth. "I believe then  
(retorted the other) that truth  
was whipt out of you, for you  
have never spoken it since."

—*The Old Farmer's Almanac 1806*

**Advice to Country Politicians**  
from *The Old Farmer's Almanac*  
1796 and well fitted for today.

Go weed your corn, and plow  
your land,

And by Columbia's interest  
stand,

Cast prejudice away;  
To able heads leave state affairs,  
Give railing o'er, and say your  
prayers,

For stores of corn and hay.  
With politics ne'er break your  
sleep

But ring your hogs, and shear  
your sheep,

And rear your lambs and  
calves;

And Washington will take due  
care

That Briton never more shall  
dare

Attempt to make you slaves.

I never argy agin a success.  
When I see a rattle-snaix's head  
sticking out of a hole, I bear  
off to the left and say to miself  
that hole belongs to that snaix.

—*Josh Billings*

But the young egg was obsti-  
nate, and that night, together  
with some other eggs as fresh as  
itself, it went to the city. And  
for a few days it was as happy  
and virtuous as could be de-  
sired, but in the course of a few  
weeks it fell in with some loose  
eggs that lay round a corner gro-  
cery, and at last, as its mother  
had feared, the egg became  
bad and that was the end of it.

Moral: The city is no place for  
fresh eggs.—*Charles Battell Loomis*

### WHEN NATHAN LED THE CHOIR

I s'pose I hain't progressive, but I swan, it seems ter me Religion isn't nigh so good as what it used ter be!  
 I go ter meetin' every week and rent my reg'lar pew,  
 But hain't a mite uplifted when the sarvices are through;  
 I take my othodoxy straight, like Gran'pop did his rum,  
 (It never hurt him, neither, and a deacon, too, by gum!)  
 But now the preachin' 's mushy and the singin' 's lost its fire.  
 I'd like ter hear old Parson Day, with Nathan leadin' choir.  
 I'd like ter know who told these folks that all was perfect peace,  
 And glidin' inter heaven was as slick as meltin' grease;  
 Old Parson Day, I tell yer what, his sermons made yer *think!*  
 He'd shake yer over Tophet till yer heard the cinders clink.  
 And then, when he'd gin out the tune and Nate would take his stand  
 Afore the chosen singers, with the tunin'-fork in hand,  
 The meetin'-house jest held its breath, from cellar plum ter spire,  
 And then bu'st forth in thunder-tones with Nathan leadin' choir.  
 They didn't chime so pretty, p'r'aps, as does our new quartette,  
 But all them folks was there ter sing, and done it, too, you bet!  
 The basses they'd be rollin' on, with faces swelled and red,  
 And racin' the supraners, who was p'r'aps a bar ahead;  
 While Nate beat time with both his hands and worked like drivin'  
 plow,  
 With drops o' sweat a-standin' out upon his face and brow;  
 And all the congregation felt that Heav'n was shorely nigher  
 Whene'er they heard the chorus sung with Nathan leadin' choir.  
 Rube Swan was second tenor, and his pipes was kinder cracked,  
 But Rube made up in loudness what in tune he might have lacked;  
 But 'twas a leetle cur'us, though, for p'r'aps his voice would balk,  
 And when he'd fetch a high note give a most outrageous squawk;  
 And Uncle Elkanah was deaf and kind er'd lose the run,  
 And keep on singin' loud and high when all the rest was done;  
 But, nothwithstandin' all o' this, I think I'd never tire  
 Of list'nin' ter the good old tunes with Nathan leadin' choir.  
 We've got a brand-new organ now, and singers—only four—  
 But, land! we pay 'em cash enough ter fee a hundred more:  
 They sing newfangled tunes and things that some folks think are  
 sweet,  
 But don't appeal ter me no more'n a fish-horn on the street.  
 I'd like once more ter go ter church and watch old Nathan wave  
 His tunin'-fork above the crowd and lead the glorious stave;  
 I'd like ter hear old Parson Day jest knock the sinners higher,  
 And then set back and hear a hymn with Nathan leadin' choir.

—Joe Lincoln

—Albert Brandt, Publisher

At a Grange meeting a national leader of agriculture was invited to be the principal speaker.

He listened to an interminable list of other speakers and was not introduced until nearly midnight.

Finally the toastmaster said, "And now, Mr. Brown, will you give us your address?"

"Sure," said the big man. "It's 48 A Street, Washington, D. C., and I propose to go there immediately."

#### A Swap

Mr. Snooks was asked the other day how he could account for Nature's forming him so ugly. "Nature was not to blame," said he, "for when I was two months old, I was considered the handsomest child in the neighborhood; but my nurse, the slut, one day swapped me away for another boy just to please a

friend of hers, whose child was plain looking." Taken from—  
*The Old Farmer's Almanac 1885.*

**THE SAYINGS OF POOR NED**  
 Which abound with good sense and humour, being useful in conversation and business.

Poor Ned says, He that makes himself an ass, must not take it ill, if men ride him.

A customary railer is the devil's bagpipe, which the world danceth after.

Good dancers have mostly better heels than heads.

Half-witted people speak much and say little.

It is not a sign of humility to declaim against pride.

Man's best fortune, or his worst, is a wife.

One cannot live by selling goods for words.

When poverty comes in at the door, love creeps out at the window.

Wise cracks from—

*The Old Farmer's Almanac 1795.*

## SPORTING PAGE

## RISKO VERSUS MALONEY

The story of a much heralded prizefight written in Old Farmer's Almanac vernacular by William Braucher, the famous columnist. (This story appeared in many of the leading newspapers of America.)

THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC arrived in this morning's mail along with the announcement that John Risko would do battle with Jimmy Maloney in Miami, Fla., Jan. 4. *The Old Farmer's Almanac* is now in its 142nd year, giving it a slight edge on both Messrs. Risko and Maloney, but not much. Just a shade.

John Risko was born the year Cornwallis lost by a technical kayo and had his first fight with Jimmy Maloney two years later. Since then he has met Jimmy Maloney once or twice every year except during the Civil, Spanish-American and World Wars.

## ANOTHER THURSDAY

This year, according to *The Old Farmer's Almanac*, Jan. 4 will fall on a Thursday, and this will be the 36th Thursday on which Risko has fought Maloney. Tuesday is the favorite day for these two young fellows to battle each other there being 48 Tuesdays on which they have scuffed, though *The Old Farmer's Almanac*, for some peculiar reason, says nothing about that.

Risko will fight Maloney this year just 24 days before Septuagesima Sunday, a movable feast. The earth at that time of course will be in Perihelion, distant from the sun exactly 91,344,000 miles. The sun may be regarded as very fortunate in being that far away from the scene of the Risko-Maloney fight but is not so lucky as it could be if the fight were being held after July 5 because the earth then will be in Aphelion, and distant from the sun 94,455,000 miles. There's a difference there, you see, of more than 3,000,000 miles, a result reached by subtraction.

## CALCULATION

Venus sets on Jan. 1 at precisely 7:39 p.m. By interpolation it is not hard to discover that three days later Venus will be setting a few minutes earlier, the exact time of which I have

forgotten. But you can figure it out for yourself without a great deal of difficulty because *The Old Farmer's Almanac* states that on Jan. 11 Venus sets at 7:21 p.m., and gradually accustoms herself to setting earlier until February 1 when she sets at the unseemly hour of 5:48 p.m.

Aside from the Risko-Maloney fight at Miami, Jan. 4, there will be four eclipses during the calendar year of 1934, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. There will be a partial eclipse of the Moon 26 days after the meeting of Risko and Maloney, and this will be visible generally in the northwestern part of North America, the Arctic ocean, the Pacific ocean except the southeastern part, Australia, Asia, the Indian ocean, the northeastern part of Africa and Europe except the southwestern part.

There will be a total eclipse of the Sun Feb. 13, another partial eclipse of the Moon July 26 and an annular eclipse of the Sun August 10. Risko and Maloney will fight again shortly after Venus becomes Evening Star, which she does nothing else but on Feb. 4.

The management regrets it cannot pursue this delightful subject further.

He took the fresh young thing to her first baseball game and tried to explain all the bases on balls—"You see that pitcher is very wild."

"Oh is he? I'd just love to meet him."

Squire Blaisdell, known to his friends as "Alibi Bill," was trying his hand at golf. Standing up on the first tee, he took a vigorous and lusty swing but missed the well-known ball completely. His second attempt proved equally futile. After five heavy swings and five misses, he turned to his host and said, "By gosh, Sy, this is a tough course you've got here!"

### TO ALL CONTESTANTS IN ALL CLASSES AND AT ALL WEIGHTS:

Final and true results of this year's exciting charade contest: (See page 43)

- |             |               |              |               |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Hopeless | 4. Peerless   | 7. Idol      | 10. Courtship |
| 2. Humbug   | 5. Pensive    | 8. Loadstone | 11. Muffin    |
| 3. Novice   | 6. Misfortune | 9. Glow-worm | 12. Cannot    |



# THE NEW FEDERAL TAXES

Enacted on May 10, 1934

## INCOME TAXES

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

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

### INCOME TAX TABLE FOR 1934 INCOME RETURNED IN 1935

#### Explanation

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

Income Tax Table			
Net Income	Total Tax	Net Income	Total Tax
\$1,000 .....	0	\$ 26,000 .....	\$ 3,180.00
2,000 .....	0	28,000 .....	3,640.00
3,000 .....	*\$8.00	30,000 .....	4,100.00
4,000 .....	*44.00	35,000 .....	5,310.00
5,000 .....	*80.00	40,000 .....	6,620.00
6,000 .....	140.00	45,000 .....	8,050.00
7,000 .....	200.00	50,000 .....	8,925.00
8,000 .....	280.00	60,000 .....	12,295.00
9,000 .....	365.00	70,000 .....	16,160.00
10,000 .....	455.00	80,000 .....	21,600.00
12,000 .....	650.00	90,000 .....	26,500.00
14,000 .....	1,060.00	100,000 .....	31,900.00
16,000 .....	1,320.00	150,000 .....	59,900.00
18,000 .....	1,620.00	200,000 .....	88,400.00
20,000 .....	1,960.00	300,000 .....	146,400.00
22,000 .....	2,340.00	500,000 .....	265,400.00
24,000 .....	2,760.00	1,000,000 .....	572,900.00

To determine the tax of a single person (without dependents, dividends, or partially exempt interest), the total tax as shown in the above table should be increased by \$60.

\*An earned income credit, (10% on salary) has been deducted in computing the tax. This earned income credit of 10% can only be allowed on salaries up to \$14,000.

### TAX RATE COMPARISON TABLE

#### Individuals—Normal Income Tax

Personal exemptions	1932 Act	1934 Act
Single .....	\$1,000	\$1,000
Family head or married .....	2,500	2,500
Tax rates	Per Cent	Per Cent
First \$4,000 .....	4	4
\$4,000 to \$8,000 .....	8	4
Over \$8,000 .....	8	4

In the 1934 Act, the tax on Capital Gains is determined upon the length of ownership of Capital Assets before disposition.

- 100% if asset has been held for not more than 1 year
- 80% if held for 1 year but not more than 2 years
- 60% if held for 2 years but not more than 5 years
- 40% if held for 5 years but not more than 10 years
- 30% if held more than 10 years.

Limitation of Capital losses—up to \$2,000.

		Individual—Surtaxes			
		1932	1934	1932	1934
		Act	Act	Act	Act
		Per	Per	Per	Per
		Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent
First \$6,000	None	4	62,000 to 64,000	29	36
\$6,000 to \$8,000	1	5	64,000 to 66,000	30	36
8,000 to 10,000	1	6	66,000 to 68,000	31	36
10,000 to 12,000	2	7	68,000 to 70,000	32	39
12,000 to 14,000	3	8	70,000 to 72,000	33	39
14,000 to 16,000	4	9	72,000 to 74,000	34	39
16,000 to 18,000	5	11	74,000 to 76,000	35	42
18,000 to 20,000	6	13	76,000 to 78,000	36	42
20,000 to 22,000	8	15	78,000 to 80,000	37	42
22,000 to 24,000	9	17	80,000 to 82,000	38	45
24,000 to 26,000	10	17	82,000 to 84,000	39	45
26,000 to 28,000	11	19	84,000 to 86,000	40	45
28,000 to 30,000	12	19	86,000 to 88,000	41	45
30,000 to 32,000	13	19	88,000 to 90,000	42	45
32,000 to 36,000	15	21	90,000 to 92,000	43	50
36,000 to 38,000	16	21	92,000 to 94,000	44	50
38,000 to 40,000	17	24	94,000 to 96,000	45	50
40,000 to 42,000	18	24	96,000 to 98,000	46	50
42,000 to 44,000	19	24	98,000 to 100,000	47	50
44,000 to 46,000	20	27	100,000 to 150,000	48	52
46,000 to 48,000	21	27	150,000 to 200,000	49	53
48,000 to 50,000	22	27	200,000 to 300,000	50	54
50,000 to 52,000	23	30	300,000 to 400,000	51	55
52,000 to 54,000	24	30	400,000 to 500,000	52	56
54,000 to 56,000	25	30	500,000 to 750,000	53	57
56,000 to 58,000	26	33	750,000 to 1,000,000	54	58
58,000 to 60,000	27	33	Over \$1,000,000	55	59
60,000 to 62,000	28	33			
<b>Corporation—Income Tax</b>					
Tax rate, per cent		13 3/4 %	1932 Act	13 3/4 %	1934 Act
Exemption		None		None	
Extra tax on consolidated returns		3/4 %		1 %	
<b>Stamp Taxes</b>					
		1932 Act		1934 Act	
Stock Transfers:					
Stock with par value	4c per \$100 or fraction thereof	4c per \$100 or fraction thereof		4c per \$100 or fraction thereof	
Stock without par value	4c per share (If selling price is \$20 or more the rates are 5c instead of 4c.)	4c per share		4c per share	
Bond transfers	4c per \$100	4c per \$100		4c per \$100	
Stock Issue					
Stock with par value	10c per \$100 or fraction thereof	10c per \$100 or fraction thereof		10c per \$100 or fraction thereof	
Stock without par value	2c on each \$20 or fraction thereof	2c on each \$20 or fraction thereof		2c on each \$20 or fraction thereof	
Bond issues	10c per \$100	10c per \$100		10c per \$100	
Conveyances	50c per \$500	50c per \$500		50c per \$500	
Produce futures	5c per \$100	5c per \$100		5c per \$100	
<b>Excise Taxes</b>					
		1932 Act		1934 Act	
Lubricating oils	4c a gal.	4c a gal.		4c a gal.	
Automobiles—passenger	3 %	3 %		3 %	
Automobiles—trucks	2 %	2 %		2 %	
Automobile accessories <sup>1</sup>	2 %	2 %		2 %	
Grape concentrates	20c a gal.	20c a gal.		20c a gal.	
If containing more than 35% of sugar by weight.					
Brewers Wort					
Liquid malt; malt syrup	3c per lb.	3c per lb.		3c per lb.	
Note: Liquid malt containing less than 15 per centum of solids by weight shall be taxable as brewers wort.					
Malt syrups, liquid and extract	3c a lb.	3c a lb.		3c a lb.	
Chewing gum	2 %	2 %		2 %	
Radios and phonograph records	5 %	5 %		5 %	
Toilet preparations <sup>2</sup>	10 %	10 %		10 %	
Jewelry <sup>3</sup>	10 %	10 %		10 %	

### TAX RATE COMPARISON TABLE—Continued

Sporting goods	10 %	10 %
Cameras <sup>4</sup>	10 %	10 %
Firearms, shells and cartridges	10 %	10 %
Mechanical refrigerators	5 %	5 %
Furs <sup>5</sup>	10 %	10 %
Rubber tires	2 ¼ c a lb.	2 ¼ c a lb.
Inner tubes	4c a lb.	4c a lb.
Wooden matches <sup>6</sup>	2c per M	2c per M
Paper matches in books	½ of 1 % per M	½ of 1 % per M
Candy	2 %	None
Cereal beverages	1 ¼ c per gal.	None
Unfermented grape juice	5c a gal.	None
Fountain syrups	6c a gal.	None
Syrups for bottled carbonated beverages	5c a gal.	None
Mineral waters or table waters	2c per gal.	None
All still drinks	2c per gal.	None
Carbonic acid gas	4c a lb.	None

<sup>1</sup> Not including tires and tubes.

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

<sup>3</sup> Does not apply to articles sold after May 11, 1934, for less than \$25.00.

<sup>4</sup> Weighing not more than 100 lbs.

<sup>5</sup> Does not apply to articles sold after May 11, 1934, for less than \$75.00.

<sup>6</sup> Fancy wooden matches having stained or colored stem, 5c per 1,000 matches.

#### Import Taxes

	1932 Act	1934 Act
Lubricating oils	4c a gal.	4c a gal.
Crude petroleum and fuel oil	½ c a gal.	½ c a gal.
Gasoline	2 ½ c a gal.	2 ½ c a gal.
Paraffin and other petroleum wax products	1c a lb.	1c a lb.
Lumber	\$3 per M ft.	\$3 per M ft.
Coal, coke, and briquets	10c per cwt.	10c per cwt.
Copper	4c a lb.	4c a lb.

#### Other Taxes

	1932 Act	1934 Act
Telegraph messages	5 %	5 %
Telephone conversations, when charge is 50c or more	10 to 20c	10 to 20c
Leased wire	5 %	5 %
Radio and cable messages	10c flat	10c flat
Postal rates (first class)	1c addtl.	1c addtl.
Postal rates (second class)	increased	increased
Oil Pipe lines—transportation	4 %	4 %
Admissions <sup>7</sup>	1c for each 10 cents or fraction thereof	None
Bank checks <sup>8</sup>	2c	None
Safe deposit boxes	10 %	10 %
Boats	Based on size	None
Electricity sales	3 %	3 %

<sup>7</sup> 40c exemption.

<sup>8</sup> Bank check tax eliminated on January 1, 1935.

#### Corporations—Income and Capital Stock Tax and Excess Profits Taxes

##### Income Tax:

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

##### Capital Stock Tax:

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

##### Excess Profits Tax:

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

# GAME AND FISH LAWS

## OPEN SEASON 1934-1935

FIRST AND LAST DAYS INCLUSIVE (See exceptions)

	ME.	N. H.	VT.	MASS.	R. I.	CONN.
Deer	See Note	See Note	See Note Nov. 21 to Nov. 30	See Note Dec. 3 to Dec. 8	See Note No Open Season	See Note No Open Season
Moose and Carlbou	No Open Season	No Open Season	No Open Season	No Open Season		
Gray Squirrel	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	No Open Season	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	Oct. 20 to Nov. 20	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31	Oct. 20 to Nov. 23
Hare and Rabbit	See Note Oct. 1 to Feb. 28	Oct. 1 to Feb. 28	Oct. 1 to Feb. 28	See Note Oct. 20 to Feb. 15	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31	See Note Nov. 2 to Dec. 31
Partridge Except in Conn.	Oct. 1 to Nov. 15	See Note Oct. 1 to Nov. 30	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	See Note Oct. 20 to Nov. 20	See Note Nov. 1 to Dec. 31	Pheasants Oct. 20 to Nov. 23
Quail	No Open Season	Closed	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30	See Note	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31	Oct. 20 to Nov. 23
Woodcock	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	Oct. 20 to Nov. 19	Nov. 1 to Nov. 19	Oct. 20 to Nov. 19
Duck	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note
Goose	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note
Ruffed Grouse	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note
Brant	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	Close Season
Wilson Snipe	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note
Coot	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note
Rail	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Oct. 4 to Nov. 2	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30
Gallnule	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31	Sept. 16 to Dec. 31	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Oct. 4 to Nov. 2	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30

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

## NOTES, EXCEPTIONS AND LICENSES

### GAME LAWS

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

*These laws are in force when this Almanac goes to print, November, 1934, and have been substantiated by the Fish and Game Commissioner in each New England State.*

### MAINE

**CARIBOU AND MOOSE**, closed season.

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

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

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

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

**HUNTING** of wild birds is prohibited from sunset to sunrise. See Federal Laws.

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

**HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES: FEES.**

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

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

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

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

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

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### VERMONT

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

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

**EXCEPTION—Essex County—Nov. 1-30.**

Closed season on moose, elk, and caribou.

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

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

Cock birds only.

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

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

### MASSACHUSETTS

**DEER:** Open season Dec. 3–Dec. 8. No open season in Nantucket and Barnstable Counties. Daily closed season one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise. No hunting dogs to be at large during open season on deer.

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

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

**DUCKS—GEESE—WILSON SNIPE—COOT (Mud Hen)—**Open season. Sunrise to sunset, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week from Oct. 18 to Dec. 22, inclusive.

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

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

**LICENSES**: Licenses required for hunting, fishing and trapping.

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

### RHODE ISLAND

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

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

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

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

### CONNECTICUT

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

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

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

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

Hungarian Partridge—Indefinite closed season.

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

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

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

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

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

## FISH LAWS.

### MAINE

**Open Season:** Lakes and Ponds

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

Rivers Above Tide Waters

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

Brooks and Streams Above Tide Waters

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

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

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

**Open Season:**

**BROOK, RAINBOW, BROWN TROUT, Coos, Carroll, and Grafton Counties**, May 1 to Sept. 1. All other counties, Apr. 15 to Aug. 1. Limit—25 trout not to exceed 5 lbs. per day. Minimum length: ponds, 7 in., streams, 6 in. **LAKE TROUT**, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1. Limit—2 per day, minimum length 15 in. **SALMON**, Apr. 1 to Sept. 1. Limit—2 per day, minimum length 15 in. **AUREOLUS TROUT**, Apr. 15 to Sept. 1. Limit—2 per day, minimum length 12 in. **BLACK BASS**, July 1 to Jan. 1. Limit—10 lbs. per day, minimum length 9 in. With fly only from June 15 in Winnepesaukee, Sunapee, Asquam and Wentworth Lakes. **PIKE PERCH**, June 1 to March 1. Limit—none, minimum length 10 in. **WHITE PERCH**, June 1 to Nov. 1. Limit—10 lbs., minimum length 7 in. **PICKEREL**, June 1 to Jan. 16. Limit—10 lbs. per day, minimum length 12 in. **SHAD**, Winnepesaukee, Jan. 1 to June 15. Limit—12 per day. Winnepesaukee, Paus Lake, June 15 to Oct. 1, 6 per day. Winnisquam Lake—6 Shad per day. **HORNED POUT**, June 15 to Nov. 1. Limit—40 per day. Can be taken anytime in waters in Coos County and Connecticut River. **SMELT**. Limit—10 lbs. per day. With a dipnet not over 48 in. in diameter. Brook trout limit 25 per day, not to exceed 5 lbs. Black Bass not taken through ice.

### VERMONT

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

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



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

**NOTE.**—See General Laws for exceptions to above applying to Forest Lake, Big Averill Lake, Little Averill Lake, in Essex County; Willoughby Lake, Orleans County and Lake Mitchell, Windsor County. (It is illegal to take any of the fish enumerated above two hours after sunset and one hour before sunrise.)

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

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

### MASSACHUSETTS

**General Rules, all dates inclusive. Open Season.**

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

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

PICKEREL, May 1 to Feb. 28, 12 inches or more long, 10 in a day. Pike Perch, May 1 to Feb. 28, 12 inches or more, 5 in a day. Muscallonge, May 1 to Jan. 31, 15 inches or more long.

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

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

### RHODE ISLAND

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

Consult Fish Commissioner of State concerning restrictions regarding seining.

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

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

### CONNECTICUT

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

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

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

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

Consult Fish Warden of each county for exceptions.

ICE FISHING. In most of the New England States different laws apply to each county. Write for information to the Fish and Game Commissioner at the state capitals.

**POSTAL RATES.—DOMESTIC.**

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

**LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS.—FIRST CLASS.**

Written and Typewritten Matter, each ounce and fraction.....	.03
(Except when mailed for local delivery when the rate is 2c for each ounce or fraction.)	
Post Cards and Private Mailing Cards which comply with Departmental 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 or the public:—

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

Weight in pounds	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

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

**EXCEPTIONS**

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

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

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

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

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

**SPECIAL HANDLING. (Fourth Class Matter Only)**

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

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

**SPECIAL 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** (including Newfoundland and Labrador) 20c prepaid in addition to regular postage on letters or articles only prepaid at the letter rate.

For special delivery rates to other foreign countries, consult post office.

**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		
Not to exceed 400 .....	.60		

**POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.**

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

## POSTAL RATES.—FOREIGN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### INTERNATIONAL PARCEL POST.

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

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

C.O.D. service to Germany has been suspended.

C.O.D. service to Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Greenland) has been established.

The rate of postage on parcel post packages to all foreign countries is 14 cents a pound or fraction.

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

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

*Consult Post Office*

### POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.—INTERNATIONAL.

Limit of a Single Order, \$100.

For Orders from—

\$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.

On and after July 1, 1934, the rate on Air Mail in the Continental United States will be 6 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. This rate is also applicable to Canada on and after July 1, 1934.

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.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND COUNTY AGENTS

### MAINE

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

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

### VERMONT

Location ..... Burlington  
 Director of Station.....J. L. Hills  
 Director of Extension Service  
   J. E. Carrigan  
 County Agents.....Leader, H. W. Soule,  
 Addison, R. O. Randall—Middlebury  
 Bennington, J. A. McKee—Bennington  
 Caledonia, W. A. Dodge—St. Johnsbury  
 Chittenden, G. R. Ware—Burlington  
 Franklin, R. C. McWilliams—St. Albans  
 Grand Isle, W. D. Gifford—South Hero  
 Lamolle, F. D. Jones—Morrisville  
 Orange, Gordon Gates—Chelsea  
 Orleans, J. L. MacDermid—Newport

Rutland, R. A. Burroughs—Rutland  
 Washington, W. G. Loveless—Montpeller  
 Windham, Edmund Morton Root—Brat-  
   toboro  
 Windsor, Clarence Rann Carlton—White  
   River Junction

### MASSACHUSETTS

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

### RHODE ISLAND

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

### CONNECTICUT

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

## COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL AND NORMAL SCHOOLS IN NEW ENGLAND

### MAINE

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

### Junior Colleges

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

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

### VERMONT

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

### MASSACHUSETTS

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

Massachusetts Department of Education:  
State Teachers' College—Bridgewater  
State Teachers' College—Fitchburg  
State Teachers' College—Framingham  
State Teachers' College—Hyannis  
State Teachers' College—Lowell  
State Teachers' College—North Adams  
State Teachers' College—Salem  
State Teachers' College—Westfield  
State Teachers' College—Worcester  
Massachusetts School of Art—Boston  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Cambridge  
Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery—Cambridge  
Mount Holyoke College—South Hadley  
New England Conservatory of Music—Boston  
Northeastern University—Boston  
Portia Law School—Boston  
Radcliffe College—Cambridge  
Regis College for Women (The)—Newton and Weston  
Simmons College—Boston  
Smith College—Northampton  
Staley College of the Spoken Word—Brookline  
Suffolk Law School—Boston  
The Teachers College of the City of Boston—Boston  
The Newton Theological Institution—Newton  
Tufts College—Medford  
Wellesley College—Wellesley  
Wheaton College—Norton  
Williams College—Williamstown  
Worcester Polytechnic Institute—Worcester

### RHODE ISLAND

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

### CONNECTICUT

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

## COURTS IN NEW ENGLAND

Below are given the names of the places where the different Court Records are kept in the custody of the Clerks of Court, Registers of Probate or othersuch 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 these several counties for Equity and other matters as occasion requires. The Superior Court which is a Circuit Court holds terms in the sixteen counties of the State, terms comprising a minimum of two in Lincoln, 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, Sagadahoe 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 the records of the Supreme Judicial Court in cases arising in the Counties of Dukes County and Nantucket are at Taunton. Land Court at Boston.

### Rhode Island.

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

### Connecticut.

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

## STATE ELECTIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

In all the New England States, Legislatures and Governors are now elected every second year. The next elections will be in 1936. All these elections are on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, except that in Maine, which is on the second Monday in September.

## LEGISLATURES IN NEW ENGLAND.

SESSIONS COMMENCE AS FOLLOWS :

**Maine.** First Wednesday of January, 1935, and each alternate year.

**New Hampshire.** First Wednesday of January, 1935, and each alternate year.

**Vermont.** Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1935, and each alternate year.

**Massachusetts.** First Wednesday of January, each year.

**Rhode Island.** First Tuesday of January, each year.

**Connecticut.** Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1935, and each alternate year.

## HOLIDAYS IN NEW ENGLAND.

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

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

## UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

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

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

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

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

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

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



## PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

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

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

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

R—Republican

D—Democrat

### SENATORS

**Terms expire March 4th in the year following each name**

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

### REPRESENTATIVES

**Terms of all expire March 4th, 1935**

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

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

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

Practical and appetizing recipes specially prepared for

## THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC

by America's famed home-maker and cooking expert

### JESSIE MARIE DeBOTH

and originated and tested in the laboratory of the

DeBoth Homemakers' School

#### RED CHERRY PIE

##### Crust:

1½ cups flour	1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon baking powder	½ cup shortening
	ice water

**METHOD:** Sift flour, baking powder and salt; cut in shortening and add only enough ice water to hold ingredients together. Roll out ½ of the dough and line 8-inch pie pan. Roll out remainder for top.

##### Filling:

¾ cup sugar	1½ tablespoons cornstarch
1½ tablespoons flour	½ teaspoon almond extract
	2 cups tart red cherries

**METHOD:** Mix ingredients together and pour into unbaked pie shell. If sweetened canned cherries are used, reduce amount of sugar. Put on top crust, cut air vents and bake in hot oven (425 deg. F.) for 10 minutes. Reduce heat to 350 degrees F. and continue baking ½ hour.

#### FRESH STRAWBERRY PIE

1 quart strawberries	whipped cream
¾ cup sugar	vanilla
3 tablespoons cornstarch	sugar

**METHOD:** Stem and wash berries. Mash 1/3 of the berries, mix with sugar and cornstarch and cook slowly in top of double boiler for about 30 minutes. Add whole berries and cook 2 minutes. Cool. Turn into baked pie shell. Serve with whipped cream flavored with vanilla and sugar.

#### TOFFEE CREAM FREEZE

1 cup milk	1 cup cream, whipped to consistency of honey
18 marshmallows	1 teaspoon vanilla extract
	1 cup ground English toffee

**METHOD:** Cook milk and marshmallows in double boiler until marshmallows are dissolved. Cool. Add cream, extract and toffee; mix and freeze in tray of mechanical refrigerator.

#### PINEAPPLE CARAMEL PARFAIT

3 tablespoons butter	3 eggs, beaten separately
1½ cups brown sugar	1½ cups heavy cream, whipped
¾ cup pineapple juice	1½ cups crushed, drained pineapple

**METHOD:** Melt butter and sugar in sauce pan. Let simmer a few minutes; add juice and let boil to the soft ball stage (238 deg. F.). Pour over slightly beaten egg yolks and cook gently until thickened. Strain if necessary. Cool, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites, whipped cream and pineapple. Turn into refrigerator tray. Let stand until set.

#### QUICK NUT BREAD

2 eggs	1 teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar	1 cup milk
3½ cups flour	3 tablespoons melted shortening
4 teaspoons baking powder	1 cup chopped walnuts

**METHOD:** Beat eggs until light, add sugar gradually. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk. Add shortening, then nuts. Fill well-greased bread pan ½ full and let stand 20 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven (350 deg. F.) for 45 minutes.

**KUGEL HOPF (Form of Coffee Cake)**

1 cup milk	6 eggs
1 cake yeast	3½ cups flour
1 cup shortening	1 lemon rind, grated
1 cup sugar	½ teaspoon salt

**METHOD:** Warm the milk, add yeast and a little flour for sponge. Let rise while mixing the following: cream shortening, add sugar and cream well; add 1 egg at a time, alternating with a little flour, and beat well after each addition until all eggs are used. Add yeast mixture, remainder of flour, lemon rind and salt, and mix well. Pour into turban mold which has been well greased and dusted with bread crumbs (dry). Let rise a little better than twice its size. Bake 1 hour in a moderate oven; let stand 3 minutes before removing from the pan. Invert on a dish and sprinkle with confectioner's sugar. Raisins and chopped nuts may be added to dough if desired.

**PEACH DUTCHMAN**

2 cups flour	½-¾ cup water
3 teaspoons baking powder	fresh peaches
½ teaspoon salt	1 cup sugar
4 tablespoons shortening	butter
	1 cup cream

**METHOD:** Combine first five ingredients as for baking powder biscuits. Roll out thin. Cut into rounds using a large cutter or saucer as a guide. Place a whole, peeled peach (the stone is not removed) in center. Sprinkle with 1 tablespoon sugar. Moisten the edges of the pastry, bring together at the top of the peach; place upside down in a greased baking dish. Dot each "Dutchman" with butter and sprinkle with remaining sugar. Add a little water, then bake in a hot oven (400 deg. F.) 20 minutes; add the cream and bake 20 minutes longer.

**SANDWICH CAKES**

½ cup shortening	1½ cups sifted cake flour
1 cup sugar, granulated	1 teaspoon vanilla
2 eggs	1 cup dates, chopped
½ teaspoon salt	1 cup walnuts, chopped
1 teaspoon baking powder	2 egg whites
	1 cup brown sugar

**METHOD:** Cream shortening and granulated sugar, add well beaten eggs, sifted dry ingredients and vanilla. Turn into an oblong pan, cover with mixed dates and nuts. Beat egg whites, mix in brown sugar and spread over the top. Bake in a slow oven about 50 minutes. When cool, cut in squares.

**TOMATO SOUP CAKE**

2 cups flour	⅛ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder	½ cup melted shortening
1 teaspoon cinnamon	1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon cloves	1 can tomato soup
1 teaspoon nutmeg	1 cup nuts
1 teaspoon soda	1 cup dates

**METHOD:** Sift dry ingredients, add to melted shortening and sugar. Mix well, add tomato soup, nuts and chopped dates. Turn into loaf pan. Bake 45 minutes in 350 deg. F. oven. Ice with Cream Cheese Frosting:

**Cream Cheese Frosting**

1 package cream cheese	1½ cups confectioner's sugar
	1 teaspoon vanilla

**METHOD:** Mix all ingredients together, beating well and spread on cooled cake.

**REGAL SPICED LAYER CAKE**

2 cups flour	½ teaspoon allspice
2 teaspoons baking powder	1 teaspoon cinnamon
¾ teaspoon salt	2 eggs, well beaten
¼ teaspoon cloves	1 cup brown sugar firmly packed
¼ teaspoon mace	¼ cup milk
¼ teaspoon nutmeg	1 cup heavy cream

**METHOD:** Sift flour, baking powder, salt and spices together three times. Beat eggs, add sugar gradually, beating well. Combine milk and cream. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with liquid. Beat thoroughly after each addition. Bake in moderate oven (350 Deg. F.) 20 to 25 minutes in two eight inch layers. Put together with Dairy Frosting:

#### Dairy Frosting

2 packages cream cheese	2 cups confectioner's sugar
½ teaspoon nutmeg	1 tablespoon cream

**METHOD:** Soften cheese with cream, blend in sugar, add nutmeg and mix well. If thinner consistency is desired, add more cream.

#### LARGE MINCEMEAT CAKE

1 cup shortening	¼ teaspoon soda
2½ cups sugar	1 cup milk
4 eggs, beaten separately	½ teaspoon cinnamon
1½ cups mincemeat	¼ teaspoon cloves
4 cups flour	¼ teaspoon allspice
4 teaspoons baking powder	½ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon salt	1 cup walnuts, chopped

**METHOD:** Cream shortening and sugar, add egg yolks and beat well. Sift flour with all other dry ingredients over the mincemeat, and add alternately with the milk to the creamed mixture. Add nuts and fold in beaten egg whites. Bake in loaf or layers in 350 deg. F. oven; if made in layers, bake 45 minutes.

#### RIBBON CAKE

3 cups sifted cake flour	3 egg whites, beaten
3 teaspoons baking powder	¾ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon salt	⅛ teaspoon cloves
2/3 cup shortening	¼ teaspoon mace
1½ cups sugar	¼ teaspoon nutmeg
3 egg yolks, well beaten	1½ tablespoons molasses
¼ cup milk	1/3 cup raisins, cut fine
	1/3 cup figs, cut fine

**METHOD:** Sift flour with baking powder and salt three times. Cream shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add egg yolks and beat well. Add flour alternately with milk and beat until smooth. Fold in beaten egg whites. Put 1/3 of batter into each of two 9-inch layer pans. To remaining 1/3 add spices, molasses and fruits and turn into another nine-inch pan. Bake in moderately hot oven (375 deg. F.) 25 minutes. In frosting cake, arrange spice layer between the two light layers.

A butter cream icing to which raspberry or strawberry jam is added as part of liquid is exceptionally tasty. Use about 1½ pounds 4X sugar.

#### DIXIE PORK CHOPS

6 pork chops	3 tablespoons brown sugar
½ teaspoon salt	3 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon sage	2 cups hot water
3 tart apples, cored	1 tablespoon vinegar
	1 cup prunes, chopped

**METHOD:** Sprinkle chops with salt and sage and brown in hot skillet on both sides. Place in baking dish. Slice apples in 1/3-inch rings; arrange on chops and sprinkle with brown sugar. Add flour to fat in skillet and cook until brown, stirring constantly; add water and stir until mixture boils, then add vinegar and prunes. Pour over chops and bake in hot oven (400 deg. F.) forty minutes. Serve with Polo Rice:

#### Polo Rice

1 cup bacon	2 cups tomato juice
2 small onions	½ teaspoon salt
1 No. 2 can tomatoes	2 cups boiling water
	1 cup rice, well washed

**METHOD:** Cut bacon crosswise into half-inch strips and fry in skillet until crisp and brown. Drain, and set aside. Add chopped onions, tomatoes, tomato juice, salt and water to drippings in pan, and when boiling, slowly add the rice. Stir in bacon and boil without stirring, 35 minutes. The rice will be flaky, tender and orange in color.

### ROULADEN OR DUTCH MEAT ROLLS (with Vegetables)

Have round steak cut thin (about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick) and fat removed. Cut in four strips about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and 6 inches long. Lay a narrow, thin strip of bacon on the beef and place a whole, small onion (or onion may be chopped) on the bacon; season with salt and pepper and roll like a jelly roll. Secure with toothpicks, small skewer or tie with cord. Dredge with flour. Put 1 tablespoon olive oil in saucepan, sear rolls in it, season again with salt and pepper, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water, cover and simmer on top of stove for 1 hour. Thicken gravy if desired. (Variation—bacon may be omitted.) Serve in form of platter dinner, placing whole, steamed cauliflower in center, place meat rolls on each side and whole buttered beans at one end of platter and Julienne carrots at the other. Garnish with parsley.

### STUFFED BAKED ONIONS

6 large onions	1 cup milk
1 tablespoon olive oil	1 cup diced, cooked carrots
1 tablespoon flour	1 cup peas, cooked
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup tomato soup
	few grains pepper

**METHOD:** Cook onions in boiling, salted water 5 minutes. Drain and scoop out centers. Melt olive oil in saucepan, add flour, salt and pepper, and when well blended, stir the milk in slowly and cook until thick; add carrots and peas. Fill onions with the creamed vegetables, place in greased baking dish, and pour the tomato soup over them. Bake in moderate oven (350 deg. F.) 30 minutes, or until onions are tender. **Note**—Left-over vegetables may be used up in this manner.

### SOUR CREAM SALAD DRESSING

1 cup sour cream	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon sugar	1 teaspoon prepared mustard
1 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons lemon juice
	2 tablespoons vinegar

**METHOD:** Beat cream until smooth, add other ingredients, beating constantly. This is delicious served with cucumber salad or cole slaw.

### MILK CHOCOLATE CAKE

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening	1 cup sour milk
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar	2 squares bitter chocolate,
2 eggs	melted
2 cups flour	1 teaspoon soda
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	1 tablespoon vinegar

**METHOD:** Cream shortening and sugar. Beat in one egg at a time. Sift flour and salt and add alternately with the sour milk. Add melted chocolate and soda, which has been dissolved in vinegar. Mix well. Bake in layer pans in a moderately hot oven, 375 deg. F., for 25 minutes. When cool, put together with Double Boiler Frosting:

### Double Boiler Frosting

$1\frac{3}{4}$ cups sugar	6 tablespoons cold water
$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt	2 egg whites, unbeaten
$\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon baking powder	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla extract

**METHOD:** Stir sugar, salt, baking powder and water over hot water until sugar is dissolved. Add egg whites and beat all with a rotary beater for 7 minutes or until the frosting will stand in peaks. Remove from heat, add vanilla, and spread on cake. **Note:** The baking powder helps to keep the sugar from crystalizing.

## HELPS FOR MOTHERS

### Why Does My Child Do That?

By MRS. GERTRUDE S. HASBROUCK

Child Welfare Author, Lecturer and Organizer, Federal, State and City Departments.

Where is the mother who had not asked that question when confronted by some inexplicable behavior problem in the difficult task of child rearing? Why does he persist in opening the ice box door, running away, misbehaving when company is present, interrupting, having breath-holding spells and temper tantrums, refusing to eat when really hungry, whining and fussing when he is not sick or uncomfortable? There must be a reason: what is it?

Yes, there is a reason and it is not difficult to find. Behavior is a result, back of the result is a cause. In behavior problems, the cause responsible for the result is the desire or motive. The motive may be right and good but the child does not know how to realize it in a manner that is agreeable.

At birth the child has no habits, what he acquires we teach him, or permit him to learn. The child is never responsible for his habits, nor does he inherit them. He does, however, inherit certain basic desires that are responsible for much misconduct until he learns how to satisfy them in a socially acceptable manner.

These basic desires are five in number. The first is the desire for COMFORT; such as food, drink, warmth and bodily ease. Because his mother relieves him of discomforts and body tensions she soon comes to personify comfort. When he is hurt, frightened, or sick he looks to her for relief. When he robs the cookie jar or the candy box he is seeking to satisfy his desire for comfort.

The desire for SECURITY is responsible for the child's pleasure in, and longing for, familiar faces and places. When he wakes at night he wants his mother, when alone in the dark he wants a light that he may see familiar objects. When older it is one of the causes for his desire to please and to win affection, and for his repentance for naughtiness.

The desire for POWER and for exhibiting it is often the cause for strenuous and persistent effort, and not infrequently trying and annoying conduct: such as, temper tantrums, bad manners, bad language, refusal to eat, and acts of cruelty to children and pets. He has caused consternation, anxiety or annoyance: this sense of power gives him satisfaction.

The desire for RECOGNITION and APPROVAL is apparent in early infancy and will be active throughout his life. As a baby he shows pleasure in his mother's smile and praise. It is this desire that actuates the child who interrupts, who misbehaves when company is present, or his mother's attention is too long absent. Time is long, and distances far to a little child: he soon feels lonely, forlorn and forgotten. He takes the only way he knows to secure attention. To be scolded, even punished is better than to be too long ignored.

The desire for NEW EXPERIENCES may also be observed in the very young child. He touches, tastes and tests everything within reach. His activities broaden with the years: his interest in the new toy is secondary to his desire to know of what it is made and how it goes. The lure of the next yard, what is around the corner, down the street is stronger than his will to obey. It is a desire as old as the race. Its urge has driven men around the world, into the air, and into the earth. It is responsible for the child's over weening curiosity, his interminable questions. It is the urge that forces him to grow in knowledge.

These desires are the heritage of every normal child, and they will motivate his behavior as long as he lives. It is easy to understand that a child's motive may be right and normal, but, because of immaturity and inexperience, his method of action may be wrong. Before we pass judgment on seeming naughtiness, certainly before we punish, let us look for the motive, the real intention and sympathetically guide him to find a satisfactory method of realization. So shall we help him to grow into a happy, socially adjusted individual.

## FIRST AID AND WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR COMES

By DR. EUGENE L. SWAN

American Social Hygiene Association; National Council of Boy Scouts; Director of Pine Island Camps, Belgrade Lakes, Me.

**KEEP COOL! IF YOU ARE EXCITED YOU ARE NOT AS VALUABLE TO THE PATIENT. REMEMBER HE IS MORE FRIGHTENED THAN YOU ARE AND NEEDS ALL YOUR QUIET HELPFUL ATTENTION.** Move patient to a quiet, airy place. Keep bystanders at a distance. This is important.

Be quiet, gentle, kind. Place patient in a comfortable position. Unless the head is injured place it on the same level as the body. If patient vomits, turn the head on one side, wipe mouth and lips. If bleeding check at once (see later information about bleeding). Cover all wounds immediately (see wounds).

### Don'ts Regarding Bleeding

Don't use lukewarm water to stop bleeding—it increases it. Use either ice, ice cold water, or water as hot as it can be borne.

Don't apply cobwebs, tobacco, mud, or other styptics to stop bleeding.

Don't give stimulants to bleeding patients.

Don't put bare fingers into a bleeding wound.

Don't apply tight bandages longer than necessary.

Don't apply dirty dressings or bandage, apply any clean piece of cotton, muslin, or linen. A clean shirt, handkerchief, pillow slip, sheet, is practically sterile if freshly laundered.

**Bleeding**—To check bleeding remember two words **PRESSURE** and **POSTURE**. If an artery is cut, it will spurt. Here make pressure between the cut and the heart. If a vein, remember the blood is flowing toward the heart, make pressure on the vein on the opposite side of the cut.

**Posture**—Always elevate the bleeding part. If a hand is bleeding lay the patient down and elevate as high as possible. If the bleeding is on the head, or a nose bleed, of course always set the patient up. A common nose bleed may be checked by pressure of two fingers on the upper lip directly below the nostrils. Direct the patient to breathe slowly in through the nose and exhale through the mouth. If this does not do it, try ice on the nose wrapped in a piece of cloth, or an ice bag. If it still bleeds, pack the nose tightly with cotton; avoid blowing the nose.

**Avoid Using a Tourniquet** unless there are many bleeding points or unless the bleeding is so severe that it cannot be checked by the pressure of the fingers. A tourniquet may be made of anything that can be put around a limb **ABOVE** the wound and then twisted tight with some kind of a stick. A tourniquet may be made of a belt, handkerchief, shirt sleeve; rope is not good. Many a policeman's night stick twisted up in a handkerchief has saved a life. Avoid carefully keeping the tourniquet on any longer than necessary.

**Wounds**—Do not touch the wound with bare or unclean hands. Arrest bleeding.

Do not disturb blood clots. They are nature's way of helping.

Remove foreign substances when it can be easily done.

Do not wash wounds in water that has not been boiled if you can avoid it.

Bring the edges of the wound together. Nature wishes to help the patient, so keep the part quiet.

Apply any pieces of clean linen or cotton and bind in place, clean handkerchiefs, shirt, or napkin—never put cotton as a dressing on a wound. Send for a surgeon.

**Bruises**—Don't pass a bruise by as a simple thing. There may be a fracture. Apply very cold water or ice to a bruise. A bruise with the skin off is a wound and should be treated as such (see wounds). Do not dress a bruise with cotton. Use sterile gauze or a sterile piece of cloth. Cotton sticks to the edges of the wound.

**Poisons**—Send for the doctor at once. If possible inform him of the kind of poison.

Induce vomiting in the patient unless it is an acid or alkaline poison.

To make a patient vomit gag with fingers, warm mustard and water, warm salt water.

If patients have taken either opium or morphine—give strong coffee, dash water in their face, walk them about, shake them and keep from going to sleep, even slapping or shaking them.

If patients have taken acids, give alkali such as lime water or soap suds, or a weak solution of plaster from the wall. If they have taken an alkali, give an acid—vinegar or lemon juice and water.

If patient has taken rat poison, which is arsenic or paris green, give raw eggs, flour and water, or milk. Bi-chloride of mercury tablets or corrosive sublimate, give white of eggs freely. Carbolic acid or the disinfectants that have creosote, dissolve a tablespoonful of epsom salts in a glass of water or baking soda, or flour and water. Tincture of iodine, give starch and water. If the children eat toad stools, induce vomiting and give castor oil. Wood alcohol, a pint or more of hot water, induce vomiting, give castor oil.

Decayed foods, ptomaine poisoning, castor oil and powdered charcoal.

**Never**—Have poison unmarked. It is best to keep it away from medicine cabinets. Do not take anything out of bottles in the dark. Always have light enough to read the labels on bottles. Do not pull cork stoppers with your teeth. Many deaths have been caused by swallowing cork stoppers. If the label is washed off replace it with another.

**Fractures**—The signs of a broken bone are swelling in an unusual place, exquisite tenderness over one spot, deformity and if a complete fracture a distinct grating feeling in the rubbing of the ends of the bones together. Get the patient in as comfortable position as possible. Immediately prepare to prevent any motion on the part of the injured part. To prevent motion apply a splint. Splints may be made of an umbrella, cane, board, almost anything that will give support. **ALWAYS PAD YOUR SPLINT.** Padding may be made of a pillow, old coat or cotton. Bandage above and below the fracture. Call a doctor.

**Dislocation**—Insist on a person with a dislocation remaining quiet. Do not let him attempt to stand. Send for the doctor. If a finger is dislocated it may be reduced thus saving pain until the doctor comes. Wipe the finger dry, wrap with a handkerchief or a bandage, have someone hold the patient's wrist and with steady, firm pressure—do not yank the finger to pull it into place. Dislocated jaw may be determined by the fact that the patient cannot close his mouth and presents a rather horrible grinning effect. You may wrap both thumbs with a handkerchief or towel, stand behind the patient, rest his head against your body and press firmly downward and then backwards and the muscles in the cheek will snap the jaw back into place. Place something like a piece of cork or cloth between the front teeth or they will come together with severe force. If care is not used your own fingers may be bitten.

**Burns**—Do not wash burns with cotton. It sticks to the surface. Use gauze or a clean cloth. In a burn where the clothing adheres to the skin use care in removal. Whole areas of skin may be torn off with the clothing. Cut along the seams, soak the clothing with oil or water. Get burns covered as quickly as possible to keep out the air. They may be dressed by applying **CARRON OIL** (equal parts of linseed oil and lime water), any oil except machine oil, vaseline, or the white of an egg. Burns from gun powder or electricity treat like any other burn. Burns from caustic or ammonia, wash freely with water followed by vinegar. Then treat like any burn.

**Mental Hygiene**—When millions of men following the war not only filled the homes and hospitals with shattered bodies but shattered minds, it was recognized as never before that mental health was as important as physical health. There are two main departments of the mind—the conscious mind and the subconscious mind. The first is the part of our mental equipment that we use when we see, taste, hear, etc., but deep buried is another part of our mind which is in fact a vast reservoir in which is stored all our impressions, our fears, our hates, our joys and sorrows. This part of our mind never sleeps and out of it may suddenly arise something which has occurred in our earliest babyhood. There may be hidden deep in our subconscious mind so simple a thing as an odor, a strain of music, a note of tenderness in the voice of a loved one—or a bitter hurt accompanied by a very simple experience. The modern doctor recognizes the fact that physical health can only come when mental health is reached. The greatest enemy man has always had is worry. It is a sneak thief which comes in the night and steals away peace and security. If you wish to be in full radiant, shining health, cultivate a serene, calm, hopeful attitude and **DON'T WORRY.**



## A FEW ITEMS ABOUT AVIATION

By DANIEL ROCHFORD

Managing Editor, The Sportsman magazine, Boston; formerly Director of Public Relations, Pan American Airways System

The aviation term most commonly misused by newspapers today is "zoom." Every day some newspaper prints, "the airplane zoomed down," or "the airplane came zooming down out of the sky." That's ignorance. "Zoom" means to climb at a steeper angle than the power of the airplane can maintain. You dive and get up a lot of excess speed and then "nose her up" and "zoom," i.e., climb more steeply than your engine and propeller could possibly pull you. You cannot "zoom down."

The oldest bit of newspaper aviation ignorance is the use of the word "air-pocket." Back in 1911 Curtiss, the famous pioneer flyer, said, "It is no longer necessary to explain that there is no such thing as an air-pocket. The air is not like a Swiss cheese, full of holes. There are, rather, up and down currents which may toss you. But no aching voids or vacuums floating around in the air." Yet even in 1934 you still see otherwise intelligent newspapers printing references to "air-pockets" which cause accidents.

Pay of airplane pilots flying the U. S. Air Mail when the government itself ran the New York-Chicago and other services back in the years before 1926, ran as high as ten and eleven thousand dollars a year for the top men. When the private operators first took over the air lines, salaries were worked down to about \$5,000 to \$7,500. Today a regular air line pilot is lucky if he gets \$5,000 a year and an average year's pay would be nearer \$3,500. Meanwhile the individual pilots who used to do commercial flying around airports in 1920-1926 for scarcely enough to live on and then blossomed into highly paid roles in 1927-1929 are today again back on a starvation income basis. A large eastern city airport pays its pilots \$12 a week total salary and has been able temporarily to get good, experienced men at that figure, which is less than the N. R. A. allows you to pay an office boy. The trouble with aviation today as a career is that there are at least three qualified men for every possible job. Too many people rushed in hoping to get rich in the 1927-29 period. It was a case then of "getting in on the ground floor." Today most of them realize that they not only got in on the ground floor, they got in on the basement. And the basement is apparently where they'll have to stay.

If all the airplanes in the ten northern Eastern Seaboard states and the District of Columbia were divided up among the licensed pilots there would be just sixty-three hundredths of an airplane for every pilot. In the ten states and the District of Columbia there are 2,218 planes, 3,518 pilots. In the whole United States there are 8,837 planes, 13,722 pilots. Thus the same figure, sixty-three hundredths plane per pilot, holds for the whole United States.

Among the Eastern Seaboard states in aviation New York is first with 816 airplanes, 1,327 pilots. Pennsylvania second with 490 airplanes, 719 pilots. New Jersey third with 244 planes, 396 pilots. Massachusetts fourth with 212 planes, 358 pilots. Maryland is fifth in planes, 117, but seventh in pilots, 160. Connecticut is sixth in planes, 111, and sixth in pilots, 172. District of Columbia is seventh in planes, 77, and fifth in pilots, 192. Maine is eighth in planes, 59, and ninth in pilots, 52. Delaware is ninth in planes, 46, and eleventh in pilots, 29. Rhode Island is tenth in planes, 36, and eighth in pilots, 59. New Hampshire is eleventh in planes, 30, and tenth in pilots, 34. Vermont is twelfth in planes, 20, twelfth in pilots, 20.

The United States subsidizes 44,237 miles of air mail and passenger routes. Average daily flying totals 139,629 miles. Of the regular subsidized routes, 24,878 miles are in the United States, 19,359 are in foreign countries. The daily miles flown by subsidized airplanes in the United States total 128,302. The total airplane miles of subsidized planes outside the United States total 11,327.

Airplane speeds have increased from an average of 100 miles per hour in 1930 to 185 miles per hour, and a passenger can now go coast to coast within twenty-four hours. These speeds are made possible by improved design of airplanes, adjustable pitch propellers, and geared engines. The chief increases in passenger comfort are two: sound proofing of the airplane cabin, and the introduction of sleeping berths on the all night routes.

# THIS NEW ENGLAND OF OURS

By DUDLEY HARMON

Executive Vice-President New England Council

In comparison with other sections of the United States, New England enjoys a unique advantage in having an economic research and development organization, representative of these six states and their economic interests. This organization is the New England Council, created in 1925 under the auspices of the New England Governors. It is one of the purposes of the Council to make the people of New England better acquainted with the facts as to New England's superior economic strength and stability, and the cooperation of the Old Farmer's Almanac to this end is gratefully acknowledged. For example:

## DID YOU KNOW THAT:

1. Of the totals for the United States New England accounts for:
 

2% of the area	9.5% of the personal income taxes paid
1.9% of the farm population	10.5% of the industrial activity
3.6% of the farm income	14.0% of the bank deposits
6.7% of the total population	20.0% of the savings deposits
7.7% of the retail sales	27.7% of the fishing products
7.8% of the wealth	50.0% of the maple products
8.2% of the life insurance in force	60.0% of the cranberries grown
2. With 2% of the country's area and 6.7% of its population New England consumes nearly 10% of all the food sold in the United States.
3. Three million persons come to New England annually for recreational purposes. New England's recreational industry represents an annual cash income of 500 million dollars.
4. Three-fourths of New England's population lives within 50 miles of the sea-coast.
5. While it is but 475 miles from the tip of northern Maine to the southernmost point of Connecticut, New England's tidal shore line measures 2,372 miles.
6. Four-fifths of New England's population lives in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, which comprise less than one-fourth of New England's total area of 66,424 square miles.
7. There are about 5,000 lakes and ponds in the six New England states.
8. There are in New England 243 peaks over 2,000 feet high.
9. Per capita savings in New England amount to \$517 as compared with \$170 for the country as a whole.
10. There are 221 different classes of manufacturing activity in New England.
11. Three-quarters of the firearms produced in the United States are made in New England.
12. Nearly 50% of the net profits derived from New England manufactures comes from the metals industries although these industries represent but 30% of New England's industrial activity.

## PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

## RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS

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

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

## ANCESTRY

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

The following Presidents were lawyers—J. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, B. Harrison, McKinley, Taft, Wilson, Coolidge, F. D. Roosevelt.

Washington was a planter and surveyor; Andrew Johnson, a tailor; Hoover, a mining engineer.

## SESSIONS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

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

Princeton, N. J., June 30, 1783, to Nov. 4, 1783.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26, 1783, to June 3, 1784.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 1, 1784, to Dec. 24, 1784.

New York City, Jan. 11, 1785, to Nov. 4, 1785; Nov. 7, 1785, to Nov. 3, 1786; Nov. 6, 1786, to Oct. 30, 1787; Nov. 5, 1787, to Oct. 21, 1788.

## Tables of Measures

## (English Units)

## Linear Measure

1 foot=12 inches  
 1 yard=3 feet  
 1 rod=5½ yards=16½ feet  
 1 mile=320 rods=1760 yards=  
 5280 feet  
 1 nautical mile=6080 feet  
 1 knot=1 nautical mile per hour  
 1 furlong=¼ mile=660 feet=  
 220 yards  
 1 league=3 miles=24 furlongs  
 1 fathom=2 yards=6 feet  
 1 chain=100 links=22 yards  
 1 link=7.92 inches  
 1 hand=4 inches  
 1 span=9 inches

## Square Measure

1 square foot=144 square inches  
 1 sq. yard=9 sq. feet  
 1 sq. rod=30¼ sq. yards=  
 272¼ sq. ins.  
 1 acre=160 sq. rods=43560 sq. ft.  
 1 sq. mile=640 acres=  
 102400 sq. rods  
 1 sq. rod=625 square links  
 1 sq. chain=16 square rods  
 1 acre=10 square chains

## Cubic Measure

1 cubic foot=1728 cubic inches  
 1 cubic yard=27 cu. feet  
 1 register ton (shipping measure)  
 =100 cubic feet  
 1 U. S. shipping ton=40 cu. ft.  
 1 cord=128 cubic feet  
 1 U. S. liquid gallon=4 quarts  
 =231 cubic inches  
 1 imperial gal.=1.20 U. S. gals.  
 =0.16 cubic feet  
 1 board foot=144 cubic inches

## Avoirdupois

1 pound=16 ounces  
 1 hundredweight=100 pounds  
 1 ton=20 hundredweight=  
 2000 pounds  
 1 long ton=2240 pounds

## Troy

(Used in weighing gold, silver,  
jewels)

1 pennyweight=24 grains  
 1 ounce=20 pennyweight  
 1 pound=12 ounces

## (Metric Units)

## Linear Measure

1 centimeter=10 millimeters  
 1 decimeter=10 centimeters  
 1 meter=10 decimeters  
 1 dekameter=10 meters  
 1 hektometer=10 dekameters  
 1 kilometer=10 hektometers  
 1 inch=2.54 centimeters  
 1 meter=39.37 inches  
 1 yard=0.914 meters  
 1 mile=1609 meters=  
 1.61 kilometers

## Square Measure

1 square centimeter=  
 100 square millimeters  
 1 sq. decimeter=  
 100 sq. centimeters  
 1 sq. meter=100 sq. decimeters=  
 1 centar  
 1 ar=100 centars  
 1 hektar=100 ars  
 1 sq. kilometer=100 hektars  
 1 sq. centimeter=0.15 sq. inches  
 1 sq. meter=1.20 sq. yards  
 1 sq. kilometer=0.39 sq. miles  
 1 hektar=2.47 acres  
 1 sq. inch=6.45 sq. cm.  
 1 sq. yard=0.84 sq. m.  
 1 sq. mile=2.59 sq. km.  
 1 acre=0.40 hektars

## Cubic Measure

1 cubic centimeter=  
 1000 cubic millimeters  
 1 cu. decimeter=  
 1000 cu. centimeters  
 1 cu. meter=1000 cu. decimeters  
 1 cu. yard=0.76 cubic meters  
 1 cu. meter=1.31 cubic yards  
 1 liter=1.06 U. S. liquid quarts  
 1 hektoliter=100 liters=  
 26.42 U. S. liquid gallons  
 1 U. S. liquid quart=0.94 liters  
 1 U. S. liquid gallon=3.76 liters

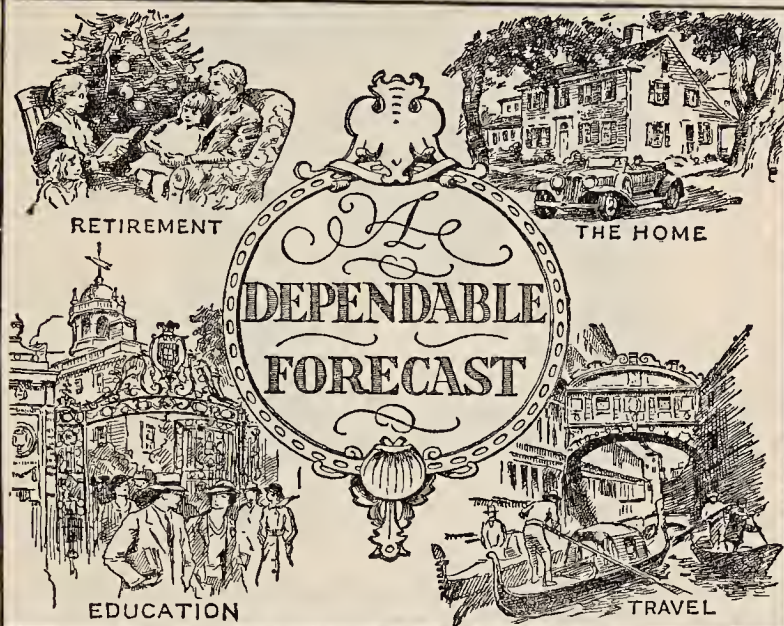
## Weights

## Apothecaries

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

## Metric

1 centigram=10 milligrams  
 1 decigram=10 centigrams  
 1 gram=10 decigrams  
 1 dekagram=10 grams  
 1 hektogram=10 dekagrams  
 1 kilogram=10 hektograms  
 1 metric ton=1000 kilograms  
 1 kilogram=2.20 pounds  
 1 pound avoirdupois=  
 0.45 kilograms



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ALLSPICE

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

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The table at the right will give you an idea of what you could have saved by placing your car insurance direct with Liberty Mutual.

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Has steadily increased its resources year after year—even during the depression years—until it is the largest and strongest company of its kind in America.

Phone or write nearest Liberty Mutual office for rate, quotation for insuring your car and an estimate of your saving under our direct-dealing dividend plan.

**Assets \$29,457,316**

**Liabilities Special Reserves \$25,217,264 (June 30, 1934)**

**Surplus \$4,240,052**

## CONSIDER THESE SAVINGS

made by car-owners last year on Standard Personal Injury, Property Damage and \*Fire and Theft Insurance. You can estimate the amount you would have saved by the chart below. Write nearest Liberty office for exact quotation and estimated saving for insuring your car.

	Ford Chevrolet Plymouth Class	Buick Chrysler Nash Class	Lincoln Cadillac Packard Class
Albany, N. Y....	\$22.16	\$23.78	\$29.30
Baltimore, Md...	13.50	14.22	17.00
Boston, Mass....	22.50	24.54	27.70
Buffalo, N. Y....	15.12	15.84	19.20
Bangor, Me....	9.90	11.42	14.80
Burlington, Vt....	7.92	10.04	12.40
Augusta, Me....	6.90	8.82	11.20
Fall River, Mass.	11.62	12.74	15.20
Lowell, Mass....	13.02	14.14	17.20
Manchester, N. H.	10.72	12.84	16.00
Newark, N. J. ...	16.92	18.60	22.35
N. B'wick, N. J....	14.85	16.02	18.84
New York City...	35.88	39.36	41.85
New Haven, Ct. .	16.12	16.84	19.60
N. Bedford, Mass.	9.62	10.54	12.80
Nashua, N. H....	10.72	12.84	16.00
Montpelier, Vt. .	7.32	8.84	11.20
Philadelphia, Pa.	19.82	21.80	26.70
Pittsburgh, Pa. .	16.56	18.00	20.82
Pittsfield, Mass. .	8.62	9.54	12.00
Portland, Me....	9.90	11.42	14.80
Providence, R. I.	13.81	14.98	17.60
Springfield, Mass.	11.02	12.14	14.40
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7.32	8.84	11.20
Syracuse, N. Y....	17.32	18.04	21.80
Trenton, N. J....	9.90	11.16	14.58
Washington, D. C.	9.44	10.34	13.40
Wilmington, Del.	11.50	12.22	15.20
Worcester, Mass.	13.91	15.48	18.80

### PARTIAL PAYMENTS

\*Through United Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

# LIBERTY MUTUAL

## INSURANCE COMPANY

Home Office: 31 St. James Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts

### Nation-wide service

Albany, N. Y.  
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Binghamton, N. Y.  
Birmingham, Ala.  
Brookton, Mass.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Dallas, Tex.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Duluth, Minn.  
Erie, Pa.  
Fall River, Mass.

Fitchburg, Mass.  
Framlingham, Mass.  
Hartford, Conn.  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Kansas City Mo.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Lawrence, Mass.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Los Angeles, Cal.  
Lowell, Mass.  
Lynn, Mass.  
Manchester, N. H.  
Memphis, Tenn.  
Milwaukee, Wis.

Minneapolis, Minn.  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Newark, N. J.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
New Brunswick, N. J.  
New Haven, Conn.  
New York, N. Y.  
Norfolk, Va.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Pittsfield, Mass.  
Portland, Maine  
Providence, R. I.  
Quincy, Mass.

Richmond, Va.  
Roanoke, Va.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Rockford, Ill.  
San Francisco, Cal.  
Spartanburg, S. C.  
Springfield, Mass.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Washington, D. C.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Worcester, Mass.

1935 hath 180 school days.



Oh, what a glory doth this world put on  
For him who, with a fervent heart, goes forth  
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks  
On duties well performed and days well spent  
—LONGFELLOW.

### Chandler—Marlborough Schools

Features, Holidays, Etc,	Chandler-Marlborough Calendar
Jan. 1 <b>Happy New Year to All.</b>	In this year of stress a business education for a New England girl is particularly desirable.
Jan. 2 <b>Xmas vacation ends.</b>	For 51 years the Chandler Secretarial School has successfully trained and placed in desirable positions thousands of the finest types of New England girls.
Feb. 10 <b>Valentine Party.</b> In School Auditorium.	Though more recently founded the Marlborough School has established itself firmly in the educational field.
Feb. 22 <b>Washington's Birthday.</b> No School this day.	The Chandler School provides— Stenographic, executive and cultural training of 1 or 2 years duration.
Mar. 15 <b>Annual Senior Prom.</b>	The Marlborough School offers:— Intensive business, office and clerical courses, 1 year or less.
Mar. 29 <b>Spring Vacation</b> Starts. Lasts till April 9.	Both Schools afford an enjoyable school term in pleasant surroundings with delightful associations, combined with an unsurpassed training for a successful career.
Apr. 8 <b>Closing Exercises</b> of Evening Division.	Both Schools are characterized by:— 1. High standards.
Apr. 12 <b>Forum Speaker</b> President F. P. Speare, Northeastern Univ.	2. Modern equipment and methods of instruction.
Apr. 19 <b>Patriot's Day</b> No School this day.	3. Excellence of faculty.
Apr. 26 <b>Forum Speaker, Col. Carroll J. Swan</b>	4. Fine type of students.
May 30 <b>Memorial Day</b> No School this day.	5. Success of graduates.
June 12 <b>Class Day</b>	Therefore:— A Chandler-Marlborough School training is an asset for life.
June 14 <b>Graduation Exercises</b>	A complete story of our educational opportunities will be sent to you promptly upon request—or better still, visit us at the Chandler-Marlborough Schools, 161 Massachusetts Avenue, in the educational section of Boston's historic Back Bay.
June 15 <b>No More Classes</b> Till Sept. 9	<b>The CHANDLER—MARLBOROUGH SCHOOLS Boston</b>
July 5 <b>Applications for Admission</b> Coming in (5 to 31.)	
Aug. 1 <b>Visitors at School.</b> More Applications. by mail. (1 to 31.)	
Sept. 2 <b>Labor Day.</b> A day of rest for all.	
Sept. 9 <b>School Opens</b>	
Sept. 20 <b>Acquaintance Party.</b>	
Sept. 23 <b>Registration and Opening</b> of Evening Division.	
Oct. 4 <b>Election</b> of Student Council Members.	
Oct. 12 <b>Columbus Day.</b>	
Oct. 25 <b>Hallowe'en Party</b> In School Auditorium.	
Nov. 11 <b>Armistice Day.</b> observed No School this day.	
Nov. 28 <b>Thanksgiving Day.</b> A three day vacation period. Vacation starts today.	
Dec. 20 <b>Xmas Party.</b>	
Dec. 25 <b>A Merry Christmas to All</b>	

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**NEW ENGLAND  
COKE COMPANY**

250 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.

*Wholesale*

Telephone

HUBbard

8400

**WHY THE  
LADIES'  
AID  
ALWAYS  
WANT  
HER TO  
COOK THEIR  
SUPPERS**



Mrs. Perkins has a right to feel flattered. Whenever the Ladies' Aid gives a church supper, she is always in demand as head cook. And people from miles around come to get some of her famous dishes.

Her secret isn't hard to learn. She gives plenty of time to the cooking of each morsel. And right in the middle of her kitchen table you'll spot a bottle of A·1 Sauce! That's how she gives extra goodness to baked beans. Makes meat and fowl taste more delicious than ever be-

fore. Gives soup and fish added zest and flavor.

A·1 Sauce, you see, is a blend of 21 spices, that brings out the real flavor of food, and adds a note of goodness all its own. Make sure that you use A·1 in preparing your food. Free recipes with every bottle tell you how. And be certain that it is in the middle of the dinner table. Men love to add an economical drop or two to a thousand different dishes.

**A HEUBLEIN PRODUCT**

**FREE:** Write for free trial bottle today. Just address...Dept. F2 G. F. Heublein and Brother, Hartford, Conn.

**A·1 SAUCE**



## “*Transcript, Sir*”—

is a quick, intuitive appraisal made by newsboys who flash a Boston Transcript before you.

This is a tribute to you. It means you have the stamp of a man of sound judgment, evident culture and ample income—the type that makes advertising in the Transcript columns so remarkably successful.

**Boston Evening Transcript**

Established 1830

***Highest Ratio of BUYERS to Readers***

## FOUR VERY POPULAR RECIPES

*All four can be made with one package of*

### PLYMOUTH ROCK PLAIN GELATINE

(4 Envelopes of Gelatine in Every Package)

#### SPANISH CREAM

1 envelope Plymouth Rock	2 eggs
Plain Gelatine	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
2 cups cold milk	2 teaspoonfuls vanilla
	Pinch salt

In a cup soak the gelatine in one quarter cup cold milk five minutes, and while soaking prepare a custard as follows: In a small double boiler beat the yolk of the eggs with the sugar and salt, and when smooth add the rest of the milk. Cook until custard coats the spoon. Now add the soaked gelatine to the hot custard and stir, then the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Cool and add vanilla. Mix well and pour into a mold and set on ice until hard. Serve with whipped cream.

#### HONEYMOON SALAD

1 envelope Plymouth Rock	$\frac{1}{3}$ cup sugar
Plain Gelatine	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated pineapple
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sweet cider	1 soft cream cheese
$\frac{1}{2}$ lemon	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated raw carrots

In a bowl soak the gelatine in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cider five minutes. Then place the bowl in hot water and stir until dissolved. Add 1 cup cider, strained juice of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lemon,  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup sugar. Place on ice until it thickens. Then add carrots, pineapple and cheese. Set bowl in cold water and whip with egg beater. Place on ice until ready to serve. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.

#### REAL PINEAPPLE JELLY

1 envelope Plymouth Rock	1 cup hot pineapple juice or water
Plain Gelatine	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup pineapple shredded
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold pineapple juice	$\frac{1}{3}$ cup sugar
$\frac{1}{2}$ lemon	

In a bowl soak the gelatine in the cold pineapple juice five minutes. Then add the hot pineapple juice or water and stir until dissolved. Then add the sugar and strained lemon juice. Place on ice until it begins to thicken, then stir in the shredded pineapple and place on ice until firm.

#### APPLE SAUCE SNOW

1 envelope Plymouth Rock	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
Plain Gelatine	$\frac{1}{2}$ lemon
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water	$\frac{2}{3}$ cup apple sauce
$\frac{2}{3}$ cup hot water	$\frac{1}{3}$ cup rhubarb
	2 eggs

Soak the gelatine in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold water five minutes. Add  $\frac{2}{3}$  cup hot water. Stir until well dissolved. Add sugar and strained lemon juice. Place on ice until it begins to thicken. Then add apple sauce and rhubarb. Set bowl in pan of very cold water and whip with egg beater until very white. Whip whites of eggs very stiff and fold in. Place on ice until ready to serve. Make a custard sauce of yolks of eggs and serve over snow.

*Have you tried Plymouth Rock Coffee Jelly?*

**JUST ADD HOT WATER, CHILL AND SERVE.**

# Waldorf

## at the Sign of the Red Apple



We are determined to deserve

### NEW ENGLAND'S PATRONAGE

SOMEHOW . . . I ALWAYS FEEL that, like the Old Farmer's Almanac, Waldorf peculiarly belongs to New England. While, due to our growth, our outposts are now far-flung, yet it was here we had our beginning and to this day operate the majority of our business.

● Eighty-six spic and span restaurants now dot four of the six states . . . the familiar "Waldorf" sign emblazons every window, giving assurance to millions that in our brightly lighted places will be found the delicious and well cooked food at reasonable prices.

● We are determined to continue to deserve New England's patronage.

*J. J. Curry*

President.



There IS a reason why more than a million people each week eat at the *Waldorf*





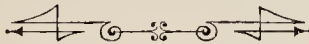
SINCE 1847

**BURNETT'S VANILLA**

**T**HIS pure quality flavoring extract has been known to New England housewives since the ALMANAC was a mere youngster of fifty-four summers. Through the years its excellence and perfect flavor have always been maintained, until today it is America's most popular vanilla.

**T**WO other Burnett products which will add to your culinary enjoyment are Burnett's Ready-Mix, the ice cream powder that needs no cooking or bother, and Burnett's Marshmallow, a short cut to many excellent fancy dishes.

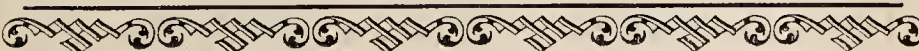
**S**END a carton top, package insert or one dime for Burnett's enjoyable recipe booklet, "Doubly Delicious Desserts".



JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY

437 D Street, Boston

*Fine Flavoring Extracts - Pure Cooking Colors*



# Helpful Hints to Housewives

Each season carries with it duties that each housewife faces reluctantly, often with dread; for in every home are arduous duties of house cleaning, and yet—the resourceful housewife seeks and finds many helpers to lighten the load of house cleaning.

## Household Forecasts

The new year enters in the dead of winter. Fires are crackling in the open hearth and furnaces are going at full blast, all through the winter furnace dusts and grime make window cleaning a problem. Here the housewife quickly learns the value of RED CAP WIND-O-WASH that dustless cleaner that removes dust and grime so quickly from the glass with such little effort.

Washing clothes during the winter is a problem, often clothes must be dried inside. Here, again, the housewife learns that RED CAP AMMONIA loosens the dirt and makes washing easier while RED CAP BLEACH helps to restore the snowy whiteness of fine linens.

Many sumptuous dinners create still more problems to the busy housewife. Here RED CAP SILVER CLEANER is a never failing friend. It cleans so quickly, yet it does not scratch or injure the silver. It contains no coarse abrasives or acids. And when the two house cleaning seasons finally arrive—Spring and Autumn — Red Cap household cleaners enter into the work like a battalion of soldiers. Dust, grime and grit on windows, bathroom fixtures, tile, porcelain or enamel and white woodwork disappear like magic before the active cleaning qualities of Red Cap WIND-O-WASH—the cleaner with a thousand uses.

## Saving Labor In the Home

### RED CAP WIND-O-WASH

Quick acting cleanser for windows, tile, porcelain and enamel finishes and white woodwork. Apply with wet cloth—allow to dry—then wipe off the white film with a clean cloth. The quickest and easiest cleaner known.



### RED CAP AMMONIA

Stronger — more powerful — more economical. It softens water, loosens the dirt in clothes and makes washing easier. The full strength of the product is retained indefinitely through the use of a new style container cap.



### RED CAP BLEACH

A new bleaching water that makes white clothes glisten spotlessly—a wonderful cleaner for all the stubborn cleaning jobs you dread most.



### RED CAP SILVER-CLEANER

A new and better cleaner for all silver. Contains no coarse abrasives or acid to scratch or injure fine silver or to wear off plated ware. Cleans quickly, leaving no blue film.



# FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT LUBRICATING OIL



A superior lubricating oil can lengthen the life and efficiency of any machine or surface to which it is applied—from the delicate mechanism of a tiny watch to the mighty turbines of a battleship. You can't be too careful about oil.

**NYOIL** is the result of 90 years' experience in refining oils for delicate machinery and general household use. It is odorless, colorless and stainless, and is made with the same painstaking care that has identified the refining of **Nye's famous Watch and Clock Oils**, used by skilled watchmakers to the practical exclusion of all other oils.



## SIMPLE TESTS which prove NYOIL superiority

Place a few drops of **NYOIL** close to your nose and you can detect no odor whatever. **NYOIL** contains no perfumery to cover-up the strong odor of inferior oils. **NYOIL** is absolutely neutral because it is pure oil, expertly blended from only the purest ingredients. You can therefore appreciate that where there is neither an acid nor alkaline reaction, **NYOIL** can be used with perfect safety as a lubricant on the most delicate mechanism, and likewise as a rust preventive on metal, or as a polish on expensive wood surfaces.

Place a bottle of **NYOIL** in the ice compartment of your refrigerator, side by side with any other competing oil. You will notice that **NYOIL** will flow freely at low temperatures, while almost invariably competitive oils will chill-up and become almost solid.



## Where **NYE LUBRICANTS** have been used for years

**Fishermen and Hunters** find **NYOIL** excellent for all their gear.

**Motorists** use **NYOIL** for "spot" oiling to insure perfect lubrication in all temperatures—and often as a polish. One can of **NYOIL** to a radiator full of water helps keep the radiator clean and prevents the formation of rust.

Every housewife should have a bottle of **Nye's Finest Machine and Household Utility Oil**. This quality oil is refined especially for sewing machines and other household requirements. It is the oldest bottled oil in the country and can be obtained in Notion Depts., Hardware Stores, and many leading chains.

*Try **NYOIL** and other **NYE Lubricants**. If your dealer or department store cannot supply you, write us direct and we will send you a Handy Can for 35c., postpaid.*

**Service Without Charge.** Our 90 years' experience is at your disposal, free of charge, on any problem pertaining to the lubrication of delicate mechanism or instruments of precision. Simply address (mentioning *The Old Farmer's Almanac*.)

## **WILLIAM F. NYE, INC., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.**

*Other Products:* Gun Grease (put up in collapsible tubes), Sperm Oil, Whale Oil, Fish Oil, Cod Liver Oil (both U.S.P. Medicinal, as well as Poultry and Stock Feeding), Olive Oil, Medicinal Oils, such as Castor and Russian

Oil, and special oils for delicate mechanism.



## Do You Know . .

The men who started the companies which in 1925 formed First National Stores Inc., each began business with one single store. These stores were kept in such a way as to gain more and more patronage. This growing patronage made it possible to grow, and the growth, instead of being under one roof, took the form of new locations.

The growth has continued until today consumers of food support 2,233 First National grocery stores and 425 First National markets in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, eastern New York State, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

The "big boss" of this Company is Mrs. Consumer.

There are some 14,000 men and women working in the Fi-Na-St organization. Promotions are made from within. The men in executive positions have come from the ranks.

More than sixty out of every hundred people in the First National Stores organization have been in continuous employment with the Company over five years.

## • • Such Facts as These?

In rentals, wages, taxes and other local expenditures, more than 20 million dollars annually are "ploughed back" by First National Stores into the communities where stores are kept.

•

Another 20 million dollars is paid into these same communities for farm and factory products sold in First National stores and markets.

•

This policy of purchase from its home towns means that First National pays many dollars in premiums over prices offered by "foreign" producers.

•

The plants, from which First National serves daily fresh supplies to local stores and in which special quality Fi-Na-St foods are made, have been personally inspected by thousands of women who have placed their "well done" as a seal upon the Company's standards of cleanliness, care and sanitation.

•

The ownership of First National Stores Inc. is not centered in a small group but is spread among thousands of men and women living in the communities where stores and markets are operated.



**FIRST NATIONAL STORES** INC.

## AN OLD NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION THE ROMANTIC STORY OF JOHN I. BROWN & SON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These products may be obtained at any drug store in the country. Samples mailed on request.

John I. Brown & Son, Inc.

596 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

The result is

# AGRICO

the fertilizer with the  
extra plant foods

Every industry worth its salt is ceaselessly striving to improve its product so as to better serve the needs of the user. Compare, for example, the automobile of 1935 with that of 1915; or the old-style carbon-filament electric lamp with the brilliant mazda bulb of today; or the 190-mile-an-hour passenger airplane with the plane of a decade ago.

*The same kind of progress is being made in the manufacture of fertilizer—not so spectacular, perhaps, but just as marked when you stop to think about it.*

### Important Advances in Fertilizer

A fertilizer containing various combinations of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash used to be considered sufficient. But the science of plant feeding hasn't stopped there. Today it is recognized that crops require numerous so-called rare elements to develop full, vigorous maturity. Scientific research is constantly being carried on to determine exactly what and how much is needed in each locality.

### Result of Many Field Tests

The American Agricultural Chemical Company has taken an active part in this research. We have conducted countless tests—measured yields and watched crop quality as closely as any farmer. *That is how we developed Agrico, the premier "AA Quality" Fertilizer—the fertilizer with the extra plant foods.*

Judged by results right here in New England, it is fair to say that Agrico has set a new high standard in profitable yields of better quality crops. There's a grade specially made for each crop. Try some Agrico next season—compare results—see what these extra plant-foods really mean in extra crop-producing power.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.



Sales Offices and Factories at  
North Weymouth, Mass. . . . West Haven, Conn.



# Under One Roof . .

A complete printing service for the users of printed material—both small and large edition—in the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

- Modern and complete composing room
- Large pressroom of rotary and cylinder presses
- Complete bindery
- Electrotpe foundry
- Intelligent cooperation and service

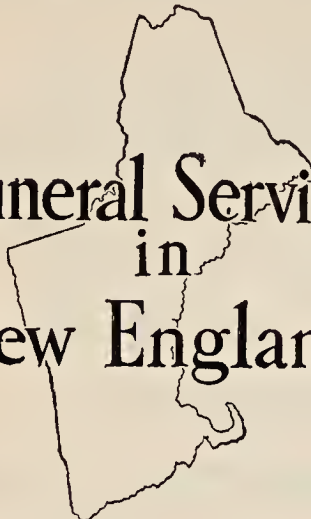


**THE CURTISS-WAY CO., INC.**

MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT







# Funeral Service in New England

These firms, today as in the past, set the standard for fine funeral service. Such old established New England organizations justly merit your confidence.



Their equipment is modern and notable for its excellence; their personnel is professional and efficient. For those who desire information concerning facts and requirements of funeral, burial, cremation and cemetery regulations, each firm offers Advisory Service without any obligation.



Representatives and affiliated service are maintained in the principal cities of the United States and abroad.

*Members of the*  
**National Selected Morticians**  
*by invitation*

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J. S. WATERMAN & SONS, INC.  
BOSTON  
A. H. CHANDLER, INC.  
BROCKTON  
DICKINSON-STREETER Co.  
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WORCESTER  
WELLINGTON & CROZIER  
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& LINCOLN, INC.  
NEW HAVEN  
ALDERSON FUNERAL HOME, INC.  
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NEW LONDON  
WILMOT & WEST, INC.  
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LEWIS H. WILKINSON  
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HAY & PEABODY  
PORTLAND  
PLUMMER & MERRILL Co.  
AUBURN

*The 1935 Dates of*  
**Boston's Great Spring Flower Show\***  
*will be*

March 25 to 30—Monday to Saturday



*Six days in which all the halls in*  
**MECHANICS BUILDING**

will be filled with Gorgeous Gardens, Rare Plants, the perfume of Tropical Flowers, the choicest of Greenhouse Blossoms and the loveliest of Outdoor Blooms. All the world will contribute to this show, and not to see it will mean missing one of the season's most important events.

Come prepared to stay all day. Two large dining rooms will be open for luncheon and dinner. Sit in the wide balconies and listen to the strains of good music as you gaze at the enchanted scene. All seats will be free. Ask your ticket agent for reduced rates from distant points.

**ADMISSION \$1.00**

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*Are You Interested in Flowers?*

Send for a free copy of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's fine twice-a-month magazine, the outstanding garden magazine of America.

*Address*

**HORTICULTURE • Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.**

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*\*Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

# YOUNG MEN

*who are ambitious to fit themselves for managerial positions in commercial life should send for the new free catalogue of*

## **Boston University** **College of** **Business Administration**

EVERETT W. LORD, DEAN

THE COLLEGE offers thorough courses in Accountancy, Domestic and Foreign Commerce, Banking and Finance, Aeronautics, Journalism, Advertising, Salesmanship, Management, and Commercial Education.

### Essential Information

THE FACULTY includes more than 150 professors, instructors, and lecturers.

THE COURSES OF STUDY lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, Bachelor of Business Administration, Bachelor of Science in Journalism, Master of Business Administration, and Master of Commercial Science. They give full preparation for Certified Public Accountants' examinations.

COMPLETE PROGRAMS are offered for both day and evening

students. There are Saturday courses for teachers and special courses for graduates of colleges.

APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION may present statements showing satisfactory completion of a four-year preparatory course with credits of certificate grade in at least the subjects of the Senior year or may enter through examination.

MANY COURSES in the Evening Division are open to special students without examination.

***22nd Year Begins September, 1935***

STUDENTS ADMITTED IN SEPTEMBER AND IN JANUARY

*For catalogue, tuition rates and other information address The Registrar, 100 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.*



## Stranger in Town?

YOU won't feel strange for long after you arrive at the Hotel Times Square. . . we'll make you feel at home with friendly, considerate service and cheerful, restful accommodations. You'll find a nice room ready, with a real comfortable bed, R.C.A. radio (at no extra charge, of course), and a private bath. The Hotel Times Square is located so conveniently that you can attend to business or see a Broadway show and return to the quiet, peaceful atmosphere of the hotel in a few minutes. You can have all this for as little as \$2 a day single, \$3 double; or you can

**ENJOY** *the Gay Sights  
and bright lights of  
NEW YORK for . . .*  
**3 THRILLING \$10  
DAYS complete**

Like a good host, we want you to have an enjoyable stay, so we have arranged this SPECIAL YEAR-ROUND tour, which enables you to see everybody worth seeing and doing everything worth doing in the magnificent Playground of New York. Everything the City has to offer is yours for \$10—no extras.

### *Here's Exactly What You Get*

1. Room, 3 days, 2 nights—private bath and radio.
2. Dinner, 2 breakfasts, 2 luncheons in Main Dining Room of the hotel.
3. Dinner at a Broadway Night Club, including dancing and floor show.
4. Orchestra seat for afternoon or evening performance at the internationally famous Radio City Music Hall.
5. Bus sightseeing trip with guide in a glass-roofed observation coach; or a tour of the National Broadcasting Studios and a complete tour through Rockefeller Center.
6. Trip to top of Chrysler Building or a visit to the Statue of Liberty.

*Get details from your local travel agent,  
or write for free illustrated folder OFA.*

## Hotel Times Square

43rd STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY • NEW YORK CITY

How to  
**Get Quick Relief**  
 WHEN **PAIN**  
**"TIES KNOTS"**  
 IN YOUR MUSCLES

**T**HAT "knot of pain" is a real knot—muscles are tight with congestion that needs to be soothed away if you want real relief.

And thousands will tell you the way to soothe that knot away is to rub, rub, rub with good old Absorbine Jr.

You can feel its grateful, warming glow spread down into the tissues as your hand moves back and forth over that spot of pain. You can feel that pleasant circulation of fresh clean blood flowing through the tissues to carry congestion away.

That's why Absorbine Jr. has been the choice of famous athletes, coaches and trainers for forty years. Men who *have* to get quick relief will tell you that nothing soothes away throbbing pain, soreness and congestion like Absorbine Jr.



All druggists can supply you with Absorbine Jr.—\$1.25 a bottle. For free sample write W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

*Absorbine for horses.* Remember this famous old standby, the nation's most famous and effective horse liniment. Economical, a small quantity goes a long way. \$2.50, at druggists and dealers.

**ABSORBINE JR.**

Relieves sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises, sleeplessness, sprains, Athlete's Foot



YE TRAVELER'S OUTLOOK for 1935



JAN.	A pity if thou must leave thy fireside in this bitter weather for a journey to Boston town. But be of good cheer, traveler, for there is a famous tavern at Journey's end where mine jolly host will help thee to forget the rigors of thy trip.	JUL.	famous hostelry in Boston, called the Parker House, after one Harvey Parker, a Maine lad who did make a goodly success. All New England folk are especially welcome at this tavern, and the chances are good that their fathers, and their grandfathers, too, have their names inscribed upon the register. For the Parker House hath been a haven for New England wayfarers since 1856.
FEB.	The wise traveler who doth come to Boston by coach or steamer will compensate himself by putting up at the sign of the Parker House, an ancient and honorable tavern where a warm welcome doth eerve to thaw out the frozenest traveler.	AUG.	
MAR.	Raw winds do blow as usual. Those who venture out afoot will do well to be wary, especially when they turn the corners. Smart wayfarers do make their residence at the famous tavern which hath been at the corner of School and Tremont these many years, sith its central situation doth save many steps.	SEP.	Great weather for gathering up the family in the motor-waggon and rolling down to Boston for a brief spell of looking about and being served in fine fashion at the Parker House. Be not backward in making known your desire for a second helping of that tavern's famous rolls, which cannot be equalled in all the world.
APR.	The rainy season. Take heed to protect thyself with stout overshoes against ye grippe. If thou hast occasion to visit Boston, of course add thy name to the many famous ones already inscribed on the register at the Parker House.	OCT.	This is a mighty good month for the women-folk to go to Boston town to lay up a store of woollens and divers things against the coming of frost. Admonish them to put up at the Parker House, where they will be very comfortable indeed.
MAY	Cometh the birds and green trees and lovely flowers! A sad, albeit more pleasant duty than in winter, if one needs must travel down Boston way. Thy business done, it would be wise to steal an extra day, forsooth, and see the myriad sights which this town hath to offer, for be it known that Boston hath many reminders of the War of Independence. This eightseeing, as it is called, can best be done from the Parker House, a respected tavern which doth offer both a good night's shelter and toothsome victuals at not too great a toll.	NOV.	In this month many of our brethren are driven stark mad by that strange pastime called Foot-Ball. On the 23rd the Harvards do play against the Yales, a mighty conflict, and if any persons wish to come to Boston they had best advise the Parker House in good season if they would assure themselves a pillow for their weary heads.
JUN.	These are the months when labor doth reap its just reward in form of a fortnight's holiday. And a merrie holiday 'twill be, too, if Headquarters be established at the	DEC.	A good month to stay indoors, but if thou shouldst come to Boston for shopping or whatever, forget not to pass the night at the Parker House, where thy father and thy grandfather—wise and noble men!—spent their nights before thee. A merrie Christmas to ye all!

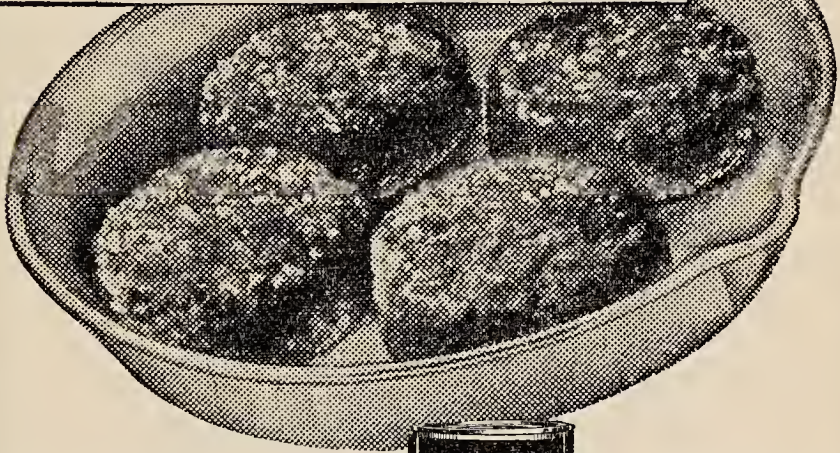
All rooms have private bath, circulating ice-water, and every other modern convenience.

Rates from \$3 single; \$4.50 double

**PARKER HOUSE**  
SCHOOL AND TREMONT STREETS  
BOSTON

*In the Woods or at Home!*

**GOOD  
OLD-FASHIONED  
FOOD!**



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

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

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

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

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY  
108 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

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

*Also Beef Loaf with Gravy - Lamb Stew - Beef Stew*

*The Same  
Strong "Home"  
Appeal for 62 Years*

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

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

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



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FALL • WINTER • SPRING • SUMMER

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*For over 123 Years*

*Just Try*

**JENNEY**  
 HY-POWER                      AERO                      ETHYL  
**GASOLINE**

*and*

**JENNEY AUTO-OILS AND GREASES**

*Also Distributors for*

**VALVOLINE      QUAKER STATE      MOBILOIL**

***Other JENNEY Products***

Machine and Engine Oils  
 Fuel Oil, Floor Oil, Range  
 Oil, Hen Roost Oil, Kerosene

**COMMONWEALTH SAFETY OIL**

*Unequalled in illuminating power . . . safe,  
 clean and brilliant . . . does not crust the  
 wick . . . eliminates daily trimming . . . no  
 odor when burning . . . full flame until  
 lamp is empty . . . double refined for house  
 lamps, incubators and brooders.*

**JENNEY MIST**

*kills flies, moths, mosquitoes and other  
 insect pests.*

**JENNEY MANUFACTURING CO.**

12 INDIA ST., BOSTON, MASS.

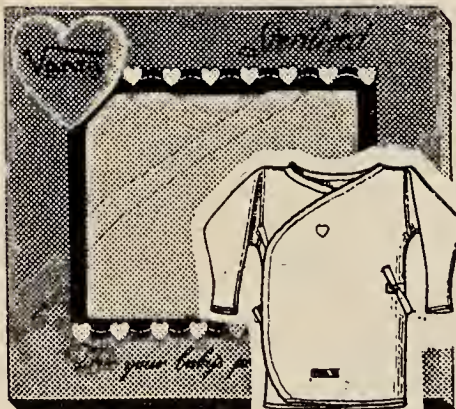
*Established 1812*

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# PROTECT *Your* BABY



VANTA garments in layette sizes have No Pins—No Buttons . . . are steam sterilized and sealed in Cellophane-window packages. Available in all sizes and types for children from **birth** to twelve. Mothers who wore VANTAS are now buying for their own babies.



This is the sterilized packing for layette sizes.

## Vanta

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

### BABY GARMENTS

Made from clean yarns in a clean New England mill by the clean hands of specialists in baby garments. Look for VANTA at your favorite store. If you fail to find it, write us. Send for free booklet "BABY'S OUTFIT."

## EARNSHAW KNITTING COMPANY

Newton, Massachusetts

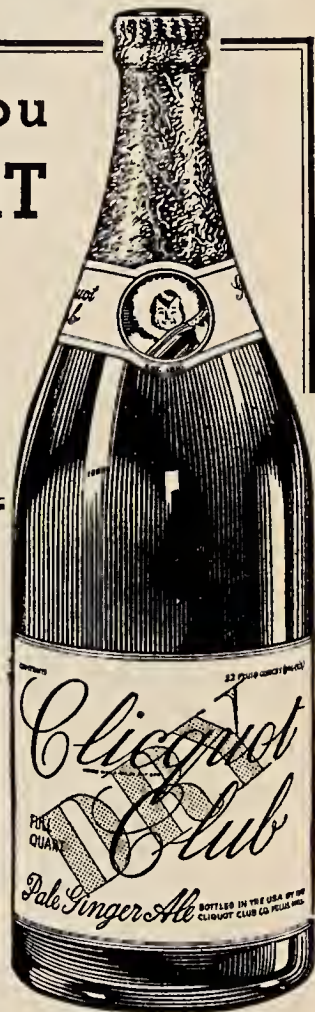
Next to your baby there's nothing like VANTA



Since 1881, Clicquot Club has given  
honest measure of honest quality

Now it brings you  
**A FULL QUART**

of quality Ginger Ale  
for only **20<sup>c</sup>** (plus bottle  
deposit)



FOR more than fifty years, a pint to  
Clicquot Club has always meant a  
*full pint* . . . 16 ounces, not 12. Conse-  
quently, its new big bottle is a *full*  
*quart* . . . 32 ounces, not 28 or 27 or 26.

Honest ingredients, too, have always  
been used in Clicquot Club . . . the pick  
of Jamaica's ginger . . . selected taste-  
heightening ingredients . . . pure water  
from deep rock sources.

That is why Clicquot Club has made  
. . . and kept . . . so many friends. Made  
in the New England tradition, it sets a  
standard of value for the entire country.

Enjoy a quality ginger ale and still be thrifty. Order Clicquot Club's new  
*full quarts* from your dealer . . . . Clicquot Club Company, Millis, Mass.

*Clicquot Club*

Established 1881

Pale Dry—"Soda"—Golden

# NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.



A RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA SUBSIDIARY

HOTEL BRADFORD  
BOSTON, MASS.



PROGRAM MANAGERS  
OF  
BROADCASTING STATIONS  
WBZ AND WBZA

November 15, 1934.

Dear Reader:

We hope that you will listen to the daily agricultural programs presented over Stations WBZ and WBZA. These programs have the distinction of being the only ones of their kind, in that they are made possible thru the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture, the six New England State Departments of Agriculture, and the Radio Station.

They are presented for your benefit - to assist the farmer and his family with their problems and to make their business more successful and their lives happier. Practically all phases of farm and home activity are discussed by our guest speakers. The list of speakers who participate is truly a "Who's Who of New England Agriculture." The market news is official and covers the more important New England markets together with reports on crop conditions and prospects in this and competing sections.

This letter is to invite you to listen to these broadcasts and to send in your suggestions regarding speakers, subjects to be discussed, and the market information presented.

Sincerely yours,

Director  
New England Agricultural Program

EJR/EE

# HELPFUL LAUNDERING HINTS

Housewives today are much more fortunate than were their mothers and grandmothers, for no longer is it necessary for women to spend one day a week bent over a washboard or steaming wash boiler. Today, housewives can let a modern soap do the hardest part of their work for them with the assurance that their clothes will be washed cleaner and whiter, quickly and easily without the wear and tear caused by old-fashioned scrubbing and boiling.

Leading household authorities agree that sorting the clothes the night before and putting them to soak will cut down greatly the time and work of washday. Clothes should be sorted into these classifications:

WHITE COTTONS AND LINENS  
COLORED COTTONS AND LINENS  
FINE FABRICS



Stained clothing and clothing which needs mending should be placed one side and not washed before the stains have been removed and the necessary mending done. Remember, in washing a colored garment for the first time, to test an inconspicuous portion of it for color fastness; otherwise a whole washing may be discolored by the loose dye in one garment.

## WHITER CLOTHES

After the garments have been sorted, allow the white cottons and linens to soak in a lukewarm Rinso solution for an hour or two or over night if convenient. Lukewarm water should be used so that stains such as egg or blood will not become set as they would were hot water used. We recommend the use of a modern granulated soap such as Rinso

because it dissolves completely and will soak the clothes clean quickly, thoroughly and safely without scrubbing or boiling.

Many women find that a good sousing in hot Rinso suds after soaking, frees the dirt quickly and ensures a spotlessly white wash.

If you have a washer, follow the manufacturer's directions for the length of the washing; wring the clothes from the wash water and rinse three times — twice in hot water and the last time in cool water. If you wash in a tub, souse the clothes up and down. The extra dirty spots should be sprinkled with dry Rinso and rubbed lightly. After washing, wring the clothes and rinse three times, twice in water as hot as the wash water and the third time in cool water. Rinsing is extremely important since, to bring the clothes out gleaming white, every last bit of soap and dirt must be removed. After a thorough rinsing, wring and hang in the sun to dry.



## COLORED COTTONS AND LINENS

For colorfast cottons and linens follow the same procedure using lukewarm water. Be sure that the colors are fast, however, and do not soak them longer than 15 or 20 minutes. Colored clothes should be dried in the shade, too, since sunlight often causes fading.

## FINE FABRICS

Lux Flakes are especially designed for washing silks, woolens, rayons, fine cottons and linens and can be safely used on anything which is safe in water alone. The best method for all washable fine fabrics is to make rich, lukewarm LUX suds. Never soak—even for a short time. Squeeze suds through and through garment. Do not rub. Rinse thoroughly in lukewarm water. Gently squeeze out water. Do not twist. Roll in Turkish towel. Knead out moisture. Unroll immediately. Dry quickly in shade. Iron with a warm—never a hot—iron.

Most women prefer to wash stockings and underwear after each wearing. It is so simple the easy LUX way, to guard against any danger of offending with perspiration odor, to preserve the brightness of delicate colors and prolong the life and elasticity of stockings. Sweaters and woolen garments, which may shrink, should be outlined on a piece of paper before washing; then before they are dried, they may be gently stretched back into shape and size.

SEND FOR A FREE COPY OF  
"Whiter Clothes—Easier Washdays"

If you wish complete information on home laundering, write to Dept. FA, Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass. They will send you the booklet, and a free package of Lux or Rinso or both if they are new to you.



### BEAUTY HINTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Face powder, however, should be selected with care. It must be pure—free from deleterious oxides or metallic substances that injure the skin. Leading research bureaus rate the purity of such powders as "A-1" and only when they conform to the specifications of perfect harmlessness. LaBlache Face Powder receives such a rating.

Lightness is likewise important. It must not "stick" to the skin. It must adhere lightly for perfect smoothness. Powder must improve the complexion, not conceal it.

Odor is, of course, a matter of personal preference—alluring, compelling, exotic or elusive as desired. Odors, however, must not be so pronounced as to suggest the use of perfume. Powder must be so delicately scented that it will be practically neutral in its contact with the fragrance of whatever cream is used, while at the same time carrying an appealing fragrance distinctive in itself. Heavily odored powders should be avoided as they rarely blend attractively with the perfume one uses, resulting in a clash of scents that is far from pleasing.

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

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

Rated "A1"

for

PURITY

by

Leading Research

Laboratories

The purpose of a good  
Face Powder is completely  
fulfilled by

**LABLACHE**

The Face Powder of Quality

Your Favorite Druggist Carries it



## This double-lined tie stays smooth longer

Here's a tie a man can wear and wear, tie and untie time and again without seeing it get that rumpled hangdog look that ties used to get after the first few times they were worn. This new Spur Twin-Flex is double lined which means double protection against wrinkling and loss of shape.

Remember this is an exclusive feature only Spur has so when you buy ties ask for Spur Twin-Flex. They are hand made from a wide variety of exclusive patterns and fabrics—real, honest values at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Most department stores and men's wear stores carry them.



Made by the manufacturers  
of Spur Bows—Bull Dog  
Suspenders—Spur Belts.

# WHO

## RIDE THE STREET CARS in BOSTON?

"THE EARNERS and the SPENDERS"—the most desirable market for any advertiser. A study of riding made by the Boston Elevated Railway shows, in actual numbers, hour by hour, the circulation of Car Card Advertising to earners and to spenders.

### EARNERS . . .

In the morning hours between 4 and 9—when people are going to work—(and it will probably be agreed that not many would be going anywhere else at that time)—Car Card Advertising in Greater Boston reaches daily—

**546,177** RIDERS

### SPENDERS . . .

In the shopping hours between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., when housewives are "buying bound"—Car Card Advertising in Greater Boston reaches daily—

**937,823** RIDERS

The additional riders in the evening hours give Car Card Advertising in Greater Boston

A TOTAL DAILY CIRCULATION OF

**2,265,294**

workers or spenders

ASK US FOR FURTHER FACTS

**EASTERN ADVERTISING CO.**

209 Washington St., Boston



# In 1920

when the Boston police strike was recent history and Calvin Coolidge was headed for the White House—*Durkee-Mower, Inc.* introduced the original, light and fluffy.



## MARSHMALLOW FLUFF

Then, as today, this smooth, rich delicacy was the *lightest, fluffiest* marshmallow product on the market.

Its *lightness* and *fluffiness* are what make Marshmallow Fluff adaptable to so many uses. *It blends and spreads easier!* It is so light it whips with cream, and it mixes perfectly with fruit, chocolate, peanut butter, jams and mayonnaise. It is delicious for icings, fillings, sauces, puddings, jellied desserts and in many other delightful ways. Send for the Recipe Booklet giving dozens of tempting suggestions.

*Already Cooked for You*

DURKEE—MOWER'S

## INSTANT Sweet Milk COCOA

High grade cocoa blended with pure cane sugar and full cream milk. Fully cooked. Delicious as a beverage or in icings, puddings and confections.



*Sold at all Food Shops*

# DURKEE - MOWER, INC.

21 Brookline Street  
LYNN, MASS.

The Christian Science Monitor is universally known for its accurate news, impartial editorials and its influence in shaping and guiding public sentiment . . . for its endeavors in promoting world peace.  
—The Shun Pao, Shanghai, China.

Unique is the niche the Monitor occupies in the world of journalism. The whole profession respects it for its rigid adherence to high ideals. — *Boston Evening Transcript*.

The Monitor, having chosen for its whole world action, can lay a special claim to the attention and of the appreciation of the international press and reading public.  
— *Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam*.

# KNOWN *and* RESPECTED *everywhere*

The Christian Science Monitor is truly the world's international daily newspaper. It has readers in almost every country of the world. Among all people it is recognized as an authoritative chronicler of important events. It can be depended upon to report the news reliably, readably and discerningly.

The Monitor's many features devoted to the home, business, the arts, education, and children's interests make it a complete newspaper for all the family.

Month's subscription, 75 cents, including the Weekly Magazine Section.

## The Christian Science Monitor

*A Daily Newspaper for the Home*

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society

One, Norway Street  
Boston, Mass.

IMPORTANT FACTS  
ABOUT THE "NEW"

# Copley Square Hotel

in BOSTON

OPENING BETWEEN DEC. 1—31, 1934

1. Twin beds and bath for three and a half.
- \* 2. No liquor served at table or privately.
3. Owned, managed and staffed by New Englanders.
4. Completely renovated to meet the highest standards of comfort, convenience and service.
5. Complete Dining Room Service by Patten's famous New England Restaurant, assuring our guests of the highest standards of quality and service at prices in keeping with Patten's long-established policy.
6. Nearly 100 rooms with twin beds and bath. Also single rooms and suites.
7. Located on Huntington Ave. at Exeter St., near many points of interest. (See "time table" below).
8. A Home Away From Home. No request too small or too large to receive complete and courteous attention of the management.
9. Heir to a Fine Old Name—this friendly and efficient hotel is for those who do not wish the glamour and rush of the city to follow them into their dwelling place.
10. A quiet hotel for those who prefer the charm and serenity of a perfectly appointed and well-managed home.

"Be Sure to Stop at the 'New' Copley Square in Boston"

A TIME TABLE TO INTERESTING PLACES IN AND NEAR BOSTON

Time on Foot		Time by Automobile	
From Copley Square Hotel		From Copley Square Hotel	
B. & A. R.R. Station.....	1 min.	M. I. T.....	5 min.
Public Library.....	2 min.	South Station.....	8 min.
Boston University.....	2 min.	Harvard University.....	10 min.
Mechanics Hall.....	2 min.	Old T (Party) Wharf.....	10 min.
Armory Garage.....	3 min.	No. Station—Boston Garden	12 min.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Sta....	3 min.	Bunker Hill Monument.....	15 min.
University Club.....	3 min.	Boston Navy Yard.....	15 min.
Y. W. C. A.....	3 min.	Boston Airport.....	17 min.
Trinity Church.....	3 min.	Arnold Arboretum.....	20 min.
Christian Sc. Mother Church..	5 min.	Lexington.....	30 min.
Museum of Natural History....	5 min.	Revere Beach.....	30 min.
Shopping District.....	5-10 min.	Nantasket Beach.....	40 min.
Public Gardens.....	6 min.	Concord Bridge.....	45 min.
Horticultural Hall.....	6 min.	Wayside Inn.....	45 min.
Symphony Hall.....	7 min.	Marblehead, No. Shore.....	1 hr.
Y. M. C. A.....	8 min.	Cobasset Carillons.....	1 hr.
Opera House.....	9 min.	North Scituate Beach.....	1:15
Museum of Fine Arts.....	10 min.	Gloucester.....	1:20
State House.....	12 min.	Plymouth Rock.....	1:40

WRITE for literature, information, reservations. You can safely advise your friends and family to stay at the "NEW" COPLEY SQUARE HOTEL—"A Home Away from Home."

EDWARD B. HANSON, Managing Director

**The COPLEY SQUARE HOTEL**  
BOSTON "Twin Beds and Bath for \$3.50" MASS.

\*Based on the belief that thousands of Americans will welcome this "no liquor policy."

*Plan to Attend these*

## **THREE GREAT SHOWS**

### **BOSTON POULTRY SHOW**

"America's Greatest Quality Show"

JANUARY 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1935

MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON

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

### **NEW ENGLAND SPORTSMEN'S AND BOAT SHOW**

"America's Outstanding Sporting Event"

FEBRUARY 2 to 9, 1935

MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON

Live Game Animals and Fish.

Extensive exhibits by New England States.

Flycasting—Log Rolling—Canoe Tilting.

Exhibits by The Leading Sporting Goods Manufacturers.

### **CONNECTICUT SPORTSMEN'S AND BOAT SHOW**

FEBRUARY 16 to 23, 1935

STATE ARMORY, HARTFORD

The Connecticut show will be a duplicate of the great Boston show and will include all features and attractions that have made the Boston show famous.

AUSPICES

**CAMPBELL-FAIRBANKS EXPOSITION, INC.**

327 PARK SQUARE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

# Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes  
New Hampshire Reds - Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

For many years we've been preaching (and selling) Quality chicks. Such chicks must come from parent stock that is profitable, and the chicks must be hatched under just the right conditions to give them the best start in life. We are glad to put our chicks against any tests of Quality, from Chick Shows to the bank accounts of those who buy our chicks.

## 1934 WAS OUR BIGGEST YEAR

Compare our Guarantee under the Hatchery Code with that of any other large hatchery in the United States!

*All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND.*

*Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year.*



And just compare this Catalogue with those from other hatcheries! We do not believe you'll find another catalogue that contains so strongly the stamp of truth on every page and in every statement. Your copy is ready. Send for it!

*"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927  
23 years' experience*

We Ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Tel. Wallingford 645-5  
Code Certificate No. 917

# Hall Bros.

POPLAR HILL FARM  
BOX 81, WALLINGFORD CONN.

More than a  
**THIRD** of a **MILLION**  
New England people start  
their day right by reading

# The Boston Post

EVERY MORNING

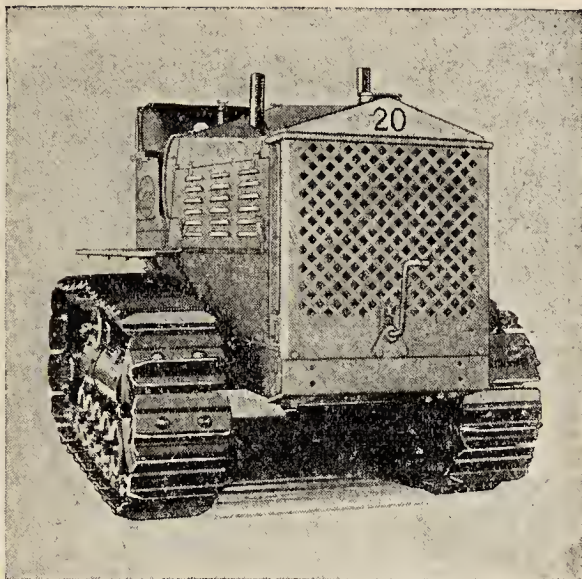
It is the daily newspaper most New England people *prefer*, because its News, its Features, its character is tuned to the daily interests of all the family.

For over a *hundred years* it has been an important factor in New England's daily life—it is a part of New England.

**N.B.**

The Old Farmer's Weather Forecast  
is one of the many Daily Features  
you will like in The Boston Post.

# Cletrac Crawler Tractors



Sold and Serviced  
Throughout New England

by

Portland Tractor Company . . . . . Portland, Maine  
 Power Equipment & Service, Inc. . . . . New Haven, Conn.  
 Eastern Motors Company . . . . . Houlton, Maine  
 Mack Bouchard & Son . . . . . Caribou, Maine  
 Miller Automobile Company . . . White River Junction, Vt.  
 C. Allen Prescott . . . . . St. Johnsbury Center, Vermont  
 C. W. Watson & Sons . . . . . Manchester, New Hampshire  
 E. Carl Price . . . . . Newburgh, New York  
 H. F. Davis Tractor Co. . . . . Holyoke, Worcester and Boston, Mass.

*Manufactured by*

**THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.**  
**CLEVELAND** **OHIO, U. S. A.**

## TO KEEP FOOTWEAR LOOKING NEW

All shoes, in fact, anything made of leather, can be kept looking new by the correct treatment and when you know the treatment and the preparations to use there is real pleasure—not work—in watching the gratifying results.

No matter what your shoes are made of—kid, calf, huckskin, reptile, canvas, suede or the many delicate fabrics used for evening wear, they can be kept looking new by one of the many shoe dressings put up by the House of Whittemore—one of New England's fine old institutions who built their reputation by making shoe polishes with the traditional New England conscience and kept it up for nearly three quarters of a century.

The fame of Gilt Edge, by Whittemore Bros., went all around the world. Your grandparents knew it and used it to keep their shoes looking new. For Gilt Edge—a black self-shining preparation for fine kid and calf footwear—preserves and softens the leather while other preparations in the early days caused the leather to crack. Gilt Edge to this day has never been successfully imitated and is very popular for women's and children's shoes. It requires no brushing and gives a lasting lustre.

French Gloss, by Whittemore, is similar to Gilt Edge in a smaller package, a very popular polish, economical time and trouble saver and very good for the preservation of the leather.

### FOR ANYTHING MADE OF LEATHER

To give your shoes a real treat—in other words, to feed the leather—there is nothing so good as Bostonian Shoe Cream—another world famous Whittemore product. This can be had in all the wanted colors—black, tan, brown or neutral—and is obtainable in bottles or tubes. Bostonian Shoe Cream will keep anything made of leather new and fresh looking—shoes or handbags or belts.

Then there is Whittemore's Oil Paste to impart a glorious shine to all smooth leathers. It is an all-weather shoe polish and comes in a big can with an easy-off lid.

Of course, for white shoes, all you have to do is to buy Whittemore's Shuclean, which cleans and whitens all kinds of white shoes—kid, calf, buckskin and the many kinds of near buck and canvas or linen.

For suede shoes a liquid is certainly the best and with Whittemore's Chlc you can keep your suede shoes looking their best until worn out.

### AND TO DYE LEATHER

It is wonderful what you can do with the Whittemore black leather dyes. Usually all you have to do to change a pair of white shoes into black is to apply Whittemore Black Leather Dye or Whittemore's Lightning Dye as you would any other shoe dressing. But there are certain leathers that require Whittemore's Leather Preparer—just ask for it that way—and you will have no trouble.

Cleanall, by Whittemore, is by long odds the safest and best spot remover to use, not only on shoe fabrics but clothing and upholstery. It is non-inflammable and is really safer to use than water as it leaves no ring when you follow the simple directions.

You can always rely on any shoe dressing bearing the time honored name Whittemore.



# Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES

OIL PASTE  
THE ALL  
WEATHER  
SHOE  
POLISH



IN THE  
BIG CAN  
WITH THE  
EASY  
OPENER



TWO  
OTHER  
FAMOUS  
SHOE  
POLISHES  
IT PAYS  
TO  
REMEMBER



## ADVERTISING

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

### OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

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

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

### "OUTDOOR MARKET THE TRAFFIC MARKET"

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

### DONNELLY OUTDOOR FACILITIES ON CIRCULATION BASIS

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

---

## JOHN DONNELLY & SONS, BOSTON

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

**Donnelly Adv.**

# HOW TO BE HAPPY TWELVE MONTHS OF THE YEAR!

## IF IT'S NECCO



## IT'S GOOD

### JANUARY



A chocolate-covered Bolster bar,  
A thrilling book to read  
A seat beside a cozy fire—  
These three are all you need!

### FEBRUARY

Buy some Necco Motto hearts  
They say, "Will you be mine?"  
It's a sweet she can't resist—  
She'll be your valentine!



### MARCH



Nine delicious chocolates—  
Creamy, minty flavor;  
Buy this 5c Necco treat  
And do your taste a favor.

### APRIL

Easter Sunday will be bright  
No matter what the weather—  
When Necco Easter candies  
And your sweet tooth get together!



### MAY



Gift chocolates for Mother's Day,  
The best that you can get.  
Of course, that means the Necco kind—  
Like her, the finest yet.

### JUNE

Take Necco wafers picnicking.  
For long rides too, they're dandy.  
The kids from four to ninety-four  
All love this famous candy.



### JULY



Despite the rising temperature  
It's easy to keep cool!  
For Necco Mints refresh you so—  
Like swimming in a pool.

### AUGUST

There's jelly beans and fudges too  
With gums—molasses taffy  
Hard candies with a rainbow hue—  
All make vacations happy.



### SEPTEMBER



Lollipops are fun to eat;  
The road to school seems shorter.  
Get the pure, safe Necco kind  
For little son and daughter.

### OCTOBER

Halloween means witches  
And pumpkins on a stick,  
And black-and-orange Necco sweets,  
So good you eat 'em quick!



### NOVEMBER



Rosy, chewy candy bits  
Chock full of peanut flavor;  
Peach Blossoms made by Necco will  
Be eaten with much favor.

### DECEMBER

Merry Christmas to you all  
From every Necco sweet!  
We'll help you fill the Christmas socks  
And make your day complete.



REMEMBER  
IF IT'S NECCO  
IT'S GOOD

## NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY CO.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

# Kyanize

SELF SMOOTHING

## FLOOR ENAMEL



**KYANIZE FLOOR ENAMEL** is a tough long wearing finish,—waterproof,—easy to keep clean,—easily washed. Covering well with one coat, *Kyanize* Floor Enamel is particularly suited for old wood floors, worn linoleum and concrete.

It is simple to apply because it is self smoothing . . . dries hard in five or six hours with a rich full lustre . . . leaves no ridges—no brush marks. It comes in a wide range of popular colors.

★ Write for color card and name of nearest dealer ★

**BOSTON VARNISH COMPANY**, 375 Everett Station, Boston, Mass.





## A WORD TO THE WISE SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT

You are a lot wiser today about spending your money than you've ever been. You've had your fling buying "bargain" merchandise. You've had your troubles — sorrows perhaps — with cheap, shoddy things. So now when you buy, you *know* beforehand about quality and value—you insist on your money's worth. And that's why so many wise—yes, shrewd—people are insisting on cotton fabrics made by Pepperell. For they have learned that the name Pepperell always gives them one hundred cents return on every dollar spent.

# PEPPERELL

MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

160 STATE STREET, *Boston*

*Makers of these famous SHEETS and PILLOWCASES*

LADY PEPPERELL

PEERESS PERCALE    RED LABEL

## Health Calendar for 1935

**JANUARY** Snow. Bad month for colds. Avoid them by putting the whole family in Firestone Gaiters. You'll need rubber boots for farm work, too.

**FEBRUARY** Snow. Beginning to thaw. Firestone rubber boots are a comfort. And no one minds the weather with warm, dry feet in Firestone Gaiters.

**MARCH** Slush, mud. Farm work goes quicker and easier with Firestone Farmsters. Keep Firestone Gaiters handy. Firestone Rubbers, too, as the ground dries out.

**APRIL** Showery. Avoid wet feet, sudden colds, with Firestone light rubbers. Fishing season open. See pages 58, 59 . . . you'll have better sport, more comfort, with Firestone fishing boots.

**MAY** Here comes the sun! The young people need new canvas shoes for work and play. Best values made by Firestone.

**JUNE** Warm, outdoor days. Now everybody needs Firestone canvas shoes. Smart Deb Saudals delight the girls. And for tennis—there's no better value than Firestone tennis shoes.

**JULY** Hot days—and how the feminine side of the family is enjoying the comfort and smartness of those Deb Sandals! Everyone is wearing Firestone canvas shoes.

**AUGUST** Hotter than ever—and Deb Sandals more popular! New Firestone Canvas Shoes for the boys.

**SEPTEMBER** Cooler as school opens. New Canvas Shoes for the youngsters. They'll need special Firestone gym shoes, too. Firestone Footholds for the girls, for showery days.

**OCTOBER** Cooler. Match your new leather shoes with Firestone rubbers, for health and economy. Hunting season opens. See page 54. See Firestone Hunting Boots at your dealer's.

**NOVEMBER** Cold rains. Snow. Firestone rubber gaiters, lined for warmth, for all the family. Basketball season. THOR-GRIP best basketball shoe made.

**DECEMBER** Cold, snow. Be sure you have complete Firestone protection for your feet. It pays. Firestone rubbers and gaiters, and fancy boots for the children make useful Christmas gifts.

*If your dealer hasn't the Firestone Footwear you want—  
he can obtain them from*

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