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AY81 .F306 1936

144th Year

THE OLD FARMER'S 1936 ALMANAC

BY

ROBERT B. THOMAS

PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

A.N.C.

Price 15 Cents

TEA DRINKERS!

The true satisfaction of tea-drinking lies in the quality and flavor of the tea you use. Salada Tea is blended by experts for flavor and fragrance from the finest teas of as many as twenty high-altitude gardens in Ceylon, India and Java.

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Insist On

'SALADA' TEA

"Fresh from the Gardens"

Number One Hundred and Forty-Four

THE

(OLD)

FARMER'S ALMANACK,

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

1936

Being BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR, and (until July 4)
160th of American Independence.

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

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

NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1793

BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.

"Observe the circling year how unperceived
Hĕr seasons change! Behold! by slow degrees,
Stern winter tam'd into a ruder spring!
The ripen'd spring a milder summer glows."

From the Title Page, Old Farmer's Almanac,
The Fourth Issue, 1796.

COPYRIGHT, 1935, BY
MABEL M. SWAN,
BROOKLINE, MASS.

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

TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS

CARROLL J. SWAN
Publisher of
The Old Farmer's Almanac
1933–1934–1935

THROUGH the death on March 1, 1935, of Colonel Carroll J. Swan, the late publisher of *The Old Farmer's Almanac*, this company has become the present publishers.

Colonel Swan's great interest and belief in the widespread popularity and usefulness of the Almanac has carried its circulation into large figures during the past three years, and yet he never changed the policies or traditions from the old days.

It is the intention of the present publishers to carry on in this same spirit, and this issue, the 144th, is offered to the many friends of the *Almanac* with the wish that 1936 may point the way to a new era of prosperity and happiness for all.

LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY

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

IT is a pleasure once more to extend good wishes to the readers of *The Old Farmer's Almanac.*

We continue in Washington our endeavors to increase the security and the happiness of a larger number of people in all occupations of life and in all parts of the country; to give them more of the good things of life; to give them a greater distribution not only of wealth in the narrow terms but of wealth in the wider terms.

We have come to realize that, if the farm population of the United States suffers and loses its purchasing power, the people in the cities of necessity suffer with them. Empty pocketbooks on the farm don't turn factory wheels in the city.

It is a good omen for government, for business, for bankers and for city dwellers that the nation's farmers are becoming articulate and that they know whereof they speak.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

August 20, 1935

SNOW IS THE KINDEST

Snow is the kindest. Foliage is cruel.
All things are covered over in the end.
Sand covers Egypt and the ocean knows
More than we know of history. Let snow
Cover my bones, not leaves where the snake dwells
But snow and snow in springtime thawing sweetly.
The green vine creeps up from the earth, the jungle
Dissuades the temples from their gods. Let me
Who have seen worlds engulfed luxuriantly
Live where the snow will bite the clinging tendril.
Death has no terror like the teeming life
Of growing green things unmolested. Death
Has no terror when the snow at spring
Sweetly discloses in a freshet steaming
With crocuses and daffodils and squills,
Green leaves and with them flowers beyond our dreaming.

ROBERT S. HILLYER,
Associate Professor of English
at Harvard University.

"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. . . . Rob't. O. Thomas."

JANUARY.

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

FEBRUARY.

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

MARCH.

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

APRIL.

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

MAY.

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

JUNE.

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

JULY.

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

AUGUST.

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

SEPTEMBER.

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

OCTOBER.

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

NOVEMBER.

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

DECEMBER.

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

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.

	East.		*West.*		*West.*
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.	3 "	Bridgeport, Conn.	9 "

If during any part of the year 1936 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.
☽ ☾ The Moon.
☿ Mercury.
♀ Venus.
♁ The Earth.
♂ Mars.
♃ Jupiter.
♄ Saturn.
♅ or ♁ Uranus.
♆ Neptune.
♇ Pluto.

Names and Characters of the Aspects.

☌ Conjunction, or in the same degree.
□ Quadrature, 90 degrees.
☍ Opposition, or 180 degrees.
☊ Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
☋ Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.

Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

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

Chronological Cycles for 1936.

Golden Number . . . 18	Solar Cycle 13	Roman Indiction . . 4
Epact 6	Dominical Letters . E, D	Year of Julian Period 6649

Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1936.

Septuagesima Sun.,	Feb. 9	Good Friday,	April 10	Whit Sunday,	May 31
Shrove Sunday,	" 23	Easter Sunday,	" 12	Trinity Sunday,	June 7
Ash Wednesday,	" 26	Low Sunday,	" 19	Corpus Christi,	" 11
1st Sunday in Lent,	Mar. 1	Rogation Sunday,	May 17	1st Sunday in Advent,	
Palm Sunday,	April 5	Ascension Day,	" 21		Nov. 29

VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN, 1936

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.

1936		VENUS		MARS		JUPITER		SATURN	
		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	
JANUARY	1st	rises	3 50 A.M.	sets	7 37 P.M.	rises	5 7 A.M.	sets	8 58 P.M.
"	11th	"	4 10 A.M.	"	7 39 P.M.	"	4 38 A.M.	"	8 24 P.M.
"	21st	"	4 29 A.M.	"	7 40 P.M.	"	4 8 A.M.	"	7 50 P.M.
FEBRUARY	1st	rises	4 46 A.M.	sets	7 43 P.M.	rises	3 34 A.M.	sets	7 13 P.M.
"	11th	"	4 58 A.M.	"	7 42 P.M.	"	3 2 A.M.	"	6 40 P.M.
"	21st	"	5 4 A.M.	"	7 43 P.M.	"	2 30 A.M.	"	6 7 P.M.
MARCH	1st	rises	5 5 A.M.	sets	7 43 P.M.	rises	2 0 A.M.	sets	5 37 P.M.
"	11th	"	5 1 A.M.	"	7 42 P.M.	"	1 25 A.M.	rises	5 58 A.M.
"	21st	"	4 54 A.M.	"	7 42 P.M.	"	0 49 A.M.	"	5 21 A.M.
APRIL	1st	rises	4 44 A.M.	sets	7 41 P.M.	rises	0 8 A.M.	rises	4 41 A.M.
"	11th	"	4 32 A.M.	"	7 40 P.M.	"	11 26 P.M.	"	4 4 A.M.
"	21st	"	4 21 A.M.	"	7 38 P.M.	"	10 45 P.M.	"	3 27 A.M.
MAY	1st	rises	4 9 A.M.	sets	7 37 P.M.	rises	10 4 P.M.	rises	2 50 A.M.
"	11th	"	3 59 A.M.	"	7 35 P.M.	"	9 20 P.M.	"	2 13 A.M.
"	21st	"	3 52 A.M.	"	7 32 P.M.	"	8 37 P.M.	"	1 36 A.M.
JUNE	1st	rises	3 49 A.M.	sets	7 27 P.M.	rises	7 48 P.M.	rises	0 54 A.M.
"	11th	"	3 50 A.M.	rises	4 5 A.M.	sets	4 15 A.M.	"	0 16 A.M.
"	21st	"	3 59 A.M.	"	3 53 A.M.	"	3 31 A.M.	"	11 34 P.M.
JULY	1st	sets	7 28 P.M.	rises	3 44 A.M.	sets	2 47 A.M.	rises	10 55 P.M.
"	11th	"	7 37 P.M.	"	3 35 A.M.	"	2 4 A.M.	"	10 16 P.M.
"	21st	"	7 39 P.M.	"	3 27 A.M.	"	1 22 A.M.	"	9 36 P.M.
AUGUST	1st	sets	7 35 P.M.	rises	3 19 A.M.	sets	0 46 A.M.	rises	8 52 P.M.
"	11th	"	7 27 P.M.	"	3 12 A.M.	"	0 0 MID.	"	8 12 P.M.
"	21st	"	7 17 P.M.	"	3 6 A.M.	"	11 13 P.M.	"	7 31 P.M.
SEPTEMBER	1st	sets	7 3 P.M.	rises	3 0 A.M.	sets	10 32 P.M.	rises	6 46 P.M.
"	11th	"	6 50 P.M.	"	2 53 A.M.	"	9 55 P.M.	"	6 5 P.M.
"	21st	"	6 37 P.M.	"	2 47 A.M.	"	9 23 P.M.	sets	4 44 A.M.
OCTOBER	1st	sets	6 26 P.M.	rises	2 40 A.M.	sets	8 46 P.M.	sets	4 0 A.M.
"	11th	"	6 16 P.M.	"	2 32 A.M.	"	8 12 P.M.	"	3 18 A.M.
"	21st	"	6 11 P.M.	"	2 25 A.M.	"	7 39 P.M.	"	2 37 A.M.
NOVEMBER	1st	sets	6 10 P.M.	rises	2 16 A.M.	sets	7 7 P.M.	sets	1 50 A.M.
"	11th	"	6 18 P.M.	"	2 7 A.M.	"	6 33 P.M.	"	1 10 A.M.
"	21st	"	6 31 P.M.	"	1 59 A.M.	"	6 2 P.M.	"	0 30 A.M.
DECEMBER	1st	sets	6 49 P.M.	rises	1 49 A.M.	sets	5 32 P.M.	sets	11 48 P.M.
"	11th	"	7 11 P.M.	"	1 39 A.M.	"	5 3 P.M.	"	11 10 P.M.
"	21st	"	7 35 P.M.	"	1 29 A.M.	"	4 34 P.M.	"	10 33 P.M.
"	31st	"	7 58 P.M.	"	1 22 A.M.	rises	7 3 A.M.	"	9 57 P.M.

TIDE CORRECTIONS.

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

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

1936] JANUARY, First Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.

Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m
1	23s. 04	7	22 28	13	21 36	19	20 28	25	19 08
2	22 59	8	22 20	14	21 26	20	20 16	26	18 53
3	22 53	9	22 12	15	21 15	21	20 03	27	18 38
4	22 47	10	22 04	16	21 04	22	19 50	28	18 22
5	22 41	11	21 55	17	20 52	23	19 36	29	18 06
6	22 35	12	21 46	18	20 40	24	19 22	30	17 50

☽ First Quarter, 1st day, 10h. 15m., morning, E.
○ Full Moon, 8th day, 1h. 15m., evening, E.
☾ Last Quarter, 16th day, 2h. 41m., evening, W.
● New Moon, 24th day, 2h. 18m., morning, E.
☽ First Quarter, 30th day, 6 h. 36 m., evening, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Incr. h. m.	Sun Fast. m.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Sets. h. m.	☽ Souths. h. m.
1	1	W.	7 14	4 22	9 8	0 4	12	7	4	4½	Ari	morn	5 48
2	2	Th.	7 14	4 23	9 9	0 5	12	8	5	5½	Ari	0 47	6 39
3	3	Fr.	7 14	4 23	9 9	0 5	11	9	6	6½	Tau	2 01	7 33
4	4	Sa.	7 14	4 24	9 10	0 6	11	10	7	7½	Tau	3 13	8 29
5	5	S.	7 14	4 25	9 11	0 7	11	11	8	8½	G'm	4 22	9 27
6	6	M.	7 14	4 26	9 12	0 8	10	12	9	9½	G'm	5 25	10 25
7	7	Tu.	7 14	4 27	9 13	0 9	10	13	9¾	10½	Cnc	6 21	11 21
8	8	W.	7 14	4 28	9 14	0 10	9	○	10¾	11¼	Cnc	rises	morn
9	9	Th.	7 13	4 29	9 16	0 12	9	15	11½	0	Cnc	5 39	0 13
10	10	Fr.	7 13	4 30	9 17	0 13	8	16	—	0¼	Leo	6 45	1 02
11	11	Sa.	7 13	4 31	9 18	0 14	8	17	0¾	1	Leo	7 48	1 48
12	12	S.	7 13	4 33	9 20	0 16	8	18	1½	1½	Vir	8 50	2 31
13	13	M.	7 12	4 34	9 22	0 18	7	19	2	2¼	Vir	9 50	3 12
14	14	Tu.	7 12	4 35	9 23	0 19	7	20	2¾	3	Lib	10 50	3 52
15	15	W.	7 12	4 36	9 24	0 20	6	21	3½	3¾	Lib	11 50	4 33
16	16	Th.	7 11	4 37	9 26	0 22	6	22	4¼	4¾	Lib	morn	5 14
17	17	Fr.	7 11	4 38	9 27	0 23	6	23	5	5½	Sco	0 52	5 58
18	18	Sa.	7 10	4 39	9 29	0 25	5	24	6	6½	Sco	1 55	6 45
19	19	S.	7 10	4 41	9 31	0 27	5	25	6¾	7½	Sgr	2 57	7 35
20	20	M.	7 9	4 42	9 33	0 29	5	26	7¾	8¼	Sgr	3 59	8 29
21	21	Tu.	7 8	4 43	9 35	0 31	5	27	8½	9¼	Sgr	4 57	9 26
22	22	W.	7 7	4 44	9 37	0 33	4	28	9¼	10	Cap	5 48	10 23
23	23	Th.	7 7	4 46	9 39	0 35	4	29	10¼	10¾	Cap	6 33	11 21
24	24	Fr.	7 6	4 47	9 41	0 37	4	●	11	11½	Aqr	sets	0 17
25	25	Sa.	7 5	4 48	9 43	0 39	3	1	11¾	—	Aqr	6 49	1 10
26	26	S.	7 5	4 49	9 44	0 40	3	2	0¼	0½	Psc	8 05	2 02
27	27	M.	7 4	4 50	9 46	0 42	3	3	1	1½	Psc	9 20	2 53
28	28	Tu.	7 3	4 52	9 49	0 45	3	4	2	2¼	Ari	10 36	3 44
29	29	W.	7 2	4 53	9 51	0 47	3	5	2¾	3¼	Ari	11 51	4 36
30	30	Th.	7 1	4 55	9 54	0 50	2	6	3¾	4¼	Tau	morn	5 30
31	31	Fr.	7 0	4 56	9 56	0 52	2	7	4½	5¼	Tau	1 04	6 25

JANUARY hath 31 days. [1936

So days went on: a week had passed
Since the great world was heard from last.
The Almanac we studied o'er,
Read and reread our little store
Of hooks and pamphlets, scarce a score;

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Tides	
1	W.	Circumcision.	9.9 / 9.4	
2	Th.	Georgia ratified Constitution of U. S., 1788	10.0 / 9.0	
3	Fr.	☌ ☉ ☾	10.0 / 8.7	*Increasing*
4	Sa.	⊕ in Peri.	10.1 / 8.6	*cold.*
5	E	2nd Sun. af. Christmas	10.2 / 8.6	
6	M.	Epip. ☾ runs high.	10.8 / 8.7	
7	Tu.	Troyanovsky, Soviet Russia's first Ambassador to U.S. arrives, 1934.	10.4 / 8.8	
8	W.	☾ total eclipse invis. in N.E.	10.4 / 8.9	*Somewhat*
9	Th.	Astor Library in N.Y. opened to the public, 1854.	10.4 / 9.0	
10	Fr.	☉ Stationary in R.A	— / 10.2	*warmer.*
11	Sa.	Timothy Dwight, Pres. of Yale, died, 1817.	9.0 / 9.9	
12	E	1st Sun. af. Epiph.	8.9 / 9.5	
13	M.	☌ ☿ ☾. ☾ on Eq.	8.9 / 9.1	*Snow, cold*
14	Tu.	☾ in Apogee	8.8 / 8.7	
15	W.	☌ ♀ ♃.	8.7 / 8.8	*winds.*
16	Th.	☿ Greatest elong. E.	8.6 / 7.9	
17	Fr.	Battle of the Cowpens, 1781.	8.5 / 7.6	
18	Sa.	☿ in ♌.	8.5 / 7.5	*Mild weather for*
19	E	2d Sun. af. Epip.	8.7 / 7.5	
20	M.	☌ ♃ ☾. ☾ runs low	9.0 / 7.7	*the season.*
21	Tu.	☌ ♀ ☾.	9.4 / 8.0	
22	W.	☿ Sta. in R.A. □ ☉ ☉. ☿ in Peri.	9.8 / 8.5	
23	Th.	Ship "Bounty" burned by mutineers, Pitcairn's Island, 1790.	10.3 / 9.0	
24	Fr.	Welfare Island Penitentiary raided by Com. of Correction, 1934.	10.6 / 9.5	
25	Sa.	Conv. of St. Paul. ☌ ☿ ☾. ☌ ♂ ♄.	10.9 / —	
26	E	3d S. af. Ep. ☌ ♄ ☾. ☌ ♂ ☾. ☾ in Per.		
27	M.	☾ on Eq.	10.2 / 10.7	[26th 9.9 / 10.9 *Snow*
28	Tu.	Surrender of Paris to Germans, 1871.	10.4 / 10.3	*and cold*
29	W.	Timothy Pickering died, 1829.	10.4 / 9.7	*winds.*
30	Th.	☌ ☉ ☾.	10.8 / 9.2	
31	Fr.	☌ ☿ ☉. Inferior	10.1 / 8.7	

Farmer's Calendar.

The Farm Inventory

This is the month for the farmer to make a list or inventory of what he owns on his farm. This should include his livestock, tools and equipment, hay, grain and other consumable supplies.

It is not necessary to have a set of complicated records,—in fact the easier and simpler they are, the better. The record book should have four columns, one for the name of the item, a second for the date purchased or produced, a third for the cost, and a fourth for the present estimated value. Of all the different kinds of records for studying the details of the farm business, no account gives more information for the time and work required than does the annual inventory.

One of the easiest and best ways for a farmer to secure credit is by taking an inventory of his property and filing a credit statement with his banker. A banker always wants to know what you **own** as well as what you **owe.**

An annual farm inventory will show a farmer just where he stands financially,—whether he is gaining or losing, and how much. The inventory also provides a valuable property list in case of fire. It is almost impossible for anyone to remember all the articles he owned when making out a list for the insurance adjuster. Write your State College for a copy of a farm inventory and record book.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.

Days	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
1	17s. 17	7	15 31	13	13 35	19	11 31	25	9 20		
2	17 00	8	15 12	14	13 15	20	11 09	26	8 58		
3	16 43	9	14 53	15	12 54	21	10 48	27	8 36		
4	16 25	10	14 34	16	12 34	22	10 26	28	8 13		
5	16 07	11	14 14	17	12 13	23	10 04	29	7 50		
6	15 49	12	13 55	18	11 52	24	9 42				

○ Full Moon, 7th day, 6h. 19m., morning, W.
☾ Last Quarter, 15th day, 10h. 45m., morning, W.
● New Moon, 22nd day, 1h. 42m., evening, W.
☽ First Quarter, 29th day, 4h. 28m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Incr. h. m.	Sun Past m.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston, Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston, Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Sets h. m.	☽ Souths. h. m.
32	1	Sa.	6 59	4 57	9 58	0 54	2	8	5½	6¼	G'm	2 14	7 22
33	2	S.	6 58	4 58	10 0	0 56	2	9	6¾	7¼	G'm	3 19	8 18
34	3	M.	6 57	5 0	10 3	0 59	2	10	7¾	8½	Cnc	4 15	9 14
35	4	Tu.	6 56	5 1	10 5	1 1	2	11	8¾	9¼	Cnc	5 03	10 07
36	5	W.	6 55	5 2	10 7	1 3	2	12	9½	10¼	Cnc	5 43	10 56
37	6	Th.	6 54	5 4	10 10	1 6	2	13	10½	11	Leo	6 15	11 43
38	7	Fr.	6 53	5 5	10 12	1 8	2	○	11	11½	Leo	rises	morn
39	8	Sa.	6 51	5 6	10 15	1 11	1	15	11¾	—	Vir	6 38	0 27
40	9	S.	6 50	5 8	10 18	1 14	1	16	0¼	0½	Vir	7 39	1 08
41	10	M.	6 49	5 9	10 20	1 16	1	17	1	1	Vir	8 38	1 48
42	11	Tu.	6 48	5 10	10 22	1 18	1	18	1½	1¾	Lib	9 39	2 29
43	12	W.	6 46	5 11	10 25	1 21	1	19	2¼	2½	Lib	10 39	3 10
44	13	Th.	6 45	5 12	10 27	1 23	1	20	2¾	3¼	Sco	11 41	3 53
45	14	Fr.	6 44	5 14	10 30	1 26	1	21	3½	4	Sco	morn	4 38
46	15	Sa.	6 42	5 15	10 33	1 29	1	22	4¼	4¾	Sco	0 43	5 26
47	16	S.	6 41	5 17	10 36	1 32	2	23	5¼	5¾	Sgr	1 44	6 17
48	17	M.	6 40	5 18	10 38	1 34	2	24	6	6¾	Sgr	2 42	7 11
49	18	Tu.	6 38	5 19	10 41	1 37	2	25	7	7¾	Cap	3 35	8 06
50	19	W.	6 37	5 20	10 43	1 39	2	26	8	8½	Cap	4 22	9 03
51	20	Th.	6 35	5 21	10 46	1 42	2	27	9	9½	Aqr	5 02	9 59
52	21	Fr.	6 34	5 23	10 49	1 45	2	28	9¾	10¼	Aqr	5 38	10 54
53	22	Sa.	6 32	5 24	10 52	1 48	2	●	10½	11	Psc	sets	11 48
54	23	S.	6 31	5 26	10 55	1 51	2	1	11½	11¾	Psc	6 57	0 41
55	24	M.	6 29	5 27	10 58	1 54	2	2	—	0¼	Ari	8 15	1 34
56	25	Tu.	6 28	5 28	11 0	1 56	2	3	0¾	1	Ari	9 33	2 27
57	26	W.	6 26	5 29	11 3	1 59	3	4	1½	2	Tau	10 50	3 22
58	27	Th.	6 25	5 30	11 5	2 1	3	5	2¼	3	Tau	morn	4 19
59	28	Fr.	6 24	5 32	11 8	2 4	3	6	3¼	3¾	G'm	0 04	5 16
60	29	Sa.	6 22	5 33	11 11	2 7	3	7	4¼	5	G'm	1 11	6 14

FEBRUARY hath 29 days. [1936

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm-tree
Was ridged inch deep with pearl.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar
1	Sa.	☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. Tides 9.8 8.8 *Severe*	
2	E	4th S. a. Ep. Purif. of Vir. Mary Candlemas Day ☾ rnns high	
3	M.	Spanish Cortez abolished Inquisition, 1813. 9.6 8.2 [2nd 9.7 8.2	
4	Tu.	Third Olympic Winter Games opened at L. Placid, 1932. Tides 9.7 8.3	
5	W.	Yates County, N. Y., erected, 1823. Tides 9.8 8.6 *cold.*	
6	Th.	Violent demonstrations against Chamber of Deputies in Paris, 1934. 9.9 8.8	
7	Fr.	Famous Caxton Printing Office, Liverpool, destroyed by fire, 1821. 9.9 9.0	
8	Sa.	Taxi strike ended, New York City, 1934. 9.8 — *Milder*	
9	E	Sep. Sun. ☌ ☿ ☾. ☾ on Eq. 9.1 9.6	
10	M.	Upper and Lower Canada united, 1841. 9.2 9.4 *weather,*	
11	Tu.	☾ in Apogee Tides 9.2 9.1 *rain or*	
12	W.	☿ Stat. in R. A. Tides 9.1 8.7 *snow.*	
13	Th.	Ethan Allen died, 1789. Tides 8.9 8.8	
14	Fr.	Saint Valentine Tides 8.8 7.9	
15	Sa.	Att. on Pr. Roosevelt's life, May. Cermak fatally wounded, Miami, 1933. 8.7 7.7	
16	E	Sexagesima Sun. Tides 8.6 7.5	
17	M.	☌ ☿ ☾. ☾ rnns low Tides 8.7 7.6 *Colder.*	
18	Tu.	Pres. Madison ratified peace treaty between U. S. and Grt. Britain, 1815 9.0 7.9	
19	W.	Leag. of Nat. asked by Colombia to intervene in dispute with Peru, 1933 9.5 8.4	
20	Th.	☌ ♀ ☾. ☌ ☿ ☾. Tides 10.0 9.0	
21	Fr.	Ogdensburgh, N.Y., taken by British, 1813. Tides 10.5 9.7	
22	Sa.	George Washington born, 1732. Tides 10.9 10.8	
23	E	Quin. S. ☌ ♄ ☾. ♀ in ♉. ☾ on Eq. ☾ in Per.	
24	M.	St. Matth. ☌ ♂ ☾. —11.0 [23rd 11.1 10.8 *Sea-*	
25	Tu.	Shrove Tues. ☿ in ♉ 11.1 10.8 *son-*	
26	W.	Ash. Wed. ☿ Greatest elong. W. ☌ ☉ ☾. 11.1 10.8	
27	Th.	Nicholas Biddle died, 1844. Tides 10.8 9.7 *able*	
28	Fr.	Henry Pu Yi enthroned as Emperor of Great Manchu Empire, 1934. 10.4 9.0	
29	Sa.	☾ Runs high Tides 10.0 8.5 *weather.*	

The Farm Shop

Systematic repairing is an important farm economy. For that reason every farm should have a small shop with modest equipment. This should include a forge for simple blacksmith work; a small hand-press drill for drilling iron; a set of carpenter tools; a work-bench; a case with pigeon holes for assorted nails, screws and bolts; another case with repair parts for the various farm machines, together with a collection of different kinds and sizes of wrenches. The shop should also provide room for oils and other lubricants, for paints and painting and for dried oak lumber to be used for whiffle-trees, yokes, wagon tongues, etc.

Now is the time to be looking over those farm tools you are going to use next spring and summer. Don't you remember the worn out points on the sulky plow? How about that cracked pole you fixed temporarily on the corn cultivator? Doesn't that mowing machine bar need a new set of fingers and some new knife sections? Weren't there some teeth out of the hay rake when you put it away last August? The bearings on that disc harrow ought to be replaced; the cross-cut saw needs filing, and the pump on the sprayer needs repacking. Set out next week and look these tools over and order the repairs right away.

1936] MARCH, THIRD MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	7s. 28	7	5 09	13	2 48	19	0 26	25	1 56
	2	7 05	8	4 46	14	2 24	20	0s. 02	26	2 20
	3	6 42	9	4 22	15	2 01	21	0N. 22	27	2 43
	4	6 19	10	3 59	16	1 37	22	0 45	28	3 07
	5	5 55	11	3 35	17	1 13	23	1 09	29	3 30
	6	5 32	12	3 12	18	0 49	24	1 33	30	3 54

○ Full Moon, 8th day, 0h. 14m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 16th day, 3h. 35m., morning, E.

● New Moon, 22nd day, 11h. 14m., evening, W.

☽ First Quarter, 29th day, 4h. 22m., evening, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Incr. h. m.	Sun Fast. m.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Sets. h. m.	☽ Souths. h. m.
61	1	S.	6 20	5 34	11 14	2 10	3	8	5¼	6	G'm	2 11	7 10
62	2	M.	6 18	5 35	11 17	2 13	4	9	6½	7	Cnc	3 01	8 03
63	3	Tu.	6 17	5 37	11 20	2 16	4	10	7½	8¼	Cnc	3 43	8 53
64	4	W.	6 15	5 38	11 23	2 19	4	11	8½	9	Leo	4 17	9 40
65	5	Th.	6 13	5 39	11 26	2 22	4	12	9¼	9¾	Leo	4 46	10 24
66	6	Fr.	6 12	5 40	11 28	2 24	4	13	10	10½	Leo	5 11	11 07
67	7	Sa.	6 10	5 41	11 31	2 27	5	14	10¾	11	Vir	5 33	11 47
68	8	S.	6 8	5 42	11 34	2 30	5	○	11½	11¾	Vir	rises	morn
69	9	M.	6 7	5 44	11 37	2 33	5	16	—	0	Lib	7 29	0 28
70	10	Tu.	6 5	5 45	11 40	2 36	5	17	0¼	0½	Lib	8 30	1 09
71	11	W.	6 3	5 46	11 43	2 39	6	18	1	1¼	Lib	9 31	1 51
72	12	Th.	6 1	5 47	11 46	2 42	6	19	1½	2	Sco	10 32	2 34
73	13	Fr.	6 0	5 48	11 48	2 44	6	20	2¼	2¾	Sco	11 33	3 21
74	14	Sa.	5 58	5 49	11 51	2 47	6	21	2¾	3½	Sgr	morn	4 10
75	15	S.	5 56	5 50	11 54	2 50	7	22	3¾	4¼	Sgr	0 31	5 01
76	16	M.	5 55	5 51	11 56	2 52	7	23	4½	5¼	Sgr	1 25	5 55
77	17	Tu.	5 53	5 52	11 59	2 55	7	24	5½	6¼	Cap	2 13	6 49
78	18	W.	5 52	5 54	12 2	2 58	8	25	6½	7¼	Cap	2 56	7 44
79	19	Th.	5 50	5 55	12 5	3 1	8	26	7½	8	Aqr	3 32	8 38
80	20	Fr.	5 48	5 57	12 9	3 5	8	27	8½	9	Aqr	4 04	9 31
81	21	Sa.	5 46	5 58	12 12	3 8	9	28	9¼	9¾	Psc	4 34	10 24
82	22	S.	5 44	5 59	12 15	3 11	9	●	10¼	10¾	Psc	sets	11 17
83	23	M.	5 43	6 0	12 17	3 13	9	1	11	11½	Ari	7 05	0 11
84	24	Tu.	5 41	6 1	12 20	3 16	9	2	0	—	Ari	8 25	1 07
85	25	W.	5 39	6 2	12 23	3 19	10	3	0¼	0¾	Tau	9 43	2 05
86	26	Th.	5 37	6 3	12 26	3 22	10	4	1	1¾	Tau	10 55	3 05
87	27	Fr.	5 36	6 5	12 29	3 25	10	5	2	2½	G'm	morn	4 05
88	28	Sa.	5 34	6 6	12 32	3 28	11	6	3	3½	G'm	0 01	5 03
89	29	S.	5 32	6 7	12 35	3 31	11	7	4	4¾	Cnc	0 57	5 59
90	30	M.	5 30	6 8	12 38	3 34	11	8	5	5¾	Cnc	1 42	6 50
91	31	Tu.	5 29	6 9	12 40	3 36	12	9	6	6¾	Leo	2 18	7 38

MARCH hath 31 days. [1936

From the meadow your walks have left so sweet
That whenever a March-wind sighs
He sets the jewel-print of your feet
In violets blue as your eyes,
To the woody hollows in which we meet
And the valleys of Paradise.

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	D	1st S. in Lent St. David	Col. C. J. Swan died, 1935.
2	M.	800,000 Jews banished from Spain, 1492. Tides 9.2 8.0	[1st 9.5 8.1
3	Tu.	♂ ♄ ☉. Tides 9.2 8.1	*Cloudy and*
4	W.	Bank Holiday declared, 1933. Tides 9.2 8.4	*unsettled.*
5	Th.	♂ ♆ ☉. Tides 9.3 8.7	
6	Fr.	☿ in Aph. Tides 9.4 9.0	*Colder, rain*
7	Sa.	Aristide Briand died at Paris, 1932. 9.4 9.2	*or snow.*
8	D	2nd S. in Lent ♂ ♆ ☾. ☾ on Eq. 9.4 9.4	
9	M.	☾ in Apogee Tides — 9.4	
10	Tu.	Boston plundered by British soldiers, 1776. Tides 9.5 9.2	
11	W.	Destructive blizzard east coast of U. S., 1888. 9.5 9.0	*High*
12	Th.	First Assembly of Pa. at Philadelphia, 1683. Tides 9.4 8.7	
13	Fr.	□ ♃ ☉ Tides 9.2 8.4	*winds.*
14	Sa.	Tornadoes in Tennessee, 1933. Tides 9.0 8.1	
15	D	3d S. in L. ♂ ♃ ☾. ☾ runs low 8.9 7.9	
16	M.	Nathaniel Bowditch died at Boston, 1833. Tides 8.9 7.8	
17	Tu.	St. Patrick. Tides 9.0 8.0	
18	W.	Telephonic communications between London and Paris established, 1891. 9.2 8.4	
19	Th.	Original patent of Conn. issued, 1631 Tides 9.6 9.0	*Rain and*
20	Fr.	☉ enters ♈ Spring commences Tides 10.1 9.7	
21	Sa.	St. Benedict. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♂ ☿ ☾. 10.6 10.5	
22	D	4th S. in L. ♂ ♄ ☾. ♂ ☿ ♄. ☾ on Eq.	
23	M.	☾ in Per. 11.1 11.6 [22nd 10.9 11.2	*wind.*
24	Tu.	♂ ♂ ☾. 11.0 —	
25	W.	Annunc. or Lady Day ♂ ☉ ☾. Tides 11.7 10.7	
26	Th.	Beethoven died, 1827. Tides 11.5 10.2	*Milder,*
27	Fr.	☿ Greatest Hel. Lat. S. Tides 11.1 9.6	*spring*
28	Sa.	☾ runs high. Tides 10.5 9.0	
29	D	5th S. in Lent ♀ in Aph. 9.9 8.5	
30	M.	♂ ♀ ♄. Tides 9.4 8.2	*weather.*
31	Tu.	Eiffel Tower inaugurated, 1889. Tides 9.0 8.1	

Fertilizing Shrubs and Flowers

As a rule shrubs require very little fertilizer, especially when they are planted in good soil. The bed, however, should be cultivated until the shrubs grow so thick that weeds no longer grow under them. If, however, the shrubs make poor growth it is advisable to work nitrate of soda into the soil at the rate of an ounce or two per shrub at the first cultivation or about the time that the buds begin to swell.

Many gardeners cover the shrub bed with manure in fall and then spade it into the soil in spring. It will then take the place of all other fertilizer and supply all the plant food needed unless the soil is very poor when the nitrate treatment may be used in addition to the manure.

The flower gardener likes to work considerable manure into the soil in spring when he digs up his flower beds, preferring well rotted manure. Often he buys a load in August or September and wets it down and turns it over every two or three weeks so as to get it into a compost.

If no manure is available, a regular potato fertilizer analyzing 5% nitrogen, 8% phosphorus and 7% potash will do very well when worked into the ground at the rate of 8 or 10 pounds per square rod.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	4N.40	7	6 57	13	9 10	19	11 17	25	13 18
	2	5 03	8	7 19	14	9 32	20	11 38	26	13 37
	3	5 26	9	7 42	15	9 53	21	11 58	27	13 56
	4	5 49	10	8 04	16	10 14	22	12 18	28	14 15
	5	6 12	11	8 26	17	10 35	23	12 38	29	14 34
	6	6 34	12	8 48	18	10 56	24	12 58	30	14 52

○ Full Moon, 6th day, 5h. 46m., evening, E.
☾ Last Quarter, 14th day, 4h. 21m., evening, W.
● New Moon, 21st day, 7h. 32m., morning, E.
☽ First Quarter, 28th day, 6h. 16m., morning, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Incr. h. m.	Sun Fast. m.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea. Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Sets. h. m.	☽ Souths. h. m.
92	1	W.	5 27	6 10	12 43	3 39	12	10	7	7¾	Leo	2 49	8 23
93	2	Th.	5 25	6 11	12 46	3 42	12	11	8	8½	Leo	3 15	9 06
94	3	Fr.	5 24	6 12	12 48	3 44	12	12	9	9¼	Vir	3 38	9 47
95	4	Sa.	5 22	6 13	12 51	3 47	13	13	9¾	10	Vir	4 00	10 27
96	5	S.	5 20	6 14	12 54	3 50	13	14	10¼	10½	Lib	4 22	11 08
97	6	M.	5 18	6 15	12 57	3 53	13	○	11	11¼	Lib	rises	11 49
98	7	Tu.	5 17	6 17	13 0	3 56	14	16	11½	11¾	Lib	7 23	morn
99	8	W.	5 15	6 18	13 3	3 59	14	17	—	0¼	Sco	8 25	0 33
100	9	Th.	5 13	6 19	13 6	4 2	14	18	0¼	0¾	Sco	9 26	1 18
101	10	Fr.	5 12	6 20	13 8	4 4	14	19	1	1½	Sgr	10 24	2 07
102	11	Sa.	5 10	6 21	13 11	4 7	15	20	1½	2¼	Sgr	11 18	2 57
103	12	S.	5 8	6 22	13 14	4 10	15	21	2¼	3	Sgr	morn	3 49
104	13	M.	5 7	6 24	13 17	4 13	15	22	3	3¾	Cap	0 08	4 42
105	14	Tu.	5 5	6 25	13 20	4 16	16	23	4	4¾	Cap	0 51	5 35
106	15	W.	5 4	6 26	13 22	4 18	16	24	5	5¾	Aqr	1 29	6 28
107	16	Th.	5 2	6 27	13 25	4 21	16	25	6	6¾	Aqr	2 01	7 19
108	17	Fr.	5 0	6 28	13 28	4 24	16	26	7	7½	Psc	2 31	8 11
109	18	Sa.	4 59	6 29	13 30	4 26	16	27	8	8½	Psc	2 59	9 02
110	19	S.	4 57	6 30	13 33	4 29	17	28	9	9¼	Ari	3 28	9 54
111	20	M.	4 56	6 31	13 35	4 31	17	29	9¾	10¼	Ari	3 58	10 49
112	21	Tu.	4 54	6 32	13 38	4 34	17	●	10¾	11	Tau	sets	11 46
113	22	W.	4 53	6 34	13 41	4 37	17	1	11¾	0	Tau	8 31	0 46
114	23	Th.	4 51	6 35	13 44	4 40	17	2	—	0½	G'm	9 42	1 48
115	24	Fr.	4 50	6 36	13 46	4 42	18	3	0¾	1½	G'm	10 44	2 49
116	25	Sa.	4 48	6 37	13 49	4 45	18	4	1¾	2¼	Cnc	11 35	3 48
117	26	S.	4 47	6 38	13 51	4 47	18	5	2½	3¼	Cnc	morn	4 43
118	27	M.	4 45	6 39	13 54	4 50	18	6	3½	4¼	Cnc	0 16	5 34
119	28	Tu.	4 44	6 40	13 56	4 52	18	7	4½	5¼	Leo	0 50	6 20
120	29	W.	4 42	6 41	13 59	4 55	18	8	5½	6¼	Leo	1 17	7 04
121	30	Th.	4 41	6 43	14 2	4 58	19	9	6½	7¼	Vir	1 42	7 45

APRIL hath 30 days. [1936

Or, on that bank, feel the west-wind
Breathe health and plenty; please my mind,
To see sweet dew-drops kiss these flowers,
And then washed off by April showers;
Here, hear my Kenna sing a song:
There, see a blackbird feed her young,

IZAAK WALTON
"The Angler's Wish"

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Etc.	
1	W.	Thomas Jefferson born, 1743. Tides 8.9 8.8	*Warmer*
2	Th.	Holy Year concluded by Pope Pius, 1934. Tides 8.8 8.6	*and*
3	Fr.	N. Y. Colonial Legislature held last session, 1775. 8.9 8.9	*show-*
4	Sa.	♂ ♆ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides 8.9 9.2	*ery.*
5	D	Palm Sunday. Tides 9.0 9.4	
6	M.	☾ in Apogee Tides 9.1 9.6	
7	Tu.	♂ ♂ ♁. Tides 9.1 9.7	*Much*
8	W.	Ganges Canal opened, 1854. Tides — 9.0	
9	Th.	Rossetti, poet and painter, died, 1882 Tides 9.7 8.9	
10	Fr.	Good Fri. ♂ ☿ ☉ Sup. ♃ Stat. in R. A.	
11	Sa.	☾ runs low 9.5 8.5 [10th. 9.6 8.7	*colder.*
12	D	Easter Sun. ♂ ♃ ☾. Tides 9.4 8.8	
13	M.	♂ in ♌. Tides 9.3 8.2	*Fair and*
14	Tu.	Earthquake shocks in Vermont, 1934 Tides 9.2 8.8	
15	W.	☿ in ♌. Tides 9.8 8.6	
16	Th.	Sen. conf. nomin. of Chas. G. Dawes as ambassador to Gr. Britain, 1929. 9.4 9.1	
17	Fr.	♂ ☿ ♁. Tides 9.7 9.7	*sunny.*
18	Sa.	♂ ♄ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides 10.0 10.5	
19	D	Low Sunday ☿ in Peri. Tides 10.4 11.1	
20	M.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. ☾ in Per. 10.7 11.7	
21	Tu.	♂♁ ☾. Tides 10.8 11.9	*Cloudy,*
22	W.	♂ ☿ ☾. ♂ ♂ ☾. ♂ ☿ ♂. 10.7 11.9	
23	Th.	St. George. Tides — 10.4	*some rain.*
24	Fr.	☾ runs high. Tides 11.6 10.0	
25	Sa.	St. Mark. ♂ ♁ ☉ 11.1 9.5	*Cool, frosts*
26	D	2nd Sun. af. E. 10.5 9.0	*in some*
27	M.	Ralph Waldo Emerson died, 1882 Tides 9.8 8.6	
28	T.	Maryland adopted Constitution of U. S., 1788. Tides 9.3 8.4	
29	W.	☿ Greatest Hel. Lat. N. 8.8 8.4	*places.*
30	Th.	London University founded, 1827. Tides 8.6 8.5	

Farmer's Calendar.

A Disinfectant Whitewash

April is not only the "moving" month but the "clean-up" month. Many places about the premises may be cleaned and improved in appearance by a coat of whitewash. A disinfectant whitewash especially suitable for interior use in poultry houses, stables, garages, cellars, etc., may be cheaply prepared and easily applied.

The following formula is used:—

Hydrated lime ..1½ pecks
Table salt .....2 lbs.
Commercial lime-sulphur ..... 4 gals.
Water ..... 40 gals.

If a smaller quantity is desired, mix the same ingredients in the following proportions:—

Hydrated lime ....2 pints
Salt ... 3 tablespoonfuls
Lime-sulphur .... 3 pints
Water ..... 4 gallons

An ounce of alum per gallon of whitewash should be added to increase the adhesiveness. A pound of any ordinary laundry soap dissolved in a gallon of boiling water and added to about five gallons of the thick whitewash will give it a gloss almost like oil paint.

The whitewash may be applied with a brush, but to insure penetration in cracks and crevices, the operation is preferably done with a high-pressure spray pump.

1936] MAY, FIFTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	15N.10	7	16 54	13	18 28	19	19 50	25	21 00
	2	15 28	8	17 10	14	18 42	20	20 03	26	21 11
	3	15 46	9	17 26	15	18 56	21	20 15	27	21 21
	4	16 03	10	17 42	16	19 10	22	20 27	28	21 31
	5	16 20	11	17 58	17	19 24	23	20 38	29	21 40
	6	16 37	12	18 13	18	19 37	24	20 49	30	21 49

○ Full Moon, 6th day, 10h. 01m., morning, W.
☾ Last Quarter, 14th day, 1h. 12m., morning, E.
● New Moon, 20th day, 3h. 34m., evening, W.
☽ First Quarter, 27th day, 9h. 46m., evening, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Incr. h. m.	Sun Fast. m.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Sets. h. m.	☽ Souths. h. m.
122	1	Fr.	4 40	6 44	14 4	5 0	19	10	7½	8	Vir	2 05	8 26
123	2	Sa.	4 38	6 45	14 7	5 3	19	11	8¼	8¾	Vir	2 27	9 06
124	3	S.	4 37	6 46	14 9	5 5	19	12	9	9¼	Lib	2 49	9 48
125	4	M.	4 36	6 47	14 11	5 7	19	13	9¾	10	Lib	3 12	10 30
126	5	Tu.	4 34	6 48	14 14	5 10	19	14	10½	10½	Sco	3 39	11 16
127	6	W.	4 33	6 49	14 16	5 12	19	○	11	11¼	Sco	rises	morn
128	7	Th.	4 32	6 50	14 18	5 14	19	16	11¾	11¾	Sco	8 18	0 03
129	8	Fr.	4 31	6 51	14 20	5 16	19	17	—	0½	Sgr	9 15	0 54
130	9	Sa.	4 29	6 52	14 23	5 19	19	18	0½	1	Sgr	10 05	1 46
131	10	S.	4 28	6 53	14 25	5 21	19	19	1	1¾	Cap	10 50	2 39
132	11	M.	4 27	6 54	14 27	5 23	19	20	1¾	2½	Cap	11 28	3 32
133	12	Tu.	4 26	6 56	14 30	5 26	20	21	2¾	3¼	Aqr	morn	4 24
134	13	W.	4 25	6 57	14 32	5 28	20	22	3½	4¼	Aqr	0 01	5 14
135	14	Th.	4 24	6 58	14 34	5 30	20	23	4½	5¼	Aqr	0 32	6 04
136	15	Fr.	4 23	6 59	14 36	5 32	20	24	5½	6¼	Psc	1 00	6 53
137	16	Sa.	4 22	7 0	14 38	5 34	20	25	6½	7	Psc	1 27	7 43
138	17	S.	4 21	7 1	14 40	5 36	20	26	7½	8	Ari	1 55	8 35
139	18	M.	4 20	7 2	14 42	5 38	19	27	8½	9	Ari	2 26	9 29
140	19	Tu.	4 19	7 3	14 44	5 40	19	28	9½	9¾	Tau	3 02	10 27
141	20	W.	4 18	7 4	14 46	5 42	19	●	10½	10¾	Tau	sets	11 28
142	21	Th.	4 17	7 5	14 48	5 44	19	1	11¼	11½	G'm	8 26	0 30
143	22	Fr.	4 16	7 6	14 50	5 46	19	2	—	0¼	G'm	9 22	1 31
144	23	Sa.	4 16	7 7	14 51	5 47	19	3	0½	1	Cnc	10 09	2 29
145	24	S.	4 15	7 7	14 52	5 48	19	4	1¼	2	Cnc	10 47	3 24
146	25	M.	4 14	7 8	14 54	5 50	19	5	2¼	2¾	Leo	11 18	4 13
147	26	Tu.	4 13	7 9	14 56	5 52	19	6	3	3¾	Leo	11 44	4 59
148	27	W.	4 13	7 10	14 57	5 53	19	7	4	4¾	Vir	morn	5 42
149	28	Th.	4 12	7 11	14 59	5 55	19	8	5	5½	Vir	0 08	6 23
150	29	Fr.	4 12	7 12	15 0	5 56	18	9	6	6½	Vir	0 31	7 04
151	30	Sa.	4 11	7 13	15 2	5 58	18	10	6¾	7¼	Lib	0 53	7 45
152	31	S.	4 10	7 13	15 3	5 59	18	11	7¾	8	Lib	1 15	8 27

MAY hath 31 days. [1936

Apple orchards, the trees all cover'd with blossoms;
Wheat fields carpeted far and near in vital emerald green;
The eternal, exhaustless freshness of each early morning;
The yellow, golden, transparent haze of the warm afternoon sun;
The aspiring lilac bushes with profuse purple or white flowers.

WALT WHITMAN

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	
1	Fr.	St. Philip & St. James. ☌ ♆ ☾. ☾ on Eq. {8.4 8.8	
2	Sa.	First sod of Can.-Pac. R.R. turned, 1881. {8.4 9.0 *Cool, east-*	
3	D	3rd. S. af. Eas. ☾ in Apo. {8.5 9.8	
4	M.	Intern'l Econ. Conf. opened at Gen., 1927. {8.6 9.5 *erly winds.*	
5	Tu.	Wm. Penn published his frame of government for colony of Pa., 1682. {8.7 9.7	
6	W.	International Exhibition in Paris opened, 1889. Tides {8.7 9.8	
7	Th.	☿ Gr. Elong. East Tides {8.8 9.9	
8	Fr.	John Stuart Mill, famous economist died, 1873. {— 8.7 *Warm*	
9	Sa.	☌ ♃ ☾. ☾ runs low. Tides {9.9 8.7 *for*	
10	D	4th S. af. Ea. ☌ ♀ ☉. Tides {9.9 8.6	
11	M.	Plymouth, Mass., attacked by Indians, 1676. {9.8 8.6 *May.*	
12	Tu.	Ferdinand DeSoto sailed from Havana for conq. of Florida, 1539. {9.7 8.7	
13	W.	War declared against Mexico by U. S., 1846. Tides {9.6 8.9	
14	Th.	Beginning of N.Y. State Prison at Sing Sing, 1826. Tides {9.5 9.2	
15	Fr.	☾ on Eq. Tides {9.5 9.7	
16	Sa.	☌ ♄ ☾. Tides {9.8 10.3	
17	D	Rog. Sun. Tides {9.8 10.9	
18	M.	☾ in Per. Tides {10.0 11.4	
19	Tu.	☌ ☉ ☾. ☌ ♀ ☾. ☿ Sta. in R.A. {10.2 11.7	
20	W.	Amelia Earhart Putnam flew the Atlantic, 1932. Tides {10.2 11.8	
21	Th.	Ascen. Day. ☌ ♂ ☾. ☌ ☿ ☾. ☾ runs high	
22	Fr.	Victor Hugo died, 1885. {— 10.0 [21st {10.2 11.8 *Show-*	
23	Sa.	☿ in ♉ Tides {11.5 9.7 *ers and*	
24	D	S. af. Ascen. Tides {11.0 9.4 *cooler.*	
25	M.	♆ Stat. in R.A. Tides {10.4 9.1	
26	Tu.	Tramway stables, N.Y., destroyed by fire, 1887. {9.8 8.8	
27	W.	Century of Progress Exhibition opened at Chicago, 1933. Tides {9.2 8.7	
28	Th.	☌ ♆ ☾. ☾ on Eq. {8.7 8.6 *Changeable,*	
29	Fr.	☌ ☿ ♂. Tides {8.8 8.7 *probably*	
30	Sa.	☾ in Apogee Tides {8.1 8.8 *rain.*	
31	D	Whit Sunday ☌ ☿ ☉ Inf. {8.0 9.0	

Farmer's Calendar.

Caterpillar Pests

Isn't it a shame to see our forests, shade trees, and fruit trees defoliated by caterpillar pests. While we notice the damage that caterpillars do mostly on trees, the various species feed on practically all plants.

And isn't it a curious fact that this ugly creepy insect often changes into a beautiful butterfly. The moth, miller or butterfly is the adult form that lays the egg, the caterpillar the larval form or the stage during which the insect makes most of its growth. They are for this reason voracious feeders and soon defoliate a tree.

There are caterpillars of two general classes, namely: (1) those that are general feeders and live on many different kinds of plants such as the brown tail and the gypsy moth; (2) those that live on one plant or a few closely related plants as, for example, the tent caterpillar on apple and wild cherry.

If the gypsy moth, the browntail and the tent caterpillar could be eliminated, the rest would not trouble us very much, since they are held in check by natural parasites. The first three may be controlled by spraying affected trees with arsenate of lead when the caterpillars are just hatched. Destroying the winter nests of the browntail, and the egg clusters of the gypsy and tent caterpillars also helps. The problem of control is a community problem and can be solved best by combining community and individual efforts.

1936] JUNE, Sixth Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	22N.06	7	22 47	13	23 14	19	23 26	25	23 23
	2	22 14	8	22 53	14	23 17	20	23 26	26	23 21
	3	22 21	9	22 58	15	23 20	21	23 27	27	23 19
	4	22 28	10	23 03	16	23 22	22	23 26	28	23 16
	5	22 35	11	23 07	17	23 24	23	23 26	29	23 13
	6	22 41	12	23 11	18	23 25	24	23 25	30	23 10

○ Full Moon, 5th day, 0h. 22m., morning, W.
☾ Last Quarter, 12th day, 7h. 5m., morning, W.
● New Moon, 19th day, 0h. 14m., morning, E.
☽ First Quarter, 26th day, 2h. 23m., evening, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Incr. h. m.	Sun Fast. m.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea. Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Sets. h. m.	☽ Souths. h. m.
153	1	M.	4 10	7 14	15 4	6 0	18	12	8½	8¾	Sco	1 41	9 11
154	2	Tu.	4 9	7 15	15 6	6 2	18	13	9¼	9½	Sco	2 10	9 58
155	3	W.	4 9	7 16	15 7	6 3	18	14	10	10	Sco	2 43	10 48
156	4	Th.	4 9	7 17	15 8	6 4	18	15	10¾	10¾	Sgr	3 24	11 40
157	5	Fr.	4 8	7 17	15 9	6 5	17	○	11¼	11½	Sgr	rises	morn
158	6	Sa.	4 8	7 18	15 10	6 6	17	17	0	—	Cap	8 49	0 34
159	7	S.	4 8	7 19	15 11	6 7	17	18	0	0¾	Cap	9 29	1 27
160	8	M.	4 7	7 19	15 12	6 8	17	19	0¾	1½	Cap	10 04	2 20
161	9	Tu.	4 7	7 20	15 13	6 9	17	20	1½	2¼	Aqr	10 35	3 12
162	10	W.	4 7	7 20	15 13	6 9	17	21	2¼	3	Aqr	11 03	4 01
163	11	Th.	4 7	7 21	15 14	6 10	16	22	3¼	3¾	Psc	11 30	4 50
164	12	Fr.	4 7	7 21	15 14	6 10	16	23	4¼	4¾	Psc	11 57	5 39
165	13	Sa.	4 7	7 22	15 15	6 11	16	24	5¼	5¾	Ari	morn	6 28
166	14	S.	4 7	7 22	15 15	6 11	16	25	6¼	6¾	Ari	0 26	7 20
167	15	M.	4 7	7 23	15 16	6 12	15	26	7¼	7¾	Tau	0 59	8 15
168	16	Tu.	4 7	7 23	15 16	6 12	15	27	8¼	8¾	Tau	1 37	9 12
169	17	W.	4 7	7 23	15 16	6 12	15	28	9¼	9½	G'm	2 24	10 13
170	18	Th.	4 7	7 24	15 17	6 13	15	29	10¼	10½	G'm	3 18	11 14
171	19	Fr.	4 7	7 24	15 17	6 13	15	●	11	11¼	Cnc	sets	0 14
172	20	Sa.	4 7	7 24	15 17	6 13	14	1	0	—	Cnc	8 41	1 10
173	21	S.	4 7	7 25	15 18	Dec.	14	2	0¼	0¾	Leo	9 16	2 03
174	22	M.	4 7	7 25	15 18	0 0	14	3	1	1½	Leo	9 45	2 51
175	23	Tu.	4 8	7 25	15 17	0 1	14	4	1¾	2½	Leo	10 10	3 36
176	24	W.	4 8	7 25	15 17	0 1	13	5	2½	3¼	Vir	10 33	4 18
177	25	Th.	4 8	7 25	15 17	0 1	13	6	3½	4	Vir	10 56	5 00
178	26	Fr.	4 9	7 25	15 16	0 2	13	7	4¼	4¾	Lib	11 18	5 41
179	27	Sa.	4 9	7 25	15 16	0 2	13	8	5¼	5½	Lib	11 42	6 22
180	28	S.	4 10	7 25	15 15	0 3	13	9	6	6½	Lib	morn	7 06
181	29	M.	4 10	7 25	15 15	0 3	12	10	7	7¼	Sco	0 09	7 51
182	30	Tu.	4 10	7 25	15 15	0 3	12	11	7¾	8	Sco	0 41	8 40

JUNE hath 30 days. [1936

In June 'tis good to lie beneath a tree
While the blithe season comforts every sense,
Steeps all the brain in rest, and heals the heart,
Brimming it o'er with sweetness unawares,
Fragrant and silent as that rosy snow
Wherewith the pitying apple-tree fills up
And tenderly lines some last-year robin's nest.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	
1	M.	Nicomede. Tides 8.0 9.2	*Warm,*
2	Tu.	☿ in Aph. Tides 8.1 9.4	*thunder*
3	W.	Great damage in Mexico from earthquake, 1932. Tides 8.8 9.7	
4	Th.	□ ♆ ☉. Tides 8.4 9.9	*showers.*
5	Fr.	♂ ☿ ♀. ♂ ♃ ☾. ☾ runs low Tides 8.6 10.0	
6	Sa.	Lusitania launched, 1906. Tides 8.7 —	
7	D	Trin. Sun. Tides 10.1 8.8	*Fair days,*
8	M.	1st meeting of Canadian Parliament in new buildings at Ottowa, 1866 10.2 9.0	
9	Tu.	Charles Dickens died, 1870. Tides 10.1 9.1	*cool*
10	W.	♂ ♃ ☉. ♂ ♂ ☉. 10.0 9.3	*nights.*
11	Th.	Corpus Christi. St. Barnabas. Tides 9.8 9.6	
12	Fr.	☿ Stat. in R.A. ♂ ♄ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides 9.6 9.9	
13	Sa.	□ ♄ ☉. Tides 9.4 10.2	
14	D	1st Sun. af. Trin. Tides 9.8 10.5	
15	M.	♂ ♁ ☾. ☾ in Per. 9.8 10.8	*Showery.*
16	Tu.	♀ in ♌. Tides 9.4 11.1	
17	W.	♂ ☿ ☾. Tides 9.5 11.4	
18	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♂ ♂ ☾. ☾ runs high Tides 9.6 11.4	
19	Fr.	☉ Tot. eclipse invis. in N.E. ♂ ♀ ♂. Tides 9.7 11.4	
20	Sa.	First parliament opened in Japan, 1875. Tides 9.7 —	
21	D	2d S. a. T. ☉ enters ♋. Summer comm. 11.2 9.6	
22	M.	Ill. Waterway joining Great Lakes and Gulf of Mex. opened, 1933. 10.8 9.4	
23	Tu.	☿ Gr. Hel. lat. S. Tides 10.3 9.2	*Fair,*
24	W.	St. John, Baptist. 9.7 9.1	*and cooler.*
25	Th.	♂ ♆ ☾. ☿ Greatest elong. W. ☾ on Eq. Tides 9.1 8.9	
26	Fr.	Indian battle of Marlborough, Vt., 1749. Tides 8.6 8.8	
27	Sa.	☾ in Apogee 8.1 8.8	*Hot, thunder*
28	D	3rd S. a. Trin. 7.8 8.8	*showers.*
29	M.	St. Peter & St. Paul. ♂ ♀ ☉ Sup. 7.7 8.9	
30	Tu.	First railway in China opened, 1876. Tides 7.7 9.1	

Farmer's Calendar.

Look out for the first sign of Mexican bean beetles and do not let them get ahead of you. Before the flowers have dropped, use a poison spray of magnesium arsenate in the proportion of 2½ level tablespoons to a gallon of water. There are various non-poisonous proprietary sprays to use after the beans have formed, the most effective of them containing the new principle, rotenone or derris. As soon as the bean crop has been gathered, pull up the vines and burn them to destroy beetles and eggs. Lima and pole beans are less subject to this pest than the more tender-leaved kinds.

If the weather is dry, give the flower garden a good soaking with the hose, letting it lie in one spot until the ground is wet to a depth of several inches. Merely sprinkling the top of the ground tends to draw the roots to the surface and expose them to the heat and drought.

In transplanting tomatoes, cabbages or flower seedlings, do the work, if possible, directly after a good rain. Otherwise soak the young plants thoroughly before lifting, and move them late in the day.

Stake up delphiniums and other tall-growing perennials before they are beaten down by storms.

Your lilacs will bloom better next year if you snip off the withered flower-clusters.

Margaret S. Watson

1936] JULY, SEVENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	23N.06	7	22 34	13	21 48	19	20 48	25	19 36
	2	23 02	8	22 27	14	21 39	20	20 37	26	19 23
	3	22 57	9	22 20	15	21 29	21	20 26	27	19 09
	4	22 52	10	22 13	16	21 19	22	20 13	28	18 55
	5	22 46	11	22 05	17	21 09	23	20 01	29	18 41
	6	22 40	12	21 57	18	20 59	24	19 49	30	18 27

○ Full Moon, 4th day, 0h. 34m., evening, E.
☾ Last Quarter, 11th day, 11h. 28m., morning, W.
● New Moon, 18th day, 10h. 19m., morning, E.
☽ First Quarter, 26th day, 7h. 36m., morning, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Decr. h. m.	Sun Fast. m.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Sets. h. m.	☽ Souths. h. m.
183	1	W.	4 11	7 25	15 14	0 4	12	12	8¾	8¾	Sgr	1 19	9 31
184	2	Th.	4 12	7 25	15 13	0 5	12	13	9½	9½	Sgr	2 04	10 25
185	3	Fr.	4 12	7 24	15 12	0 6	12	14	10¼	10¼	Sgr	2 57	11 19
186	4	Sa.	4 12	7 24	15 12	0 6	12	○	11	11	Cap	rises	morn
187	5	S.	4 13	7 24	15 11	0 7	11	16	11½	11¾	Cap	8 05	0 13
188	6	M.	4 14	7 24	15 10	0 8	11	17	—	0¼	Aqr	8 38	1 06
189	7	Tu.	4 14	7 23	15 9	0 9	11	18	0½	1	Aqr	9 07	1 58
190	8	W.	4 15	7 23	15 8	0 10	11	19	1¼	1¾	Psc	9 34	2 48
191	9	Th.	4 16	7 23	15 7	0 11	11	20	2	2½	Psc	10 01	3 37
192	10	Fr.	4 16	7 22	15 6	0 12	11	21	3	3½	Ari	10 29	4 26
193	11	Sa.	4 17	7 22	15 5	0 13	10	22	3¾	4½	Ari	11 00	5 17
194	12	S.	4 18	7 21	15 3	0 15	10	23	4¾	5¼	Tau	11 36	6 09
195	13	M.	4 19	7 20	15 1	0 17	10	24	6	6¼	Tau	morn	7 05
196	14	Tu.	4 20	7 20	15 0	0 18	10	25	7	7¼	G'm	0 18	8 02
197	15	W.	4 20	7 19	14 59	0 19	10	26	8	8¼	G'm	1 08	9 02
198	16	Th.	4 21	7 19	14 58	0 20	10	27	9	9¼	G'm	2 07	10 01
199	17	Fr.	4 22	7 18	14 56	0 22	10	28	10	10¼	Cnc	3 12	10 58
200	18	Sa.	4 23	7 17	14 54	0 24	10	●	10¾	11	Cnc	sets	11 52
201	19	S.	4 24	7 16	14 52	0 26	10	1	11½	11¾	Leo	7 45	0 42
202	20	M.	4 25	7 16	14 51	0 27	10	2	—	0¼	Leo	8 12	1 29
203	21	Tu.	4 26	7 15	14 49	0 29	10	3	0½	1	Vir	8 36	2 13
204	22	W.	4 27	7 14	14 47	0 31	9	4	1¼	1¾	Vir	8 59	2 55
205	23	Th.	4 28	7 13	14 45	0 33	9	5	2	2½	Vir	9 21	3 36
206	24	Fr.	4 28	7 12	14 44	0 34	9	6	2¾	3¼	Lib	9 45	4 18
207	25	Sa.	4 29	7 11	14 42	0 36	9	7	3½	4	Lib	10 11	5 00
208	26	S.	4 30	7 10	14 40	0 38	9	8	4½	4¾	Sco	10 40	5 45
209	27	M.	4 31	7 9	14 38	0 40	9	9	5¼	5¾	Sco	11 14	6 31
210	28	Tu.	4 32	7 8	14 36	0 42	9	10	6¼	6½	Sco	11 57	7 21
211	29	W.	4 33	7 7	14 34	0 44	9	11	7	7½	Sgr	morn	8 13
212	30	Th.	4 34	7 6	14 32	0 46	9	12	8	8¼	Sgr	0 45	9 07
213	31	Fr.	4 35	7 5	14 30	0 48	10	13	8¾	9	Cap	1 43	10 02

JULY hath 31 days. [1936

When the heat like a mist veil floats,
And poppies flame in the rye,
And the silver note in the streamlet's throat
Has softened almost to a sigh,
It is July.

SUSAN HARTLEY SWETT

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	Battle of Gettysburg, 1863. Tides 7.8 9.8 *Warm*	
2	Th.	☌ ☿ ☾. ☾ runs low Tides 8.0 9.6	In these days of luxury, and may we say extravagance, nearly every houselot in the country has a portion of the grounds devoted to ornamental planting. Before undertaking such ornamental planting it is well to stop and consider whether it is going to be possible to give it the needed care. A well tended lot kept smooth and clean is more pleasing to look upon than a more elaborate garden neglected and down at the heel.
3	Fr.	⊕ in Aph. Tides 8.3 9.9 *and*	
4	Sa.	Independence Day. ☾ partial eclipse, invis. in N.E. ♄ in R.A. Sta.	
5	D	4th ♋ S. af. Trin. 8.9 10.4 [4th. 8.6 10.2	
6	M.	John Marshall, Chief Justice of U. S., died, 1835. — 9.2 *sultry.*	
7	Tu.	St. Domingo surrendered to British and Spaniards, 1809. Tides 10.6 9.5	
8	W.	Amer. Expedition under Com. Perry arrived at Japan, 1853. Tides 10.5 9.8	
9	Th.	☌ ♄ ☾. ☾ on Eq. 10.3 10.0 *Some hot*	
10	Fr.	Abolition riots in N. Y., 1834. Tides 10.0 10.2 *days,*	
11	Sa.	☾ in Per. Tides 9.6 10.3 *showers.*	
12	D	5th S. a. Tr. ☿ in ♌. ☌ ☊ ☾. 9.8 10.3	
13	M.	Capt. James Cook sailed on his 2nd voyage around the world, 1772. 9.0 10.4	
14	Tu.	Crystal Palace opened in N. Y., 1853 8.8 10.5 *Hot, good*	
15	W.	St. Swithin ☌ ☿ ♂. ☾ runs high. Tides 8.8 10.6	
16	Th.	☿ in Peri. Tides 9.0 10.8 *growing*	
17	Fr.	☌ ♂ ☾. ☌ ☿ ☾. Tides 9.2 10.9	
18	Sa.	☌ ♀ ☾. Tides 9.8 10.9 *weather.*	
19	D	6th S. af. Tr. ♀ in Peri. Tides 9.5 10.7	
20	M.	St. Margaret. Tides — 9.5 *Probably*	
21	Tu.	Robert Burns died, 1796. Tides 10.4 9.5	
22	W.	St. Mary Magdalene ☌ ♆ ☾. ☾ on Eq. 10.0 9.4	
23	Th.	☌ ☿ ☉ Sup. Tides 9.6 9.8 *rain.*	
24	Fr.	Sultan restored Constitution to Turkey, 1908. Tides 9.1 9.1	
25	Sa.	St. James. Dog days begin. ☾ in Apo. 8.6 8.9	
26	D	7th S. a. Tr. St. Anne. ☿ Gr. Hel. 8.1 Lat. N. 8.8	
27	M.	First successful Atlantic cable completed, 1866. Tides 7.8 8.7	
28	Tu.	Austria declares war on Serbia, 1914. Tides 7.6 8.8	
29	W.	☌ ☿ ☾. Tides 7.5 9.0 *Cooler.*	
30	Th.	☾ runs low Tides 7.7 9.8	
31	Fr.	London Bridge completed, 1831. Tides 8.0 9.7	

Well, then, with some of the above questions in mind, plow or dig over the area you want to plant and sow it to clover in the autumn, then take a rest for the winter and study nursery catalogues and other people's gardens and read your Old Farmer's advice for November.

1936] AUGUST, Eighth Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	17N.57	7	16 21	13	14 35	19	12 41	25	10 40
	2	17 42	8	16 04	14	14 17	20	12 21	26	10 19
	3	17 26	9	15 47	15	13 58	21	12 01	27	9 58
	4	17 10	10	15 29	16	13 39	22	11 41	28	9 37
	5	16 54	11	15 11	17	13 20	23	11 21	29	9 16
	6	16 38	12	14 53	18	13 01	24	11 01	30	8 55

○ Full Moon, 2nd day, 10h. 47m., evening, E.
☾ Last Quarter, 9th day, 3h. 59m., evening, W.
● New Moon, 16th day, 10h. 21m., evening, W.
☽ First Quarter, 25th day, 0h. 49m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Decr. h. m.	Sun fast. m.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Sets. h. m.	☽ Souths. h. m.
214	1	Sa.	4 36	7 4	14 28	0 50	10	14	9¾	9¾	Cap	2 47	10 56
215	2	S.	4 37	7 3	14 26	0 52	10	○	10½	10½	Aqr	rises	11 49
216	3	M.	4 38	7 1	14 23	0 55	10	16	11¼	11¼	Aqr	7 08	morn
217	4	Tu.	4 39	7 0	14 21	0 57	10	17	0	—	Psc	7 37	0 41
218	5	W.	4 41	6 59	14 18	1 0	10	18	0¼	0¾	Psc	8 05	1 31
219	6	Th.	4 42	6 58	14 16	1 2	10	19	1	1½	Ari	8 33	2 22
220	7	Fr.	4 43	6 56	14 13	1 5	10	20	1¾	2¼	Ari	9 03	3 13
221	8	Sa.	4 44	6 55	14 11	1 7	10	21	2½	3	Tau	9 38	4 06
222	9	S.	4 45	6 54	14 9	1 9	10	22	3½	4	Tau	10 18	5 01
223	10	M.	4 46	6 52	14 6	1 12	11	23	4½	5	Tau	11 06	5 58
224	11	Tu.	4 47	6 51	14 4	1 14	11	24	5½	6	G'm	morn	6 56
225	12	W.	4 48	6 50	14 2	1 16	11	25	6¾	7	G'm	0 00	7 54
226	13	Th.	4 49	6 48	13 59	1 19	11	26	7¾	8¼	Cnc	1 01	8 51
227	14	Fr.	4 50	6 47	13 57	1 21	11	27	8¾	9	Cnc	2 08	9 45
228	15	Sa.	4 51	6 45	13 54	1 24	11	28	9¾	10	Leo	3 14	10 35
229	16	S.	4 52	6 44	13 52	1 26	12	●	10½	10¾	Leo	sets	11 23
230	17	M.	4 53	6 42	13 49	1 29	12	1	11¼	11½	Vir	6 39	0 08
231	18	Tu.	4 54	6 41	13 47	1 31	12	2	0	—	Vir	7 02	0 50
232	19	W.	4 55	6 39	13 44	1 34	12	3	0¼	0½	Vir	7 25	1 32
233	20	Th.	4 57	6 38	13 41	1 37	13	4	0¾	1¼	Lib	7 48	2 14
234	21	Fr.	4 58	6 36	13 38	1 40	13	5	1½	1¾	Lib	8 13	2 56
235	22	Sa.	4 59	6 35	13 36	1 42	13	6	2¼	2½	Sco	8 41	3 39
236	23	S.	5 0	6 33	13 33	1 45	13	7	3	3¼	Sco	9 13	4 25
237	24	M.	5 1	6 32	13 31	1 47	14	8	3¾	4	Sco	9 51	5 13
238	25	Tu.	5 2	6 30	13 28	1 50	14	9	4½	5	Sgr	10 36	6 03
239	26	W.	5 3	6 28	13 25	1 53	14	10	5½	5¾	Sgr	11 29	6 55
240	27	Th.	5 4	6 27	13 23	1 55	14	11	6½	6¾	Cap	morn	7 48
241	28	Fr.	5 5	6 25	13 20	1 58	15	12	7½	7¾	Cap	0 29	8 42
242	29	Sa.	5 6	6 23	13 17	2 1	15	13	8¼	8½	Cap	1 35	9 35
243	30	S.	5 7	6 22	13 15	2 3	15	14	9¼	9½	Aqr	2 47	10 28
244	31	M.	5 8	6 20	13 12	2 6	16	15	10	10¼	Aqr	4 00	11 20

AUGUST hath 31 days. [1936

The yellow goldenrod is dressed
In gala-day attire;
The glowing redweed by the fence
Shines like a crimson fire;
And from the hot field's farthest edge
The cricket's soft refrain
With mellow accent tells the tale
That August's here again.

HELEN MARIA WINSLOW

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.
1	Sa.	Lammas Day. ♂ ☿ ♀ . □ ♁ ☉ . {8.4 10.1
2	D	8th S.a.T. Tides {8.9 10.5 *Occasional*
3	M.	Women's Rights Convention assembled at Rochester, 1848. Tides {9.5 10.8
4	Tu.	Big fire in Chicago packing plant, 1932. {10.0 — *showers.*
5	W.	☾ on Equator Tides {10.9 10.4
6	Th.	Transfiguration. ♂ ♄ ☾ . ☾ in Per. {10.8 10.7
7	Fr.	Ottowa named as capital of Dominion of Canada, 1858. Tides {10.5 10.7
8	Sa.	1st meeting of Amer. and British peace commiss. at Ghent, 1814. {10.1 10.7
9	D	9th S.a.Tr. ♂ ♁ ☾ . {9.6 10.5 *Hot,*
10	M.	St. Lawrence. ♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. {9.1 10.3 *sultry*
11	Tu.	♈ Stat. in R.A. ☾ Runs high. {8.7 10.1 *weather.*
12	W.	Hawaii annexed by U. S., 1898. Tides {8.5 10.0
13	Th.	Wind and rain caused damage in Texas, 1932. Tides {8.5 10.1
14	Fr.	Bened. Arnold left Camb. to march into Can. via Kennebec R., 1775. {8.7 10.2
15	Sa.	♁ Stat. in R.A. ♂ ♂ ☾ . Tides {9.0 10.3
16	D	10th Sun. af. Trin. {9.8 10.3 *Warm,*
17	M.	♂ ☿ Ψ . Tides {9.5 10.3 *followed by*
18	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾ . ♂ Ψ ☾ . ☾ on Eq. Tides {9.8 —
19	W.	♂ ☿ ☾ . ☿ in ♍ . Tides {10.1 9.7 *cooler*
20	Th.	Russian colonists rescued at Wrangel Island, 1934. Tides {9.8 9.7
21	Fr.	Every house in Woodland, Wis., destroyed by hurricane, 1857. {9.4 9.6
22	Sa.	☾ in Apog. Tides {9.0 9.3 *weather.*
23	D	11th Sun. af. Tr. ♂ ♀ Ψ . {8.6 9.1
24	M.	St. Bartholomew. Tides {8.2 8.9
25	Tu.	Michael Faraday, chemist, died, 1867. Tides {7.8 8.8
26	W.	♂ ♈ ☾ . ☾ runs low. Tides {7.6 8.8
27	Th.	The First Church founded at Charlestown and Boston, 1630. {7.6 9.0
28	Fr.	St. Augustine. {7.8 9.3 *Fair, warm,*
29	Sa.	☿ in Aphelion. {8.8 9.8 *cooler*
30	D	12th Sun. af. Trin. {9.9 10.3 *nights.*
31	M.	Total eclipse of sun in northeast U. S. and Canada, 1932. {9.6 10.7

Farmer's Calendar.

Services and Laws

There are two groups of "services" every farmer should know about and use. One deals with marketing and regulatory work, the other with farm problems of production, harvesting, feeding, etc.

The first are offered by departments of agriculture and include among other things market news—is this information used and of value? Well, you should have heard the protest made when your Uncle Sam decided to eliminate the market news service in 1933, and you should read some of the letters that come to my desk commenting on the market news we broadcast daily.

The second group are offered by the extension services. There is a competent staff in every county, and they are always willing to help with your farm and garden problems. If your question concerns dairy, poultry, fruit, or gardening, they will find the correct answer for you. They will also help the rest of the family because the home department staff is there especially for the rural homemaker, and then there are the many 4-H club activities for the boys and girls.

During the past year several states have passed "fresh egg" and "potato grading" laws. These laws are of importance to both producer and consumer. Be sure that you know all about them. It pays to keep up with agricultural legislation.

E. J. Rowell, *Director*
Agricultural Programs WBZ and WBZA.

1936] SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH.

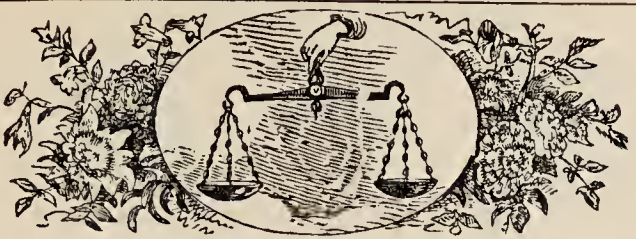
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	8N.11	7	5 58	13	3 41	19	1 22	25	0 58
	2	7 49	8	5 35	14	3 18	20	0 59	26	1 21
	3	7 27	9	5 13	15	2 55	21	0 35	27	1 45
	4	7 05	10	4 50	16	2 32	22	0N. 12	28	2 08
	5	6 43	11	4 27	17	2 09	23	0s. 11	29	2 32
	6	6 20	12	4 04	18	1 45	24	0 35	30	2 55

○ Full Moon, 1st day, 7h. 37m., morning, W.
☾ Last Quarter, 7th day, 10h. 14m., evening, E.
● New Moon, 15th day 0h. 41m., evening, W.
☽ First Quarter, 23rd day, 5h. 12m., evening, E.
○ Full Moon, 30th day, 4h. 1m., evening, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Decr. h. m.	Sun Fast. m.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Rises. h. m.	☽ Souths. h. m.
245	1	Tu.	5 09	6 18	13 9	2 9	16	○	10¾	11	Psc	rises	morn
246	2	W.	5 10	6 17	13 7	2 11	16	17	11½	11¾	Psc	6 34	0 12
247	3	Th.	5 11	6 15	13 4	2 14	17	18	—	0¼	Ari	7 05	1 04
248	4	Fr.	5 12	6 13	13 1	2 17	17	19	0½	1	Ari	7 39	1 58
249	5	Sa.	5 13	6 12	12 59	2 19	17	20	1½	1¾	Tau	8 17	2 54
250	6	S.	5 14	6 10	12 56	2 22	18	21	2¼	2¾	Tau	9 04	3 52
251	7	M.	5 15	6 8	12 53	2 25	18	22	3¼	3¾	G'm	9 57	4 51
252	8	Tu.	5 16	6 6	12 50	2 28	18	23	4¼	4¾	G'm	10 56	5 49
253	9	W.	5 18	6 5	12 47	2 31	19	24	5½	5¾	Cnc	morn	6 47
254	10	Th.	5 19	6 3	12 44	2 34	19	25	6½	7	Cnc	0 00	7 41
255	11	Fr.	5 20	6 1	12 41	2 37	19	26	7½	8	Leo	1 05	8 32
256	12	Sa.	5 21	5 59	12 38	2 40	20	27	8½	9	Leo	2 12	9 20
257	13	S.	5 22	5 58	12 36	2 42	20	28	9½	9¾	Vir	3 16	10 05
258	14	M.	5 23	5 56	12 33	2 45	20	29	10¼	10½	Vir	4 18	10 48
259	15	Tu.	5 24	5 54	12 30	2 48	21	●	10¾	11	Vir	sets	11 30
260	16	W.	5 25	5 52	12 27	2 51	21	1	11½	11¾	Lib	5 53	0 11
261	17	Th.	5 26	5 51	12 25	2 53	21	2	0	—	Lib	6 17	0 53
262	18	Fr.	5 27	5 49	12 22	2 56	22	3	0¼	0½	Lib	6 44	1 36
263	19	Sa.	5 28	5 47	12 19	2 59	22	4	1	1¼	Sco	7 14	2 21
264	20	S.	5 29	5 45	12 16	3 2	22	5	1¾	2	Sco	7 49	3 07
265	21	M.	5 30	5 44	12 14	3 4	23	6	2½	2½	Sgr	8 32	3 56
266	22	Tu.	5 31	5 42	12 11	3 7	23	7	3¼	3¼	Sgr	9 20	4 46
267	23	W.	5 32	5 40	12 8	3 10	23	8	4	4¼	Sgr	10 16	5 38
268	24	Th.	5 33	5 38	12 5	3 13	24	9	5	5¼	Cap	11 17	6 30
269	25	Fr.	5 35	5 37	12 2	3 16	24	10	5¾	6¼	Cap	morn	7 22
270	26	Sa.	5 36	5 35	11 59	3 19	24	11	6¾	7	Aqr	0 25	8 14
271	27	S.	5 37	5 33	11 56	3 22	25	12	7¾	8	Aqr	1 35	9 05
272	28	M.	5 38	5 31	11 53	3 25	25	13	8½	9	Psc	2 48	9 57
273	29	Tu.	5 39	5 29	11 50	3 28	26	14	9½	9¾	Psc	4 03	10 49
274	30	W.	5 40	5 28	11 48	3 30	26	○	10¼	10½	Ari	Rises	11 43

SEPTEMBER hath 30 days. [1936



Graceful tossing plumes of gold,
Waving lowly on the rocky ledge;
Leaning seaward, lovely to behold,
Clinging to the high cliff's ragged edge;
Burning in the pure September day,
Spike of gold against the stainless blue,
Do you watch the vessels drifting by?
Does the quiet day seem long to you?

CELIA THAXTER

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	☾ on equator Tides 10.8 11.0	Early September is the best time for dividing peonies and the "last call" for transplanting irises. It is the best time for moving spring-flowering plants of any kind.
2	W.	♂ ♄ ☾. Tides 10.8 11.1	
3	Th.	☾ in Perigee. Tides 11.2	
4	Fr.	☿ Gr. Elong. E. Tides 10.9 11.4	
5	Sa.	♂ ☊ ☾. Dog days end. Tides 10.6 11.8	
6	D	13th Sun. af. Trin. Tides 10.1 11.0	Plant lilium candidum (the Madonna lily) as early as you can get the bulbs, so that they can make their rosettes of leaves before cold weather. They need to have only two inches of soil over the tops of the bulbs, and no manure.
7	M.	**Labor Day** Tides 9.5 10.5	
8	Tu.	Nat. of Vir. Mary. □ ♃ ☉. ☾ runs high. 9.0 10.1	
9	W.	♂ Ψ ☉. Tides 8.6 9.8	
10	Th.	British fleet defeated at L. Erie, 1813. Tides 8.4 9.6	
11	Fr.	☌ ♄ ☉. Tides 8.5 9.6	Most of the spring-flowering bulbs should go into the ground this month, except the tulips which are better planted during October or even into November if the ground is not frozen.
12	Sa.	Fugitive slave bill passed by House of Rep., 1850. Tides 8.7 9.7	
13	D	14th S. af. Tr. ♂ ☌ ☾. 9.0 9.7	
14	M.	Gandhi declared year's truce with British, 1933. 9.4 9.8	
15	Tu.	♂ Ψ ☾. ♂ ☿ ♀. ☾ on Eq. 9.6 9.7	
16	W.	Harvard University Tercentenary Celebration, 1936. 9.3 9.6	
17	Th.	♂ ☿ ☾. ♂ ♀ ☾. ☿ Stationary in R.A. 9.8 —	
18	Fr.	☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. ☾ in Ap. Tides 9.5 9.8	
19	Sa.	Jonathan Swift died, 1745. Tides 9.2 9.7	
20	D	15th Sun. af. Trin. Tides 8.9 9.5	Take up good plants of nicotiana, African marigold, dwarf ageratum and other annuals for bloom in the sunny window.
21	M.	St. Matthew. Tides 8.6 9.8	
22	Tu.	♂ ♃ ☾. ☾ runs low. Tides 8.2 9.0	Pick pears before they are ripe and spread out in a dark place where you can watch them carefully.
23	W.	☉ enters ♎. AUTUMN COM. Tides 8.0 8.9	
24	Th.	First convention between English and Iroquois held at Albany, 1664. 7.9 8.9	
25	Fr.	Senate in Argentina voted to join League of Nations, 1933. 7.9 9.1	
26	Sa.	Pres. Hoover laid cornerstone Postoffice Dept. Bldg., 1932. 8.8 9.4	Do not burn the leaves that are raked off the lawn. If not used as bedding for animals, add them to the grass clippings, etc. in the compost heap, where they will make valuable fertilizer.
27	D	16th Sun. a. Trin. 8.8 9.8	
28	M.	Battle of the Aisne ended, 1914. Tides 9.6 10.3	Fall plowing of the vegetable garden helps materially in destroying such pests as the corn-borer and others which winter over underground.
29	Tu.	St. Michael & All Angels. ♂ ♄ ☾. ☾ on eq.	
30	W.	St. Jerome ♂ ☿ ☉ Inf. 11.0 10.9 [29th 10.8 10 7	Margaret S. Watson

Some hot days. Cool nights and morning frosts. Winds and rain. Look out for

1936] OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH.

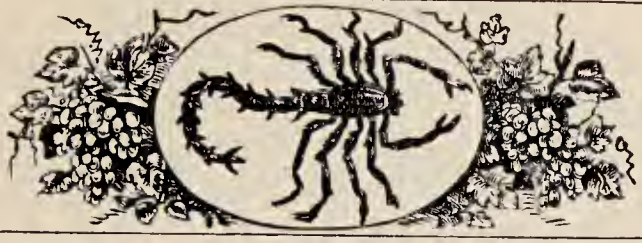
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	3s. 18	7	5 37	13	7 53	19	10 05	25	12 13
	2	3 41	8	6 00	14	8 16	20	10 27	26	12 33
	3	4 05	9	6 23	15	8 38	21	10 49	27	12 53
	4	4 28	10	6 45	16	9 00	22	11 10	28	13 13
	5	4 51	11	7 08	17	9 22	23	11 31	29	13 33
	6	5 14	12	7 31	18	9 44	24	11 52	30	13 53

☾ Last Quarter, 7th day, 7h. 28m., morning, W.
● New Moon, 15th day, 5h. 20m., morning, E.
☽ First Quarter, 23rd day, 7h. 54m., morning, E.
○ Full Moon, 30th day, 0h. 58m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Decr. h. m.	Sun Fast. m.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Rises. h. m.	☽ Souths. h. m.
275	1	Th.	5 41	5 26	11 45	3 33	26	16	11	11½	Ari	5 35	morn
276	2	Fr.	5 42	5 24	11 42	3 36	26	17	11¾	—	Tau	6 13	0 40
277	3	Sa.	5 43	5 22	11 39	3 39	27	18	0¼	0½	Tau	6 57	1 39
278	4	♋	5 45	5 21	11 36	3 42	27	19	1¼	1½	G'm	7 50	2 40
279	5	M.	5 46	5 19	11 33	3 45	27	20	2	2½	G'm	8 48	3 41
280	6	Tu.	5 47	5 17	11 30	3 48	28	21	3	3½	Cnc	9 52	4 40
281	7	W.	5 48	5 16	11 28	3 50	28	22	4	4½	Cnc	10 59	5 37
282	8	Th.	5 49	5 14	11 25	3 53	28	23	5¼	5½	Cnc	morn	6 29
283	9	Fr.	5 50	5 12	11 22	3 56	29	24	6¼	6½	Leo	0 05	7 18
284	10	Sa.	5 51	5 11	11 20	3 58	29	25	7¼	7¾	Leo	1 10	8 03
285	11	♋	5 52	5 9	11 17	4 1	29	26	8¼	8½	Vir	2 12	8 47
286	12	M.	5 54	5 8	11 14	4 4	29	27	9	9¼	Vir	3 13	9 29
287	13	Tu.	5 55	5 6	11 11	4 7	30	28	9¾	10	Lib	4 13	10 10
288	14	W.	5 56	5 4	11 8	4 10	30	29	10¼	10¾	Lib	5 13	10 51
289	15	Th.	5 57	5 2	11 5	4 13	30	●	10¾	11¼	Lib	sets	11 33
290	16	Fr.	5 58	5 1	11 3	4 15	30	1	11½	0	Sco	5 17	0 18
291	17	Sa.	5 59	4 59	11 0	4 18	30	2	—	0	Sco	5 51	1 04
292	18	♋	6 0	4 57	10 57	4 21	31	3	0½	0¾	Sgr	6 31	1 52
293	19	M.	6 2	4 56	10 54	4 24	31	4	1¼	1¼	Sgr	7 17	2 42
294	20	Tu.	6 3	4 55	10 52	4 26	31	5	2	2	Sgr	8 09	3 32
295	21	W.	6 4	4 53	10 49	4 29	31	6	2¾	2¾	Cap	9 07	4 23
296	22	Th.	6 5	4 52	10 47	4 31	31	7	3½	3¾	Cap	10 10	5 13
297	23	Fr.	6 6	4 50	10 44	4 34	31	8	4¼	4½	Aqr	11 17	6 04
298	24	Sa.	6 8	4 49	10 41	4 37	32	9	5¼	5½	Aqr	morn	6 53
299	25	♋	6 9	4 47	10 38	4 40	32	10	6¼	6½	Aqr	0 26	7 43
300	26	M.	6 11	4 46	10 35	4 43	32	11	7¼	7½	Psc	1 38	8 33
301	27	Tu.	6 12	4 44	10 32	4 46	32	12	8	8½	Psc	2 51	9 25
302	28	W.	6 13	4 43	10 30	4 48	32	13	9	9½	Ari	4 08	10 20
303	29	Th.	6 14	4 42	10 28	4 50	32	14	9¾	10¼	Ari	5 26	11 19
304	30	Fr.	6 15	4 40	10 25	4 53	32	○	10½	11¼	Tau	rises	morn
305	31	Sa.	6 16	4 39	10 23	4 55	32	16	11½	—	Tau	5 35	0 20

OCTOBER hath 31 days. [1936



October morning! How the sun
Glitters on glowing shock and sheaf,
On apple crisp with mellow gold,
On wonder-painted leaf!

JOHN JAMES PIATT

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	☾ in Perigee Tides 11.6 11.0	This is a good time to get rid of low producing cows rather than feed and house them during the winter. A small herd of good cows should yield a fair profit over feed costs, but a herd made up of poor cows and good cows will yield small profit, if any. One good cow will produce 400 lbs. of butter fat in a year. Two and a half poor cows, producing 160 lbs. each per year will produce the same. But the poor cows take two and a half times as much space in the barn, eat two and a half times as much food and require two and a half times as much care. Which is more profitable? A herd averaging 400 lbs. of fat is rare, but 300 lbs. is not too high an average to aim for. This means an annual production per cow of 5750 lbs. of milk containing 4% of butter fat. Improve your herd by eliminating all the cows that will not pay their board while in the barn. If you need help to find these boarders consult your County Agent or local Cow Testing Association. Edward Wigglesworth, Meredith Farm, Topsfield, Mass.
2	Fr.	♂ ☌ ☾. Tides 11.8 — *Pleasant,*
3	Sa.	Exhibition Buildings, Pittsburgh, destroyed by fire, 1883. 10.8 11.8
4	D	17th S. af. Trin. Tides 10.5 11.6 *mild*
5	M.	☿ in ♍. ☾ runs high. Tides 10.0 11.1
6	Tu.	Treaty of Peace proclaimed between Grt. Britain and U.S., 1783. 9.4 10.5
7	W.	Oliver Wendell Holmes died, 1894. Tides 8.9 9.9
8	Th.	☿ in ♌ Tides 8.6 9.5 *weather.*
9	Fr.	St. Denis. ☿ Stat. in R.A. Tides 8.5 9.2 *Rain,*
10	Sa.	United New Netherland Co. received charter, 1614. Tides 8.6 9.1
11	D	18th S. af. Trin. ♂ ☌ ☾. 8.8 9.1
12	M.	♂ ☿ ☾. ☿ in Per. ☾ on Eq. Tides 9.1 9.1 *fol-*
13	Tu.	♂ ☿ ☾. Tides 9.4 9.1 *lowed by much*
14	W.	Allies occupied Ypres, 1914. 9.6 9.1 *colder*
15	Th.	♂ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. Tides 9.8 9.1 *weather.*
16	Fr.	☿ Gr. elong. W. ☾ in Apogee Tides 9.9 9.0
17	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides — 9.8
18	D	19th S. a. Tr. St. Luke. 8.9 9.7 *Clear,*
19	M.	☾ runs low. Tides 8.7 9.6 *frosty*
20	Tu.	♂ ♃ ☾. Tides 8.5 9.5
21	W.	Tobias Smollet died, 1771. Tides 8.8 9.3
22	Th.	☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. Tides 8.2 9.2 *nights.*
23	Fr.	Many buildings in Philadelphia destroyed by hurricane, 1878. 8.2 9.1
24	Sa.	French cabinet under Prem. Daladier overthrown, 1933. Tides 8.4 9.2
25	D	20th S. a. T. St. Crispin. ♂ ☍ ♆. 8.9 9.5
26	M.	♂ ♄ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides 9.5 9.8
27	Tu.	Columbus discovered Cuba, 1492. Tides 10.2 10.1
28	W.	St. Simon & St. Jude. Tides 10.9 10.4
29	Th.	☾ in Perigee Tides 11.5 10.6
30	Fr.	♂ ☌ ☾. ♂ ☌ ☉. 11.9 10.7 *Unsettled.*
31	Sa.	All Hallows Eve. Tides 12.1 —

1936] NOVEMBER, Eleventh Month.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	14s. 32	7	16 22	13	18 03	19	19 32	25	20 49
	2	14 51	8	16 40	14	18 19	20	19 46	26	21 00
	3	15 10	9	16 57	15	18 34	21	19 59	27	21 11
	4	15 29	10	17 14	16	18 49	22	20 12	28	21 22
	5	15 47	11	17 31	17	19 04	23	20 25	29	21 32
	6	16 05	12	17 47	18	19 18	24	20 37	30	21 42

☾ Last Quarter, 5th day, 8h. 28m., evening, E.
● New Moon, 13th day, 11h. 42m., evening, E.
☽ First Quarter, 21st day, 8h. 19m., evening, W.
○ Full Sea, 28th day, 11h. 12m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Decr. h. m.	Sun Fast. m.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Rises. h. m.	☽ Souths. h. m.
306	1	S.	6 18	4 38	10 20	4 58	32	17	0	0¼	G'm	6 34	1 23
307	2	M.	6 19	4 36	10 17	5 1	32	18	1	1¼	G'm	7 38	2 26
308	3	Tu.	6 20	4 35	10 15	5 3	32	19	1¾	2	Cnc	8 46	3 26
309	4	W.	6 21	4 34	10 13	5 5	32	20	2¾	3	Cnc	9 54	4 22
310	5	Th.	6 22	4 33	10 11	5 7	32	21	3¾	4	Leo	11 01	5 13
311	6	Fr.	6 24	4 32	10 8	5 10	32	22	4¾	5	Leo	morn	6 01
312	7	Sa.	6 25	4 30	10 5	5 13	32	23	5¾	6¼	Vir	0 05	6 45
313	8	S.	6 26	4 29	10 3	5 15	32	24	6¾	7	Vir	1 07	7 28
314	9	M.	6 28	4 28	10 0	5 18	32	25	7¾	8	Vir	2 07	8 09
315	10	Tu.	6 29	4 27	9 58	5 20	32	26	8½	8¾	Lib	3 07	8 50
316	11	W.	6 30	4 26	9 56	5 22	32	27	9	9½	Lib	4 06	9 32
317	12	Th.	6 31	4 25	9 54	5 24	32	28	9¾	10¼	Sco	5 07	10 16
318	13	Fr.	6 32	4 24	9 52	5 26	31	●	10¼	10¾	Sco	sets	11 01
319	14	Sa.	6 34	4 23	9 49	5 29	31	1	11	11½	Sco	4 30	11 49
320	15	S.	6 35	4 22	9 47	5 31	31	2	11½	—	Sgr	5 15	0 38
321	16	M.	6 36	4 21	9 45	5 33	31	3	0¼	0¼	Sgr	6 05	1 29
322	17	Tu.	6 38	4 21	9 43	5 35	31	4	0¾	1	Cap	7 02	2 20
323	18	W.	6 39	4 20	9 41	5 37	30	5	1½	1½	Cap	8 03	3 10
324	19	Th.	6 40	4 19	9 39	5 39	30	6	2¼	2¼	Cap	9 07	3 59
325	20	Fr.	6 41	4 18	9 37	5 41	30	7	3	3¼	Aqr	10 15	4 48
326	21	Sa.	6 43	4 18	9 35	5 43	30	8	3¾	4	Aqr	11 23	5 36
327	22	S.	6 44	4 17	9 33	5 45	29	9	4¾	5	Psc	morn	6 24
328	23	M.	6 45	4 16	9 31	5 47	29	10	5¾	6	Psc	0 32	7 13
329	24	Tu.	6 46	4 16	9 30	5 48	29	11	6½	7	Ari	1 44	8 04
330	25	W.	6 47	4 15	9 28	5 50	29	12	7½	8	Ari	2 58	8 59
331	26	Th.	6 48	4 15	9 27	5 51	28	13	8½	9	Tau	4 16	9 58
332	27	Fr.	6 49	4 14	9 25	5 53	28	14	9¼	10	Tau	5 34	11 00
333	28	Sa.	6 51	4 14	9 23	5 55	28	○	10¼	10¾	G'm	rises	morn
334	29	S.	6 52	4 13	9 21	5 57	27	16	11¼	11¾	G'm	5 16	0 04
335	30	M.	6 53	4 13	9 20	5 58	27	17	—	0	Cnc	6 24	1 07

NOVEMBER hath 30 days. [1936

Softly breathes the west-wind beside the ruddy forest,
Taking leaf by leaf from the branches where he flies.
Sweetly streams the sunshine, this third day of November,
Through the golden haze of the quiet autumn skies.

Tenderly the season has spared the grassy meadows,
Spared the petted flowers that the old world gave the new,
Spared the autumn-rose and the garden's group of pansies,
Late-blown dandelions and periwinkles blue.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	D	21st S. a. ☾. All Saints D. ☾ runs high. {10.5 / 11.9	On the page for July a medley of hints on planting small lots was given. No general line of action can be laid down without studying the particular lot. Let us imagine an area left properly graded and with a generous depth of good loam.
2	M.	Mt. Wilson Observ. announced beg. of new cycle of sun spots, 1933. {10.2 / 11.6	
3	Tu.	Sir Francis Drake ret. fr. voy. ar. world, 1580. {9.8 / 11.0 *Cold rain.*	
4	W.	New constitution of France adopted, 1848. Tides {9.4 / 10.4	
5	Th.	Grt. Britain and France declared war with Turkey, 1914. {9.0 / 9.7	
6	Fr.	Abraham Lincoln elected Pres. of U. S., 1860. {8.7 / 9.2	
7	Sa.	Pensacola taken by Gen. Jackson, 1814. Tides {8.7 / 8.8 *Much*	
8	D	22d S. af. ☾. ☌ ☿ ☾. ☾ on Eq. {8.7 / 8.7	Are we going to plant trees or shrubs or herbaceous plants? Remember that you must decide that question! The present writer will probably never see your garden. If you select trees, give them plenty of space to grow in. The same rule applies to shrubs in a lesser degree; they do not require so much space and are for a long time possible to move.
9	M.	♀ in Aph. ☌ ♂ ☾. {8.9 / 8.5 *colder.*	
10	Tu.	Lenin made Premier of Russia, 1917. Tides {9.1 / 8.4	
11	W.	St. Martin. Tides {9.3 / 8.5	
12	Th.	☾ in Apogee. Tides {9.5 / 8.5	
13	Fr.	☌ ♀ ☿. ☌ ☿ ☾. Tides {9.6 / 8.6	
14	Sa.	Motor cars first allowed on road in England, 1896. Tides {9.7 / 8.6	
15	D	23d S. af. ☾. ☿ in ♐. Tides {9.8 / —	Unless you know already precisely what you want you will do well to do your planting a little at a time, beginning with some favorite plants in prominent positions and filling out at a later date. Do not use too large plants. A nursery or trial ground, if only one hundred square feet, will be very interesting, will enable you to test any plant, and furthermore you can use smaller plants and you will have them at hand to fill vacancies which may occur. Swapping plants has much of the charm of any other exchanges.
16	M.	☌ ☿ ☾. ☾ runs low. Tides {8.6 / 9.6	
17	Tu.	☌ ♀ ☾. Tides {8.6 / 9.7 *Milder,*	
18	W.	☌ ☿ ☉. Sup. Tides {8.5 / 9.6 *followed*	
19	Th.	♄ Stat. in R. A. Tides {8.5 / 9.5 *by*	
20	Fr.	Settle and Fordney ascended to stratosphere, 1933. {8.5 / 9.4	Weeds you must pursue relentlessly, and any plant you do not like may be counted a weed.
21	Sa.	♂ in Aph. {8.7 / 9.3 *rain or snow.*	
22	D	24th S. af. ☾. St. Cecilia. Tides {9.0 / 9.3	
23	M.	☌ ♄ ☾. ☾ on Eq. Tides {9.4 / 9.3 *Fair,*	
24	Tu.	Quinnipiack, now New Haven, purchased of Indian chief, 1638. {9.9 / 9.5	
25	W.	St. Catharine. ☿ in Aph. Tides {10.5 / 9.7 *colder*	
26	Th.	Thanksgiving Day. ☌ ☉ ☾. Tides {11.1 / 9.9	
27	Fr.	☾ in Per. Tides {11.5 / 10.1 *weather.*	
28	Sa.	Washington Irving died, 1859. {11.6 / 10.1 *Continued*	
29	D	1st S. in Ad. ☾ Runs high. {11.9 / 10.1 *cold,*	
30	M.	St. Andrew. Tides {— / 11.7 *heavy frosts.*	

1936] DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	21s. 51	7	22 39	13	23 11	19	23 26	25	23 23		
	2	22 00	8	22 45	14	23 14	20	23 26	26	23 21		
	3	22 09	9	22 51	15	23 17	21	23 27	27	23 19		
	4	22 17	10	22 57	16	23 20	22	23 26	28	23 16		
	5	22 25	11	23 02	17	23 22	23	23 26	29	23 13		
	6	22 32	12	23 07	18	23 24	24	23 25	30	23 09		

☾ Last Quarter, 5th day, 1h. 20m., evening, W.
● New Moon, 13th day, 6h. 25m., evening, W.
☽ First Quarter, 21st day, 6h. 30m., morning, E.
○ Full Moon, 27th day, 11h. 0m., evening, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Decr. h. m.	Sun Fast. m.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn h.	Full Sea, Boston. Even h.	☽'s Place	☽ Rises. h. m.	☽ Souths. h. m.
336	1	Tu.	6 54	4 13	9 19	5 59	27	18	0¾	1	Cnc	7 36	2 07
337	2	W.	6 55	4 12	9 17	6 1	26	19	1½	1¾	Leo	8 45	3 02
338	3	Th.	6 56	4 12	9 16	6 2	26	20	2½	2¾	Leo	9 52	3 53
339	4	Fr.	6 57	4 12	9 15	6 3	25	21	3¼	3½	Leo	10 56	4 40
340	5	Sa.	6 58	4 12	9 14	6 4	25	22	4¼	4½	Vir	11 58	5 24
341	6	♋	6 59	4 12	9 13	6 5	25	23	5¼	5½	Vir	morn	6 06
342	7	M.	7 0	4 12	9 12	6 6	24	24	6	6½	Lib	0 58	6 48
343	8	Tu.	7 1	4 12	9 11	6 7	24	25	7	7½	Lib	1 58	7 30
344	9	W.	7 2	4 12	9 10	6 8	23	26	7¾	8¼	Sco	2 58	8 13
345	10	Th.	7 2	4 12	9 10	6 8	23	27	8½	9	Sco	3 58	8 58
346	11	Fr.	7 3	4 12	9 9	6 9	22	28	9¼	9¾	Sco	4 58	9 45
347	12	Sa.	7 4	4 12	9 8	6 10	22	29	9¾	10½	Sgr	5 55	10 34
348	13	♋	7 5	4 12	9 7	6 11	21	●	10½	11	Sgr	sets	11 24
349	14	M.	7 6	4 12	9 6	6 12	21	1	11¼	11¾	Cap	4 56	0 16
350	15	Tu.	7 7	4 13	9 6	6 12	20	2	11¾	—	Cap	5 56	1 07
351	16	W.	7 7	4 13	9 6	6 12	20	3	0½	0½	Cap	7 00	1 57
352	17	Th.	7 8	4 13	9 5	6 13	19	4	1	1¼	Aqr	8 06	2 46
353	18	Fr.	7 9	4 14	9 5	6 13	19	5	1¾	2	Aqr	9 14	3 34
354	19	Sa.	7 9	4 14	9 5	6 13	18	6	2½	2¾	Psc	10 22	4 21
355	20	♋	7 10	4 15	9 5	6 13	18	7	3½	3¾	Psc	11 31	5 08
356	21	M.	7 10	4 15	9 5	Inc.	17	8	4¼	4¾	Ari	morn	5 57
357	22	Tu.	7 11	4 16	9 5	0 0	17	9	5¼	5¾	Ari	0 42	6 49
358	23	W.	7 11	4 16	9 5	0 0	16	10	6¼	6¾	Tau	1 55	7 43
359	24	Th.	7 11	4 16	9 5	0 0	16	11	7	7¾	Tau	3 10	8 42
360	25	Fr.	7 12	4 17	9 5	0 0	15	12	8	8¾	G'm	4 24	9 43
361	26	Sa.	7 12	4 17	9 5	0 0	15	13	9	9¾	G'm	5 34	10 46
362	27	♋	7 13	4 18	9 5	0 0	14	○	10	10½	G'm	rises	11 47
363	28	M.	7 13	4 19	9 6	0 1	14	15	11	11½	Cnc	5 09	morn
364	29	Tu.	7 13	4 20	9 7	0 2	14	16	11¾	—	Cnc	6 21	0 46
365	30	W.	7 13	4 20	9 7	0 2	13	17	0¼	0½	Leo	7 32	1 40
366	31	Th.	7 14	4 21	9 7	0 2	13	18	1¼	1½	Leo	8 39	2 30

DECEMBER hath 31 days. [1936

I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old, familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. Tides 9.9 / 11.3	**The Farmer's Readjustments**
2	W.	Francis Xavier died, 1552. Tides 9.6 / 10.8	The farmer, perhaps more than the average citizen, is a creature of habit. He has grown so accustomed to the daily and seasonal routine of his work that he finds it difficult to make any changes.
3	Th.	7th Pan-Am. Conf. opened at Montevideo, 1933. 9.8 / 10.2 *Raw*	
4	Fr.	Alabama admitted to Union, 1819. 9.1 / 9.5 *winds,*	
5	Sa.	☾ on Eq. Tides 8.9 / 8.9 *followed by*	
6	D	2d S. in Ad. St. Nicholas. ♂ ☌ ☾.	
7	M.	Wash. met Cong. for last time as Pres. of U.S., 1796. 8.7 / 8.0 [6th. 8.7 / 8.4	He is often frightened by the chances involved in risking his livelihood on some proposed new line of work or activity. For that reason he is inclined to prefer his present troubles to others of which he knows nothing. However, with the far-reaching changes which are occurring in our economic systems, and especially in agriculture, the farmer must frequently make readjustments and adapt himself to the new conditions.
8	Tu.	□ ♄ ☉. ♂ ♂ ☾. *rain or snow.*	
9	W.	☾ in Apo Tides 8.8 / 7.8 [8th 8.7 / 7.9	
10	Th.	□ ♆ ☉. Tides 9.0 / 7.9	
11	Fr.	♂ ☿ ♃. Tides 9.2 / 8.0 *Milder.*	
12	Sa.	Pres. Wilson issued declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, 1917. 9.8 / 8.1	
13	D	3d Sun. in Ad. ☉ annular eclipse, inv. in N. E.	For instance, it may be that there is a decreased demand and a consequent low price for certain crops the farmer has long been producing. In this case he should alter his cropping system and grow something else. The wheat, cotton and potato farmers have found it profitable to grow less of these staples and to diversify with other crops. In locations with good markets, vegetable gardening and small fruits may prove the most profitable.
14	M.	♂ ♃ ☾. Tides 9.6 / 8.4 [13th ☾ runs low. 9.5 / 8.2	
15	Tu.	♂ ☿ ☾. ☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. Tides 9.8 / — *Rain,*	
16	W.	Famous Boston Tea Party, 1773. 8.5 / 9.8 *then colder*	
17	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides 8.6 / 9.8	
18	Fr.	New Jersey ratified Constitution, 1787. Tides 8.8 / 9.8 *weather.*	
19	Sa.	New England colonists captured Narragansett from Indians, 1675. 9.0 / 9.6	
20	D	4th S. in Ad. ♂ ♄ ☾. ☾ on eq. 9.8 / 9.4	
21	M.	St. Thomas. ♆ Stat. in R.A. ☉ en. ♑, WINTER COM.	
22	Tu.	Americans take possession of Louisiana, 1803. 9.8 / 9.1 [21st. 9.5 / 9.2	
23	W.	♂ ♁ ☾. Tides 10.1 / 9.0	
24	Th.	Robin Hood supposed to have died, 1247 Tides 10.5 / 9.1	
25	Fr.	Christmas. ☾ in Per. Tides 10.3 / 9.8	
26	Sa.	St. Stephen. ☾ Runs high Tides 11.1 / 9.4	
27	D	1st Sun. a. C. St. John, the Evangelist.	
28	M.	Holy Innocents. 11.4 / 9.7 [27th ♂ ☌ ☉. 11.3 / 9.3	
29	Tu.	☿ Gr. elong. E. Tides 11.8 / — *Snow.*	
30	W.	Buffalo burned by British, 1813. Tides 9.7 / 11.0	
31	Th.	Hudson River R.R. opened to Poughkeepsie, 1849. Tides 9.6 / 10.5	

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1936

In the year 1936 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. None of these Eclipses will be visible anywhere in the United States of America.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, January 8, 1936. The beginning will be visible generally in the northeastern part of the Atlantic Ocean, Europe, eastern Africa, Madagascar, Asia, the Indian Ocean, Australia, Polynesia, the western part of the Pacific Ocean, Alaska, northwestern Canada, and the Arctic Ocean; and the ending will be visible generally in the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean, Europe, Asia, and Africa, the Indian Ocean, Australia except the southeastern part, the western part of the Pacific Ocean, northwestern Alaska, and the Arctic Ocean. Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1), 1.022. The total phase will last 23 minutes.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, June 18–19, 1936. Visible as a partial Eclipse throughout most of Europe, Asia and Greenland, the northeastern part of Africa, the northwestern part of North America, the Arctic Ocean, and the western part of the Pacific Ocean; and as a total Eclipse within a band which begins in the Mediterranean Sea, crosses the Black Sea, Siberia, and northern Japan (Yezo), includes the cities of Athens, Omsk, Tomsk, Kansk, Bratsk, and Nemuro, and ends in the Pacific Ocean. The Eclipse begins on the eastern shore of the Red Sea, in longitude 38° 27′ east of Greenwich, latitude 22° 58′ north; and ends in the Pacific Ocean, in longitude 157° 54′ east of Greenwich, latitude 14° 32′ north. At the point in Siberia where its duration is longest, the total Eclipse lasts 2 minutes and 32 seconds.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, July 4, 1936. The beginning will be visible generally in the Indian and Antarctic Oceans, Australia, the western and southwestern part of the Pacific Ocean, Asia with the exception of the extreme northern part, and the southern and eastern part of Africa; and the ending will be visible generally in the southeastern part of the Atlantic Ocean, Africa with the exception of the northwestern part, eastern Europe, Asia with the exception of the extreme northeastern part, Australia, the Antarctic and Indian Oceans, and the southwestern and western part of the Pacific Ocean. Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1), 0.272.

IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, December 13, 1936. Visible as a partial Eclipse throughout Australia, New Zealand, and New Guinea and in parts of Borneo, Java, the Philippines, and the south Pacific Ocean; and as an annular Eclipse in a band which crosses Australia, northern New Zealand, and a part of the Pacific Ocean and which includes the cities of Broome and Auckland. The Eclipse begins in the Arafura Sea, in longitude 137° 24′ east of Greenwich, latitude 10° 27′ south; and ends in the Pacific Ocean, in longitude 125° 47′ west of Greenwich, latitude 6° 20′ south. At its maximum duration, the annular phase of the Eclipse lasts 7 minutes and 26 seconds.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1936

(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 January 16, May 7, September 4, and December 29, on which dates it sets 1h 34m, 1h 57m, 0h 47m, and 1h 30m, respectively, after sunset; and as a Morning Star about February 26, June 25, and October 16, on which dates it rises 1h 10m, 1h 11m, and 1h 34m, respectively, before sunrise.

Venus will be Morning Star until June 29, and then Evening Star the rest of the year.

Mars will be Evening Star until June 10, and then Morning Star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be Morning Star until June 10, then Evening Star until December 27, and then Morning Star the rest of the year.

Saturn will be Evening Star until March 3, then Morning Star until September 11, and then Evening Star the rest of the year.

EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1936

The Earth will be in Perihelion on January 4, 1936, distant from the Sun 91,338,500 miles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 3, 1936, distant from the Sun 94,452,100 miles.

THE SEASONS, 1936

Winter begins	1935, December	22, 1h.37m.	P. M.	— Sun enters	Capricornus,	♑
Spring	" 1936, March	20, 1h.58m.	P. M.	— " "	Aries,	♈
Summer	" 1936, June	21, 9h.22m.	A. M.	— " "	Cancer,	♋
Autumn	" 1936, September	23, 0h.26m.	A. M.	— " "	Libra,	♎
Winter	" 1936, December	21, 7h.27m.	P. M.	— " "	Capricornus,	♑
Spring	" 1937, March	20, 7h.47m.	P. M.	— " "	Aries	♈

Length of Winter,	1935–1936,	89	days,	0	hours,	21	minutes.
" " Spring,	1936	92	"	19	"	24	"
" " Summer,	1936	93	"	15	"	4	"
" " Autumn,	1936	89	"	19	"	1	"
" " Winter,	1936–1937,	89	"	0	"	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.

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

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

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

Ecliptic. The apparent annual path of the Sun among the stars; or, the great circle which is the intersection of the celestial sphere with the plane of the Earth's orbit. It intersects the celestial equator at an angle of 23½°, at the *equinoxes.*

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

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

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

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

Full sea. High water, or high tide.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Opposition. Elongation of 180°. 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° 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°.

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°.

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

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

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

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

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

Signs of the zodiac. Ancient divisions of the zodiac, each 30° in length, beginning at the vernal equinox and named for the twelve zodiacal constellations.

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

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

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

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

Umbra. Complete shadow.

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

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

RECENT COMETS

The year 1934 was remarkable for a dearth of comets; it was the first calendar year since 1876 in which no new comets were discovered. During the year which ended June 30, 1935, two old comets were re-detected and two new comets were discovered. No comet, however, was visible to the unaided eye during the year. The comets of the year were as follows:

1. Encke's periodic comet, detected by Jeffers at the Lick Observatory, California, 1934 July 10. It has the shortest period of any known comet (3½ years), and this is its 38th observed return since its discovery in 1786.

2. Reinmuth's periodic comet of 1928, detected by Jeffers 1934 November 5 on its first return since its discovery.

3. Comet a 1935, discovered by Johnson at Johannesburg, South Africa, 1935 January 9. Perihelion passage, 1935 February 6, at a distance of 75,000,000 miles from the Sun. Inclination of orbit to ecliptic, 65°. Orbit either a parabola or a very long ellipse.

4. Comet b 1935, discovered by Jackson at Greenwich, England, 1935 June 19. Perihelion passage, 1934 September 20, at a distance of 338,000,000 miles from the Sun. Motion retrograde, inclination of orbit to ecliptic 38°. Orbit parabolic.

PLANETARIA

The motions of the heavenly bodies, though in reality majestically simple, are for most people difficult to visualize. The reason is that we must view the stars and planets from the surface of the Earth, which is itself a planet moving like the others, so smoothly and silently that, except by careful observation, we are unaware of its having any motion at all. The Earth's rotation on its axis produces the succession of day and night and the apparent diurnal rotation of the whole celestial sphere every twenty-four hours; its revolution around the Sun makes that luminary seem to make the circuit of the ecliptic every year, and complicates our view of the motions of the other planets so that they seem to move zigzag against the starry background—eastward for a time, then westward for a shorter time, and then eastward again; and a conical motion of the Earth's axis, completed in 25,800 years, produces the precession of the equinoxes and a slow revolution of the celestial poles.

Various devices have been invented for demonstrating the nature of the celestial motions. One which was popular in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was known as a planetarium or orrery, the latter name being used in honor of the fourth Earl of Orrery who had a famous one made. In this the planet and satellites were represented by balls, the motions of which were controlled by gears operated by a crank or by clockwork. Many orreries, some of intricate and beautiful workmanship, are still preserved, and there is now on the market a similar planetarium in which the Sun is represented by an electric lamp and which is driven by an electric motor. Such planetaria are interesting and valuable, but in none is it practicable to represent the sizes and distances of the bodies correctly, or to include a representation of the stars.

A device of a different nature was suggested some years ago by a German astronomer, and, constructed on a large scale by the firm of Carl Zeiss, is called the Zeiss planetarium. A room large enough to seat several hundred people has a white, hemispherical ceiling which represents the sky. At the center of the room is placed an assembly of many stereopticons, or optical projectors, each of which projects upon the ceiling, as upon the screen of a moving-picture theatre, an image of a part of the sky. All the stars visible to the naked eye are thus represented realistically by dots of light which, by a simple rotation of the projecting apparatus, are made to simulate the diurnal motion so as to represent in a few minutes the passage of a day. As the rotation proceeds, shutters open silently to reveal the rising stars and close as the images approach the western horizon. Other projectors produce images of the Sun, Moon and planets, and each of these is given a motion similar to that of the object which it represents. It is easy to picture, for example, the conjunctions, oppositions, and other configurations of the planets which are predicted in *The Old Farmer's Almanac*. The axis of the instrument may be rotated to demonstrate precession, and tilted to agree with any latitude, so that the appearance of the sky at any time of the day or night, on any day in any year of many thousands, and at any place on the surface of the Earth, may readily be exhibited. The motions are produced quietly by electric motors controlled by switches at the fingers of a lecturer, and the demonstration forms a spectacle which has thrilled and instructed millions of people.

Zeiss planetaria have been in use in many European cities several years. In America there are four, all erected since 1930: the Adler Planetarium at Chicago, the Fels Planetarium of the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, the planetarium of the Griffith Observatory at Los Angeles, and the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

HOOSIER THOUGHTS ON THE STATE OF MAINE

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

I think I cannot better express a Middle Westerner's admiration for the State of Maine and for the Maine people than to quote from two books of mine that were written with the sincerest affection and respect for that State and for those men and women who have made it perhaps the most American State in the Union.

"Northeastward of the heart of New England there is a broad river that runs widening to the sea, and all along its lower reaches, where it lets in the ocean salt and the tides, it is a boundary marking more than a division between two States of the Union. New England itself seems to end there where the long and staggered coast line of the State of Maine begins; moneyed and sanctified old New England does not appear to cross that salty estuary, nor does the old New England landscape, pastoral, gardened and long completed, survive the interruption of the river. The highways near the coast pass at once into country not so sweetly in order; the farther northward and eastward they go the more rugged lies the land, and, out beyond it, keeping pace with this increasing roughness, so is the sea itself less decorous. The stony land's long buttresses run far out under the tides; reef and rock are everywhere ready to be whitely shrewish. These waters are island-strewn and surge upon an endlessly scalloped and indented coast.

" . . . Away from the tumbled coast and the rocky woodland of pine and juniper, the village itself, like some outpost wandered into alien country, wears the very aspect of that old New England left far to the south and west. There are the little streets of clean, white, green-shuttered houses as old as the great wine-glass elms that drip shadows down upon the roofs; there are the two white churches with columned porticoes and Christopher Wren steeples, and, for the landward borders, there are the stone-walled pastures that early summer powders cheerily with buttercups and daisies. But upon that other village border, the river, the resemblance is melancholy; for here is found only a New England relic, one of those faded ports where sea-borne traffic comes no more . . . "

"There's something about white houses and elm trees, and their both being old, that gets into your system afterwhile and seems to mean to stay there—maybe because they make you remember that your great grandparents lived in such places and must have had quite a feeling for them before having to ride away to the struggle of opening up the West. Yes, sir, it's really no wonder people from our part of the country get to thinking about these old houses and even about the kind of furniture that's in them. . . . There's something about this old New England village that reaches the pleasantest part of a person's nature.

"Besides this, I presume I've conveyed the idea that I found these Yankee inhabitants right perplexing at first; but the more I've seen of them and managed to get them better accustomed to me, so that they understood I didn't intend any particular sharp practise or overbearing manners with them, why, the more I saw that there was something mighty attractive and likeable about them. They don't start right in with a stranger and take him on his face value, it's true; but I've come to comprehend they have their own reasons for this—they've had experiences that have ground it into them not to be too impulsive with their cordiality, and naturally quite a number of us people from elsewhere that camp on them in summer strike them as more or less queer till they get used to us. No, sir; the original inhabitants are as likeable as you'd care to know."

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″	50–70	75	2–3 bushels
[1]Cabbage	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″	60–80	60	3 bushels
[6]Celery	1/20 oz.	Tr.	May 15	July 15	24″	6″	90–100	50	50 bunches
[6]Eggplant	1/20 oz.	Tr.	June 1		24″	18″	90	50	75–100 lbs.
Endive	1/10 oz.	8–10	May 15	July 15	18″	3″–12″	60–80	40	75 pounds
Lettuce	1/10 oz.	3–6	Apr. 16	Aug. 1	18″	6″–15″	60–80	60	75 pounds
Onions	½ oz. or 2 lb. sets	10–12 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
[6]Pepper	1/20 oz.	Tr.	June 1		24″	18″	75	36	15 dozen
[6]Potatoes	6 lbs.	Tr.	May 1	June 15	36″	12″	100	800	1½–2 bushels
[2]Radish	½ oz.	10–12	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″–4″	40–50	75	100 pounds
[6]Tomatoes	1/20 oz.	Tr.	June 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
[3]Melons	¼ oz.	(5) 10–12	May 15	June 1	48″	48″	90	50	50–75 lbs.
[4]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 thin to 4 or 5.
[6]—Transplanted.

TIMELY GARDEN HINTS

The cut worms surely did a lot of damage in the home garden this year. Why not make up your mind now not to have this happen again, because it is so easy to control them. Right after you have plowed and harrowed your garden, and before you plant anything sow poisoned bran mash over the garden like you would grass seed. Repeat this application in about three weeks to get the last generation. The bran mash is made by mixing 10 pounds of bran and one pound of lead arsenate or ½ pound of Paris Green. In a separate vessel mix two gallons of water and a quart of molasses and then mix the wet and dry ingredients thoroughly. The mash should be sowu on the garden in the evening after the sun has set. It will not kill birds or cats.

The new Penn State variety of tomato is of the self pruning type. That is, it ends its growth in a fruit cluster. It should therefore never be grown as a stake tomato. It may be planted at least twice as thick as those that make a normal growth. It is very early in maturing and for this reason should be especially valuable for northern New England where the growing season is short.

Do you plant celery in a trench? This is an old-fashioned method that is still followed by some gardeners. It is much better to plant on the surface of the ground away from the subsoil and then to blanch the celery with boards.

The cabbage maggot fly lays eggs on the stem of the early cabbage, cauliflower or radish plants. These eggs hatch into the maggots or "worms" that you find in radishes and will very shortly render radishes inedible, and practically kill the cabbage plants. A mixture of equal parts of tobacco dust and lime put around the cabbage plant when set out and renewed in ten days will prevent damage. Another remedy is to dissolve an ounce of corrosive sublimate in 8 gallons of water and put a cupful around each plant once every two weeks, making three applications all told.

Asparagus may be set in a trench about ten inches deep, but should never be planted any deeper as it takes the asparagus too long in spring to grow up through 12 to 15 inches of cold soil. The Washington variety is still preferred since it is resistant to disease.

Broccoli is easier to grow than cauliflower. However, the green cabbage worms like it so much that fall broccoli is very apt to be full of them. Dusting occasionally with a nonpoisonous insecticide like pyrethrum or rotenone will hold this insect in check on broccoli as well as cabbage and cauliflower.

Market gardeners like the Viking variety of spinach because it is slow in going to seed. The Bloomsdale Savoy has large green crinkled leaves, preferred by the large markets. The best way to keep spinach from going to seed is to thin it to 4 or 5 inches between plants. This practice is perfectly feasible for the home gardener but too expensive for the market gardener.

Treating vegetable seeds before planting will often increase the germination from 10 to 50%. Various materials are used for the different crops. Thus zinc oxide gives best results with the cabbage family, red copper oxide for beets, spinach and peas, and the organic mercury dusts for corn.

How do you irrigate your garden? If you sprinkle it with a garden hose you probably do more harm than good. There is a porous hose on the market that may be attached to the garden hose and laid between the rows of vegetables to be watered. The water is then allowed to run until the ground is thoroughly soaked. One soaking every ten days helps a great deal more than a light watering every other day.

Remember that a small handful of superphosphate per plant broadcast over the soil at the time that the tomato plants are set will give you much earlier maturity and more tomatoes. Other crops that respond to phosphorus fertilizers are lettuce, celery, corn, potatoes, beets and cabbage.

Do you find that spraying a garden with bordeaux mixture is a terrible chore? Why not use dust? It is so simple and easy compared with spraying. A bordeaux dust may be bought by asking for a 20-80 "copper-lime" dust or by mixing at home, a pound of monohydrated copper sulphate and 4 pounds of hydrated lime. It should be dusted on the plants in the evening after the dew falls. If you wish to make this dust poisonous to kill potato beetles or cucumber beetles, make the dust of ½ pound calcium arsenate, one pound of monohydrated copper sulphate, and 3½ pounds of hydrated lime. In small quantities mix these materials in a tin container with a tight cover by rolling for three minutes.

FERTILIZER FACTS UP-TO-DATE

By means of new methods and proeesses which our fertilizer ehemists have reeently devised, we are now able to secure materials whieh carry much more nitrogen, phosphoric aeid and potash than those formerly used. For example, such materials as calurea, cyanamid, double-superphosphate and 60 per cent muriate of potash are now used by our fertilizer men in fabricating the high-grade, concentrated mixtures which are proving so popular and economical.

Ever since commercial fertilizers have been on the market, there have been certain "low-grade" kinds carrying only from 9 to 14 units of plant food per ton—a 3-8-3 for example. These are made up of the lower grade materials and always eontain more or less filler or "make-weight." Sinee the costs of labor, bags and freight on these low-grade goods are just as great as on the high-grade goods, it is quite evident that the cost per pound of plant food in them will be much greater than in the high-grade goods.

Fortunately, today, very few of the low-grade fertilizers are being offered for sale. Most grades are now carrying from 30 to 40 units of plant food per ton, or three or four times as many units as the old low-grade kinds. The new grades are by far the most economieal. In other words, if I have $50 to spend for fertilizer, I am going to buy one ton of a $50 grade rather than two tons of a $25 grade. Then I will use only half as much per acre.

The prices of fertilizers now are somewhat lower than a year ago. This is particularly true for potash salts and for nitrogen in the form of cyanamid. These lowered costs are in the main due to improved and cheaper methods of processing which our fertilizer chemists have devised.

If the farmer has the cash or can secure reasonable credit, he should not curtail his fertilizer supplies at current prices for the coming season. Ample fertilization is one of the best forms of crop insurance. This fact was well demonstrated last year in one of our "300-bushel Potato Club" contests when each of the five leading winners used more than a ton of fertilizer per acre and produced more than 500 bushels of the "spuds". The next 20 growers, also using llberal amounts of fertilizers, produced over 400 bushels per acre.

One of the newer nitrogenous fertilizers which is making a name for itself is cyanamid. This carries 22 per cent nitrogen—more than either nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, our former old standbys. This material has a dark gray color and comes in either the powdered or granular form. It has perhaps had its greatest use as a top-dressing for hay and pasture lands. It should be applied early before the grass begins to grow and while the ground is still moist. 200 to 300 pounds per acre is the usual rate of applieation. On the University farm at Durham we have been using it for the past four years at the rate of 200 pounds per aere, and one year with another it increases our hay yield at least one-half ton per acre. We have also found it equally effieient in improving our pasture fields by getting the grass to the grazing stage 10 days or two weeks earlier.

Our apple growers are also finding cyanamid just as effective and a cheaper source of nitrogen for their orchards than nitrate or sulphate. It is not as foolproof as the latter, however, and must be used carefully; that is, not more than eight pounds per mature tree. It must also be applied early, soon after the frost is out in the first part of April. Uniform applicatlon out to the droop of the branches is likewise important.

Another new use for cyanamid is on the asparagus patch. Here it serves not only as a fertilizer but as a weed killer. It should be applied in the powdered form at the rate of about 200 pounds per acre, preferably in the morning when there is a little dew. A second application may be made later in the season just before the asparagus shoots are permitted to leaf out.

In addition to their plant food value, most fertilizers have an effect upon the acidity of the soil. In view of the fact that most of our New England soils have an acid reaction, any combination of lime in the fertilizer which will tend to correct this condition is to be commended. Cyanamid is one of these materials and therein lies a part of its value as a fertilizer.

PEST CONTROL SCHEDULE FOR VEGETABLES

Crop	Pests	Dust	Spray (Per gallon of water)	Time	Notes
Asparagus	Asparagus beetle	Calcium arsenate lime	Calcium arsenate, 4 tsp.	When beeties first appear.	Kill insects on bait plants.
	Rust				Plant resistant varieties.
Beans	Mexican bean beetle	Magnesium arsenate lime Rotenone dust for string beans	Magnesium arsenate, 4 tsp.	When true leaves first appear and at 10-day intervals	Cover underside of leaves thoroughly.
	Anthracnose				Plant clean seed, destroy plant refuse.
Cabbage and Cauliflower	Green worms	Calcium arsenate lime	Rotenone extract	July 1 and again as needed.	
	Maggots	[2] Calomel gypsum dust	Cupful corrosive sublimate per plant, (1 oz. to 8 gals. water).	At planting time and in 10 days.	
	Aphis	Nicotine dust	Nicotine sulphate, 1 tsp.	When aphis are present.	
	Club root				Lime soil. Set disease-free plants
	Cutworm	Poison bran mash		Before planting and around plants.	
Carrots	Rust fly				Plant after July 1.
Celery	Blight	[1] 20–80 copper lime dust	Bordeaux mixture	Every 10 days after planting.	
Cucumber and Melons	Striped beetle	[1] 20–12–68 copper arsenate lime dust	Calcium arsenate, 4 tsp.	As soon as plants are up.	Apply twice a week until beeties leave.
	Scab and leaf spot	20–80 copper lime dust	Bordeaux mixture	Every 10 days.	
	Bacterial wilt				Control cucumber beetles; destroy affected plants.
Onion	Maggot	Same as cabbage maggot			
Peas	Footrot				Plant on disease free or new soil.
	Mildew	Finely divided sulphur		Once a week.	
Potatoes	Early & late blight	20–80 copper lime dust	Bordeaux mixture	Every 10 days.	
	Potato beetle	20–12–68 copper arsenate lime dust	Calcium arsenate, 4 tsp.	As often as necessary.	
	Flea beetle	20–12–68 copper arsenate lime dust	Bordeaux mixture and arsenate, 8 tsp.	After plants appear and every 4 or 5 days until beeties disappear.	
Radish	Maggot	Calomel gypsum dust	Cupful of corrosive sublimate per foot of row.	Apply at seeding and in 2 weeks.	
Squash	Fusarium wilt				Plant on new or disease-free soil.
and	Squash bug	Nicotine dust			Trap under boards in early morning.
Pumpkin	Striped beetle	(Same as cucumber beetle)			
Tomato	Nail head disease	20–80 copper lime dust	Bordeaux mixture	Every 10 days.	
	Tomato worm				Pick off and destroy worms
Turnip	Maggot	(Same as radish maggot)			

[1] See Garden Hints on how to mix dust.

[2] Calomel gypsum dust is made of 1 oz. powdered calomel, 1½ lbs. gypsum or lime.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROFIT IN NEW ENGLAND FORESTRY

[Written for The *Old Farmer's Almanac*]

By A. C. CLINE,

Assistant Director, Harvard Forest, Harvard University

WHY INTEREST IN PRIVATE FORESTRY HAS DECLINED

Those who have been in close touch with forestry in New England during the past quarter century have witnessed a declining interest on the part of private owners, starting somewhat more than a decade ago. Many are now inclined to sell their land and timber to the state, whenever the opportunity presents itself, and to view with complacency the rapid growth of public forestry and the ever increasing acreage under public ownership. Apparently the private owner feels that forestry is too expensive for him, and that the easiest way out is to let the public treasuries carry the burden of growing timber for the future. This is in contrast to the sentiment of some twenty years ago, when "idle acres" were being planted to pine at the rate of millions of trees annually. Such a change of feeling has been variously attributed to the importation of cheap lumber from other parts of the United States and from foreign countries, to the decline of the wooden box business, to the substitution of such materials as cement and steel in building construction, and to the deteriorated condition of our New England forests. The probable truth of the matter is that, while all of these factors have played some part in lowering stumpage values, and hence in discouraging the investment of private funds in forest management, the last mentioned is the most important. But just what does forest deterioration mean under New England conditions? Is it really as bad as many imagine it to be?

NEW ENGLAND FORESTS ARE BETTER THAN COMMONLY SUPPOSED

It is true that two hundred years of human occupation and use of the land, marked by the clearing of the original forests, a period of intensive cultivation of farm crops followed by widespread farm abandonment, the reclaiming of the abandoned fields and pastures by forests, and the clear cutting of the second growth stands, have resulted in a great influx of weed trees and a drastic lowering of the average size and quality of the growing stock. But weed trees can be cut out; small sizes become large sizes in time; and limbs fall off and knots are covered over with clear wood, if the stand is properly managed. Rebuilding our "deteriorated" forests is largely a matter of time and a little judicious weeding out of the bad elements to save the good. Admittedly, there are stands which have been so degraded by repeated cuttings or fires, or both, as to require a complete tearing down of the old and a rebuilding with the new, but, by and large, it is difficult to find examples of actual "forest devastation" in New England. Because of favorable climate and soil, and a great variety of trees species, both conifers and hardwoods, new stands almost invariably take the place of the old, and the land continues in forest. Nature has been extremely generous to New England. Not only were the abandoned farms naturally seeded to valuable white pine, but, even more remarkable, the great majority of the cut-over "old field" pine lots have come in to potentially valuable mixed hardwood, or pine and hardwood stands. To be sure, most of the present stands are young and the trees are small, but, if one is willing to put his trust in the future and wait for his investment to yield its return, there still remain innumerable opportunities for profitable private forestry, particularly in the cultivation of hardwood sawtimber crops.

WHY OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROFITABLE TREATMENT ARE OVERLOOKED

One of the chief reasons for neglect to grasp such opportunities is the inability of the average wood lot owner to judge the future value of an immature stand, especially if the stand is a mixture of hardwoods. Unfortunately, many of the older generation, remembering the profits of the past, still think that pine is lumber and hardwood is cordwood. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The point is that the growing of hardwood sawtimber crops is not at all understood, though the present indiscriminate and untimely cutting of middle-aged stands for cordwood seems to indicate some realization of the fact well known to foresters that "Letting Nature take her course" in hardwoods is a slow, wasteful and profitless process. The pine wood lot grew up without care or treatment, and yet yielded high volumes of sawtimber; but hardwood stands contain too many trees of inferior species, too many forked and crooked trees of the better species, and too many small, spindling trees of all sorts to yield more than a few thousand feet of good lumber in a reasonable length of time. Under New England conditions such an outcome is due, in many cases, simply and solely to the lack of early weeding treatments and some later thinnings to get rid of the weeds and to give the most promising individuals of the most valuable species opportunity to grow to sawtimber size. Under proper conditions such treatments may be expected to bring large returns.

THE APPLICATION AND RESULTS OF WEEDING AND THINNING

In choosing conditions most favorable for the profitable treatment of young and middle aged hardwood stands the fertility of the soil is of primary consideration. Cut-over lands of good fertility almost always support well stocked stands containing plenty of straight, single-stemmed trees of desirable species to form a final crop of high quality and value. And it is the final crop which one should constantly keep in mind when judging the prospective worth of an immature stand and its adaptability to treatment. When it is realized that sapling stands often contain several thousand trees per acre, and that the final stand, under good management, will consist of not more than 100 dominant crop trees per acre, it is evident that a great number of poor trees may be cut out without reducing the final yield. This fact should never be lost sight of. It is a poor stand indeed which cannot be made to produce a good yield of sawtimber, if taken in time.

The technique of weeding young stands has already been discussed by the writer in *The Old Farmer's Almanac* (for 1934), and the importance of favoring mixtures of species pointed out by the late director of the Harvard Forest, Richard T. Fisher, in the Almanac for 1935. With the weeds under control, and a good variety of crop trees of valuable species free to grow, the next treatment needed will be a thinning, ordinarily at around 25 to 30 years of age. The purpose of this is to give the chosen crop trees room to expand their crowns, thus encouraging the rapid production of clear wood in the lower bole. For the most part the trees removed will be long, slim "whips" and other trees of larger size and inferior quality which are crowding the crop trees. Special care will be taken not to cut the subordinate trees (the undergrowth or trainers), since these are of great value in protecting the soil, and aiding in the pruning of the lower branches of the crop trees. Where further thinnings are made, at about 10-year intervals, it is estimated that the final crop at 70 years will consist of trees from 15 to 19 inches in diameter (at breast height), and will yield upwards of 20,000 board feet of sawtimber per acre, approximately one-half of it high grade lumber worth from $50 to $100 per thousand at present prices. By acquainting himself with the necessary cultural treatments, and making the most of the products derived from periodic thinnings the private owner may develop a crop having greater value than the best second growth pine, and bringing him a thoroughly satisfactory return on his investment.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS—1936

A hoop of heavy wire about a foot in diameter with an opening makes a convenient storage place for the varied pieces of twine that many people save from packages. The wads can be shifted around the hoop till the desired one reaches the opening. Between times the hoop can hang on a convenient hook.

A shallow box provided with four smoothly running casters is a great convenience when washing painted floors and avoids all risk of spotting from the pail. It should be big enough to carry pail, scrubbing brush and cloth, and the soap.

When using a biscuit crust on a meat pie, have the meat and sauce boiling hot before floating the biscuit dough on the mixture if you want your biscuits to be light. An easy way to do this is to put the mixture in the oven, in the dish in which the pie is to be made, before you start to make the biscuits.

A large sponge such as that used in washing a car is excellent for washing woodwork, especially because it drips so much less than a cloth.

Steamed puddings are especially good when made in individual glass custard cups. They cook thoroughly in a much shorter time than a big pudding.

To dampen delicate materials evenly for ironing, roll them in a damp Turkish towel for half an hour before pressing.

If you are annoyed because your small utensils such as spoons and paring knives are hard to find, ask your husband to put appropriate partitions in the kitchen drawers.

If you have a piece of a loaf of bread which is too dry to eat, slice it very thin, dry and toast the slices, and store until needed to serve as an accompaniment for soup or salad.

A little coloring in the whipped cream used for garnish on a dessert may help to carry out a color scheme for luncheon.

If a child annoys you by moistening his thumb to turn the pages of a book, suggest using the eraser end of a pencil.

When packing dresses for a trip it pays to use large sheets of soft tissue paper for each dress. If helps to reduce wrinkles to a minimum and makes it easy to slip out a desired dress from the pile.

When making buttonholes in a child's garment in places where there will be a good deal of strain, additional strength can be gained by outlining the buttonhole on the sewing machine using a short stitch. The buttonhole is then cut and worked as usual.

If a plastered closet is so shallow that garments are likely to rub against the wall it may be worth while to paper the walls with a heavy, smooth-surfaced paper.

A yard more or less of inch wide ribbon provides a convenient anchorage for safety pins. It is much easier to find the right size than if one must rummage in a box.

A metal lined tray for the plant window saves much bother in avoiding the necessity for wiping up spots from the floor after watering.

If you have a mechanical refrigerator, try putting a couple of paper towels in the bottom of the hydrator to absorb the drip from washed vegetables.

If spills on the kitchen floor are wiped up at once with a damp cloth or absorbent paper, the intervals between mopping can be much longer.

A pad known as the "request list" which hangs in a convenient place in the kitchen is very popular in one family and a godsend to the meal planner. Anyone who writes on it knows that sooner or later his request will be granted and the cook knows that at least one person will be pleased.

When scrambled eggs are dished for the table, fill the frying pan with salted water if you want it to be easy to wash.

Do you make good use of scissors in the kitchen? Try hanging a sturdy pair where they are visible and handy and see how indispensable they become.

Two of the inexpensive string dish cloths stitched together on three sides make an excellent lettuce bag.

CHARADES

1

My first does affliction denote,
Which my second is destined to feel;
My whole is the best antidote
Such affliction to soothe and to heal.

2

My first is wise and foolish;
My second, the physician's study:
My third, the pleasant ornament of a house.

3

My first's a prop,
My second's a prop,
My third's a prop.

4

Though my first to my second gives birth,
In their age no distinction prevails;
In my whole they are one, which on earth,
As the parent of rest, labour hails.

5

My first of mother earth's a part;
Whose bosom oft contains my second;
My whole's a keen and subtle art,
Yet fair in war is ever reckon'd.

6

The mighty power of my first,
How often silent tongues can tell;
Form'd to create the raging thirst,
My second can allay so well:
My third in neat and modest guise
Your table every day attends,
In little space your wants supplies,
And at each corner serves your friends.

7

My first, where floats the perfumed breeze
Rich laden from some tropic grove,
Bright glancing through the dark green trees,
'Mid leaves and flowers delights to rove.

My second is a work of art;
'T is fashioned by a skill divine;
'T is prompted by a mother's heart;
Of natural love a holy shrine.

With treasures placed within my whole,
My first is long content to stay;
Thence, as successive seasons roll,
Fresh life and beauty float away.

8

My first, Napoleon found as his,
Upon the plains of Waterloo;
And many, cold and in the dark,
Have joyed to find it too.

With all your loveliness and grace,
With mind still beaming from your face,
There's nought about you I can see,
My second I would wish to be.

And some may think my whole are you,
Nor will I say they think not true.
My first, then, you may never find,
But surely make one to your mind.

9

Deign to accept my humble lay,
As former poets used to say.
After an evening spent with you,
My first is what none wish to do.

My second, amid mountain snows,
Reflects the sun's departing rays;
With changeful, rosy light it glows,
While spreads around the purple haze.

Though its good deeds were never scored,
My whole a favorite we may call;
For, present at the festive board,
'T is welcome both to great and small.

10

By my first my second is made,
In my second my first I hold.
And this, to speak truth, is all
Of my whole, that needs to be told.

11

My first, in the cold, sullen north,
Crawls backward o'er the sand;
But, in a sunnier clime, goes forth
In broad and martial band.

Around my next what soft delights,
What dreams enchanting hover;
The weary whist-player it invites
From beating to recover.

The whole is oftentimes applied
To some ill-natured soul;
Pray try that frowning brow to hide!
I trust you're not my whole.

The answers to these charades will be found on page 48.

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, 1935.

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 surfaee on which vehicle stands. If vehicle is so constructed or controlled that it cannot exceed a speed of 15 miles per hour, the requirements are less.

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

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

MOTOR TRUCKS: Registration fees: Based on capacity and kind of tires. Range from $10.00 on 1000 pounds or less to $400.00 for over 12 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. Also required of all trucks operated as Interstate, Contract or Common Carriers, and any motor vehicle operated as a public car.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CAR REGISTRATION: With the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Expires April 1.

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, Montpelier, Vt. Expires March 31.

FEES: Motor vehicles, pleasure car type. Manufacturer's weight: 2000 pounds or less, $12.00; 2001 pounds to 2500 pounds, $14.00; 2501 pounds to 3000 pounds, $18.00; 3001 pounds to 3500 pounds, $21.00; 3501 pounds to 4000 pounds, $25.00; 4001 pounds to 4500 pounds, $29.00; 4501 pounds and over, $33.00.

DRIVER'S LICENSE: To persons 18 or over. Junior's license to persons 16 and 17, $2.50. Expires March 31.

Restrictions as to Sizes: Width, 96 inches. Height, 12 feet. Length, Single unit:—50 feet. Tractor, semi-trailer, 50 feet. Other combinations, 50 feet.

NUMBER OF TRAILERS: 1 trailer or 1 semi-trailer only permitted.

MINIMUM AXLE SPACING: When gross weight is in excess of 20,000 pounds, 40 inches.

CLEARANCE LIGHTS:—Required on all motor vehicles having a width in excess of 80 inches. Green at front; red at rear. Left edge.

Legal limits as to gross weight: Per inch of tire surface in contact with road: 600 pounds. Per axle: When gross weight is in excess of 20,000 pounds limited to 15,000 pounds per axle. Town roads: All vehicles 16,000 pounds. State aid roads: All vehicles 20,000 pounds. State Highways and their connections on state aid highways: Single unit, 25,000 pounds; 3 axle unit, 30,000 pounds, truck or tractor with trailer or semi-trailer attached, 35,000 pounds. Flags and flares not compulsory but recommended.

STATE GASOLINE TAX: 4 cents per gallon.

SIGNAL REGULATIONS: Hand signals required. Approved signalling devices may be used.

GASOLINE TANKS: Not more than one motor fuel tank, the capacity of which shall not exceed 35 gallons.

RECIPROCITY: Full. Registration and operator's license. Exception: Vermont registration and operator's license required for all motor vehicles used for the transportation of persons or property for hire or profit between points within the state or when carrying auxiliary fuel tanks.

FEES: Motor trucks: Light weight plus load to be carried at following rates. 50c. per 100 pounds up to and including 7,000 pounds; 60c per 100 pounds, 7,100 pounds to 11,000 pounds; 70c per 100 pounds, 11,100 pounds to 17,000 pounds; 80c per 100 pounds, 17,100 pounds and over; fractional of 100 pounds to be disregarded.

OPERATOR'S LICENSE: $2.50. Examination required for first license. Fee $2.00.

MILEAGE TAX: None.

SPEED LIMITS: Capacity 1 to 2 tons, 35 miles per hour; Capacity over 2 tons, 30 miles per hour; Bus, 35 miles per hour.

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 maximum 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 160 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 consecutive days after date of entry of vehicles 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: Dept. of Taxation and Regulation, Div. of Motor Vehicles. 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: Pleasure vehicles, light weight up to 3500 pounds, $7; 3500 to 4500 pounds, $9; over 4500 pounds, $11. No pro-rated reduction, but half fees after seven months.

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. Non-residents may operate in Connecticut taxicabs, liveries and charter busses where like privilege is granted by their home state.

MOTOR TRUCKS: Registration fees for a pneumatic tired, 30c per cwt. of gross weight up to 20,000 pounds; 40c per cwt. 20,000 to 30,000 pounds; 50c per cwt. 30,000 to 40,000. Having solid rubber or cushion tires, up to 20,000 pounds is 40c per cwt.; 20,000 to 26,000, 50c.

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

MUSKRAT

He wears a handsome furry pelt
Of bristling hair with underfelt,
How warming to the back we know,
To backs on which it didn't grow.

His front feet shaped for art and craft,
Webfooted like a duck abaft,
The forward hands his living earn,
The motive power in the stern.

The slough or marsh his habitat,
His low horizoned world is flat;
He sounds the depths but scales no heights,
Content to creep, essays no flights.

His course across a pond or lake
Is followed by a rippling wake,
He swims submerged and only shows
A tiny periscopic nose.

At times he varies his abode,
With changing seasons, a la mode;
In summer, earthworks under ground,
In winter, mud cemented mound.

The reeds which serve as 2"x4",
Delivered at his very door
By water transport, labelled "rush",
Are laid with water level flush.

Such quarters sound a little musty,
Somewhat damp and rather fusty,
A trifle gloomy, dim and dusky;—
And, oh, how very, very musky!

—Arthur W. Bell

Some wag has described a philosopher as a blind man in a dark room looking for a black cat that isn't there.

WEATHER

I love grey days of wind and rain
When all the big trees shout and play
And misty days all filled with dreams
I just love weather anyway.

BEES

I love it in the country
But one thing worries me
The bees work all day Sunday
Which really shouldn't be.

"Cheerful Cherub"
by Rebecca McCann,
Pub. Covici Friede

To eat is human, to digest divine.

—C. T. Copeland

The United States consists of certain and uncertain portions of land, water and mud scattered over this and the other side of the globe.

The climate is variable, depending on its condition, and the atmosphere nervous and fluctuating. High winds prevail in the region of Chicago and other untamed sections of the West, and brain-storms and hot-air currents are frequently encountered around New York and Pittsburg.

Generally speaking, the surface is undulating. The highest ground in the world, we are told by real-estate agents, lies along Broadway in the City of New York. Indeed, there is a very small part of the metropolis on the level.

At the time of its discovery the country was occupied by the American Indians, which race has gradually disappeared before the murderous march of civilization until few remain who have not been "benevolently assimilated." The last remnants of these copper-colored tribes have been consolidated by a promoter known as Buffalo Bill. This merger is called Amalgamated Copper.

The surviving Indians hold Buffalo Bill in high esteem, for the very good reason that since joining him they have had a show. The people who now inhabit the United States are called Americans, because they are from every place except America.

It is an exceedingly fertile country, yielding its products in great variety and abundance. Some localities produce politicians and confusion; in other sections the natives devote much of their time to raising corn, rye and mint, and the rest of the time to raising cain. Fish and oysters are abundantly supplied to epicures and lobsters to manicures, peaches frequent the cafes and fashionable resorts, and lemons are distributed with marked generosity.

From "Moore's History of the States United and Otherwise"
Published by The Neale Publishing Company

Answers to Charades

1. Woman
2. Bookcase
3. Footstool
4. Sunday
5. Stratagem
6. Saltcellar
7. Birdsnest
8. Matchless
9. Partridge
10. Workbag
11. Crabbed

SMILING

When the weather suits you not,
  Try smiling.
When your coffee isn't hot,
  Try smiling.
When your neighbors don't do
    right,
Or your relatives all fight,
Sure 'tis hard, but then you might
  Try smiling.
Doesn't change the things of
    course,
  Just smiling
But it cannot make them worse,
  Just smiling.
And it seems to help your case,
Brightens up a gloomy place,
Then it sort o' rests your face—
  Just smiling.

Jonathan's Hunting Excursion

"Did you ever hear of the scrape that I and Uncle Zekiel had duckin' onct on the Connecticut?" asked Jonathan Timbertoes, while amusing his old Dutch hostess, who had agreed to entertain him under the roof of her log cottage, for and in consideration of a brand new tin milk-pan. "No, I never did; do tell it," said aunt Pumkins. "Well —you must know that I and Uncle Zeke took it into our heads on Saturday's afternoon to go a gunning after ducks, in father's skiff; so in we got and sculled down the river; a proper sight of ducks flew backwards and forwards I tell ye—and by'm-by a few on 'em lit down by the mash, and went to feeding. I catched up my powder-horn to prime, and it slipped right out of my hand and sunk to the bottom of the river. The water was amazingly clear, and I could see it on the bottom. Now I couldn't swim a jot, so sez I to Uncle Zeke, you're a pretty clever fellow, just let me take your powder-horn to prime. And don't you think, the stingy critter wouldn't. Well, says I, you're a pretty good diver, 'un if you'll dive and get it, I'll give you primin'. I thought he'd leave his powder-horn; but he didn't but stuck it in his pocket, and down he went—and there he staid"—here the old lady opened her eyes with wonder and surprise, and a pause of some minutes ensued, when Jonathan added—"I looked down, and what do you think the critter was doin'?" "Lord!" exclaimed the old lady, "I'm sure I don't know." "There he was," said our hero, "setting right on the bottom of the river, pouring the powder out of my horn into hizen."

Reprinted from
The Old Farmer's Almanac 1836
(100 years ago)

ODE TO A COW

When life seems one too many for
    you,
Go and look at a cow.
When the future's black and the
    outlook blue,
Go and look at a cow.
For she does nothing but eat her
    food,
And sleep in the meadows entirely
    nood,
Refusing to fret or worry or
    brood
  Because she doesn't know how.

Whenever you're feeling bothered
    and sore,
Go and look at a cow.
When everything else is a fearful
    bore,
Go and look at a cow.
Observe her gentle and placid air,
Her nonchalance and savoir faire,
Her absolute freedom from every
    care,
  Her imperturbable brow.

So when you're at the end of your
    wits,
Go and look at a cow.
Or when your nerves are frayed
    to bits,
And wrinkles furrow your brow;
She'll merely moo in her gentle
    way,
Switching her rudder as if to say:
"Bother tomorrow! Let's live
    today!
  Take the advice of a cow."

—London News-Chronicle

A man with an uncanny mania for juggling with figures produced pencil and paper and said to a friend:

"Put down the number of your living brothers. Multiply it by two. Add three. Multiply the result by five. Add the number of living sisters. Multiply the result by ten. Add the number of dead brothers and sisters. Subtract 150 from the result."

The friend did it.

"Now," said the other with a cunning smile, "the right hand figure will give the number of deaths, the middle figure the number of living sisters, and the left hand figure the number of living brothers."

And it was so.

—Tid-bits, London

Jack and Jill went up the hill
At sixty miles or better,
  A cop unkind
  Was right behind—
They're seeking bail by letter.

—Boston Transcript

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.
England	British Isles	0°		5			p. m.
Finland (Soumi)	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			a. m.
Lithuania	Europe	15°	E.	6			p. m.
Mexico (except Lower California north of 28°),	Central America	90°	W.	11			a. m.
Lower California (north of 28° N.)		120°	W.	9			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			[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.
Siam	Asia	105°	E.	12			[1] 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.

[1] The time noted is in the morning of the following day.

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=⅛ 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

(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

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

Apothcaries

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

THE NEW FEDERAL TAXES

Enacted August 30, 1935

The 1935 Revenue Act, frequently referred to as the "soak the rich" law in that the increased taxes are imposed only on incomes above $50,000, was passed in the closing hours of the 74th Congress. The principal increases are to be found in the individual surtax rates and range from 1% to 16%. The highest bracket, over $5,000,000 has been increased from 59% to 75%. The new rates however apply "only in the case of taxable years beginning after December 31, 1935." In other words, for filing purposes, the old 1934 surtax rates are applicable for the taxable year 1935.

The new Act imposes graduated Corporation Tax rates from 12½% to 15%; higher Excess Profits tax rates; increased Capital Stock, Estate and Gift taxes but decreases rates on penalties and interest.

Actually an amendment to previous Revenue laws, the 1935 Act was approved and signed by President Roosevelt on August 30, 1935 at 6 p.m. and, except as otherwise provided, takes effect upon its enactment.

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 1935 INCOME RETURNED IN 1936

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	$28,000	$ 3,640.00
2,000	0	30,000	4,100.00
3,000	*$8.00	35,000	5,310.00
4,000	*44.00	40,000	6,620.00
5,000	*80.00	45,000	8,050.00
6,000	140.00	50,000	8,925.00
7,000	200.00	60,000	12,295.00
8,000	280.00	70,000	16,160.00
9,000	365.00	80,000	21,600.00
10,000	455.00	90,000	26,500.00
12,000	650.00	100,000	31,900.00
14,000	1,060.00	150,000	59,900.00
16,000	1,320.00	200,000	88,400.00
18,000	1,620.00	300,000	146,400.00
20,000	1,960.00	500,000	265,400.00
22,000	2,340.00	1,000,000	572,900.00
24,000	2,760.00	2,000,000	1,449,065.00
26,000	3,180.00	5,000,000	3,789,040.00

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

	1934 Act	1935 Act
Personal exemptions		
Single	$1,000	$1,000
Family head or married	2,500	2,500
Tax rates	Per Cent	Per Cent
First $4,000 and over	4	4

Individual—Surtaxes

	1934 Act Per Cent	1935 Act Per Cent		1934 Act Per Cent	1935 Act Per Cent
First $6,000	4	4	62,000 to 68,000	36	39
$6,000 to $8,000	5	5	68,000 to 74,000	39	43
8,000 to 10,000	6	6	74,000 to 80,000	42	47
10,000 to 12,000	7	7	80,000 to 90,000	45	51
12,000 to 14,000	8	8	90,000 to 100,000	50	55
14,000 to 16,000	9	9	100,000 to 150,000	52	58
16,000 to 18,000	11	11	150,000 to 200,000	53	60
18,000 to 20,000	13	13	200,000 to 250,000	54	62
20,000 to 22,000	15	15	250,000 to 300,000	54	64
22,000 to 26,000	17	17	300,000 to 400,000	55	66
26,000 to 32,000	19	19	400,000 to 500,000	56	68
32,000 to 38,000	21	21	500,000 to 750,000	57	70
38,000 to 44,000	24	24	750,000 to 1,000,000	58	72
44,000 to 50,000	27	27	1,000,000 to 2,000,000	59	73
50,000 to 56,000	30	31	2,000,000 to 5,000,000	59	74
56,000 to 62,000	33	35	Over 5,000,000	59	75

Corporation—Income Tax

(Applicable to Calendar Year 1935)

	1934 Act	1935 Act
Tax rate	13¾ %	13¾ %
Exemption	None	None

New graduated corporation tax rates will be in effect for all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1935.

Net Income

Not in excess of $2,000	12½ %	Over $15,000 to $40,000	14 %
Over $2,000 to $15,000	13 %	Over $40,000	15 %

A flat rate of 15¾ % is imposed on Consolidated returns.

Stamp Taxes

	1934 Act	1935 Act
Stock Transfers:		
Stock with par value	4c per $100 or fraction thereof	4c per $100 or fraction thereof
Stock without par value	4c per share	4c per share
(If selling price is $20 or more the rates are 5c instead of 4c.)		
Bond transfers	4c per $100	4c per $100
Stock Issue		
Stock with par value	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
Bond issues	10c per $100	10c per $100
Conveyances	50c per $500	50c per $500
Produce futures	5c per $100	5c per $100

Excise Taxes

	1934 Act	1935 Act
Lubricating oils	4c a gal.	4c a gal.
Automobiles—passenger	3 %	3 %
Automobiles—trucks	2 %	2 %
Automobile accessories[1]	2 %	2 %
Grape concentrates	20c a gal.	20c a gal.
If containing more than 35% of sugar by weight.		
Brewers Wort		
Liquid malt; malt syrup	3c per lh.	3c per lh.
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.
Chewing gum	2 %	2 %
Radios and phonograph records	5 %	5 %
Toilet preparations[2]	10 %	10 %
Jewelry[3]	10 %	10 %

TAX RATE COMPARISON TABLE—Continued

Sporting goods	10 %	10 %
Cameras[4]	10 %	10 %
Firearms, shells and cartridges	10 %	10 %
Mechanical refrigerators	5 %	5 %
Furs[5]	10 %	10 %
Rubber tires	2 ¼ c a lb.	2 ¼ c a lb.
Inner tubes	4c a lb.	4c a lb.
Wooden matches[6]	2c per M	2c per M
Paper matches in books	½ of 1 % per M	½ of 1 % per M

[1] Not including tires and tubes.
[2] Excluding soap, dentifrices and mouth washes, on which the rate is 5%.
[3] Does not apply to articles sold after May 11, 1934, for less than $25.00.
[4] Weighing not more than 100 lbs.
[5] Does not apply to articles sold after May 11, 1934, for less than $75.00.
[6] Fancy wooden matches having stained or colored stem, 5c per 1,000 matches.

Import Taxes

	1934 Act	1935 Act
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

	1934 Act	1935 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.
Oil Pipe lines—transportation	4 %	4 %
Admissions[7]	1c for each 10 cents or fraction thereof	
Safe deposit boxes	10 %	10 %
Electricity sales	3 %	3 %

[7] 40c exemption.

Corporations—Capital Stock Tax and Excess Profits Taxes

Capital Stock Tax:
Effective for the year ending June 30, 1936, the Capital Stock Tax is increased from $1 per $1,000 to $1.40 per $1,000 on the declared valuation. A new declaration of value of Capital Stock is allowed Corporations for the year 1936, which valuation thereafter cannot be changed.

Excess Profits Tax:
Increased to 6 % on net income in excess of 10 % and not in excess of 15 % and 12 % of net income in excess of 15 % of adjusted declared value. (The 1934 Excess profits tax law applies with respect to income tax years ending on or before June 30, 1936.)

Estate Tax

Exemption reduced from $50,000 to $40,000. The increased rates range from 2 % upon net estates not in excess of $10,000 and 4 % upon net estates from $10,000 to $20,000, to 70 % on net estates in excess of $50,000,000. The new provisions are applicable to estates of persons dying on August 31, 1935 and thereafter.

Gift Tax

Rates have been increased to approximately three-fourths of the new Estate Tax rates. Exemption has been decreased from $50,000 to $40,000 but the yearly exemption from tax of the first $5,000 of any gift (except future interests in property) has been retained. The 1935 Act is effective as to gifts made January 1, 1936, and thereafter.

GAME AND FISH LAWS

(Note:—For other information consult the Fish and Game Commissioner of each state. These laws are in force when this Almanac goes to print, November, 1935, and have been substantiated by the Fish and Game Commissioner in each state. All dates inclusive. For laws on Migratory Birds, write to State Game Commissioner or Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.)

GAME LAWS

MAINE

MOOSE. Closed season, except on Bull Moose there shall be an open season in the counties of Knox, Lincoln and Waldo on November 28, 29, 30, 1935. Limit: 1 not less than one year old, having not less than two prongs of not less than 3 inches in length on each horn. Non-resident license fee $25.25.

DEER. May be hunted in the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, and Waldo from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30; in York County from Nov. 11 to Nov. 30; in the counties of Washington and Hancock from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15; in the counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Somerset, Piscataquis, Franklin and Oxford from Oct. 16 to Nov. 30.

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.

PARTRIDGE. Open season Oct. 1 to Nov. 15.

HUNTING of wild birds is prohibited from sunset to ½ hour before sunrise. See Federal Laws.

GRAY SQUIRREL. Open season Oct. 1 to Oct. 31.

WILD HARES OR RABBITS. Open season Oct. 1 to March 1, except in counties of Franklin and Somerset, Oct. 1 to Mar. 31.

LICENSES: 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, $1.15 annually. Combination hunting and fishing license, for residents, $2.15 annually. Fishing license for residents $1.15 annually.

Non-resident hunting license, for wild birds, rabbits, raccoons, foxes and unprotected wild birds or wild animals only, $5.15 annually; for both wild birds and wild animals, $15.15 annually. Junior small game $2.15; Junior big game $5.15. Non-resident fishing license $5.15 for one year, $3.15 for 30 days, $1.65 for 3 days. Junior fishing license $1.15.

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

DEER. Open season: Wild deer, outside of private game preserves, may be hunted and taken after 6:00 a. m. and before 5:00 p. m. in the counties of Coos and Grafton from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1, and in all other counties from Dec. 1 to Dec. 16.

Wild deer shall not be taken by the use of any firearm other than a shotgun loaded with a single ball or loose buckshot within the counties of Hillsborough, Merrimack, Belknap or Rockingham, with the following exceptions: the town of Windsor, Hillsborough, Bennington, Deering, Francestown, Weare, Antrim, Hancock, Greenfield, New Boston, Lyndeborough, Temple, Sharon, New Ipswich, Greenville, Mason, Wilton and Peterborough in the county of Hillsborough; the towns of Andover, Chichester, Wilmot, Danbury, Canterbury, Hill, New London, Sutton, Bradford, Warner, Salisbury, Newbury, Webster, Allenstown, Loudon, Pittsfield, Epsom, Boscawen, Hopkinton, Dunbarton, Bow, Northfield, the eastern part of the town of Hooksett bounded on the northeast by Allenstown, east by Deerfield, southwest by Candia and west by the old Portsmouth Railroad, and Henniker in the county of Merrimack; the towns of Sanbornton, Alton, Gilmanton, Barnstead,

Belmont, Meredith, Center Harbor, and New Hampton in the county of Belknap, and the towns of Candia, Auburn, Deerfield, Northwood, Nottingham, Raymond and Epping in the county of Rockingham. Limit, one deer.

GRAY SQUIRREL. Open season Oct. 1 to Nov. 1.

HARE AND RABBIT. Oct. 1 to Feb. 1.

PARTRIDGE. Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.

QUAIL. No open season.

LICENSES: Hunting and Fishing: Resident $1.85; Non-resident $15.00. Fishing: Non-resident $3.00; 3-day Non-resident $1.35. Guide Licenses: Resident $2.00; Non-resident $20.00.

VERMONT

DEER. One deer with horns not less than 3 inches long, Nov. 21-Nov. 30 (except Sundays).

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 director, but such killing must forthwith be reported to owner of orchard and county warden.

MOOSE, ELK AND CARIBOU. Closed season.

GRAY SQUIRREL. Open season Oct. 1 to Oct. 31.

HARE AND RABBIT. Open season Oct. 1 to Feb. 28.

PARTRIDGE. Open season Oct. 1 to Nov. 15.

QUAIL. Open season Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.

EUROPEAN PARTRIDGE, UPLAND PLOVER AND WOOD DUCK. No open season.

PHEASANTS. Wednesdays and Saturdays during October. Cock birds only.

LICENSES: Non-resident: Game, $10.50; fish, $3.15. (Reciprocal.)

Resident: Game and fish, $1.50; game, $1; fish, $1. 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; Lake Bomoseen, 2 weeks, $2.15; Lake St. Catherine, 2 weeks, $2.15.

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. 2 to Dec. 7. No open season in Barnstable County. 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.

GRAY SQUIRREL. Open season Oct. 20 to Nov. 20.

HARE AND RABBIT. Open season Oct. 20 to Feb. 15; in Nantucket County Oct. 20 to last day of February. Dukes County, Nov. 15 to Feb. 15.

QUAIL. Closed season in Essex, Hampden, Hampshire, Berkshire, Franklin and Nantucket Counties.

PARTRIDGE. Open season Oct. 20 to Nov. 20.

LICENSES: 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

GRAY SQUIRREL. Open season Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.

HARE AND RABBIT. Open season Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.

PARTRIDGE. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.

QUAIL. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.

New Shoreham Pheasants. Protected except first and third Wednesdays in November and first Wednesday in December. Limit, 2 per day.

Jamestown Pheasant. Limit, 2 per day.

No open season on Hungarian partridge, wood duck, swan, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, phalaropes, sandpipers, stilts, surf birds, turnstone and willet, black breasted and golden plover, greater and lesser yellowlegs.

Sending or carrying out of the State partridge, quail, wood cock, wild duck, wild swan, wild geese, rails, shore marsh or beach birds prohibited. Live game birds or animals may not be brought into the State without a permit.

Hunting Licenses: Resident, $2.00; Non-resident, $10.00; unnaturalized foreign born person, $15.00.

Fishing Licenses: Resident, $1.25; Non-resident reciprocal but not less than $2.50; alien who has resided in State one year, $2.50; other aliens, $5.00.

CONNECTICUT

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

Deer. No open season. 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.

Gray Squirrel. Oct. 20 to Nov. 23, open season.

Pheasant (male only): Oct. 20-Nov. 23, open season.

Hungarian Partridge—Indefinite closed season.

Quail—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

BROOK TROUT in Coos, Grafton and Carroll Counties: May 1 to Sept. 1, and during the month of September by use of artificial flies only. In all other counties May 1 to Aug. 1, and during the month of August by artificial flies only. Minimum length 6 inches. Limit, 25 in number or 5 pounds in weight.

LAKE TROUT: Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, and during the month of September by the use of artificial flies only. Minimum length 12 inches in Big Diamond Pond, Big Greenough Pond and Stinson Lake; 15 inches in all other waters. Limit, 2 fish per person or 6 fish for 3 or more persons fishing from a boat.

SALMON: April 15 to Sept. 1, and during the month of September by the use of artificial flies only. Minimum length 12 inches in Big Diamond Pond, Umbagog Lake and the Connecticut and Androscoggin Rivers; 15 inches in all other waters. Limit, same as for Lake Trout.

AUREOLUS TROUT: April 15 to Sept. 1. Minimum length 10 inches. Limit, 4 per day.

BLACK BASS: July 1 to Nov. 1. Minimum length 9 inches. Limit, 10 pounds per day.

PIKE PERCH: June 1 to Nov. 1. Minimum length 10 inches.

WHITE PERCH: June 1 to Nov. 1. Minimum length 7 inches. Limit, 10 pounds per day.

YELLOW PERCH: Limit, 40 fish or 10 pounds.

PICKEREL: June 1 to Jan. 16. Minimum 12 inches. Limit, 10 pounds per day.

SHAD, WHITEFISH OR BLUEFINS: Jan. 1 to Sept. 1. Limit, 12 per day (total of Shad, Whitefish or Bluefins).

HORNED POUT: June 1 to Nov. 1. Limit, 40 per day.

SMELT: Limit, 10 pounds per day.

MUSCALLONGE: June 1 to Nov. 1.

VERMONT

Open Season: General Rule. Consult Director of Fish and Game 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 LANDLOCKED 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) MUSCALLONGE (except Lake Champlain), June 15 to Apr. 15. PIKE PERCH (WALL-EYED PIKE), not less than 10 in. long, not more than 25 lbs., May 1 to Mar. 1. PICKEREL, not less than 12 in. long, May 1 to Mar. 15.

Shooting and Spearing in *certain* waters March 15 to May 15. (Consult Fish and Game Director.)

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. 29, 12 inches or more long, 10 in a day. Pike Perch, May 1 to Feb. 29, 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. 29, 7 inches, 15 in one day, except in Dukes and Nantucket Counties. Horned Pout, April 15 to Feb. 29, 30 fish in 24 hours.

YELLOW PERCH, April 15 to Feb. 29, 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 15th, 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 Feb. 9, 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

Weight in pounds	ZONES								
	Local	1st Up to 50 miles	2d 50 to 150 miles	3d 150 to 300 miles	4th 300 to 600 miles	5th 600 to 1,000 miles	6th 1,000 to 1,400 miles	7th 1,400 to 1,800 miles	8th Over 1,800 miles
1	$0.07	$0.08	$0.08	$0.09	$0.10	$0.11	$0.12	$0.14	$0.15
2	.08	.10	.10	.11	.14	.17	.19	.23	.26
3	.08	.11	.11	.13	.17	.22	.26	.32	.37
4	.09	.12	.12	.15	.21	.27	.33	.41	.48
5	.09	.13	.13	.17	.24	.33	.40	.50	.59
6	.10	.14	.14	.19	.28	.38	.47	.59	.70
7	.10	.15	.15	.21	.31	.43	.54	.68	.81
8	.11	.16	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92
9	.11	.17	.17	.25	.38	.54	.68	.86	1.03
10	.12	.18	.18	.27	.42	.59	.75	.95	1.14
11	.12	.19	.19	.29	.45	.64	.82	1.04	1.25
12	.13	.21	.21	.31	.49	.70	.89	1.13	1.36
13	.13	.22	.22	.33	.52	.75	.96	1.22	1.47
14	.14	.23	.23	.35	.56	.80	1.03	1.31	1.58
15	.14	.24	.24	.37	.59	.86	1.10	1.40	1.69
16	.15	.25	.25	.39	.63	.91	1.17	1.49	1.80
17	.15	.26	.26	.41	.66	.96	1.24	1.58	1.91
18	.16	.27	.27	.43	.70	1.02	1.31	1.67	2.02
19	.16	.28	.28	.45	.73	1.07	1.38	1.76	2.13
20	.17	.29	.29	.47	.77	1.12	1.45	1.85	2.24
21	.17	.30	.30	.49	.80	1.17	1.52	1.94	2.35
22	.18	.32	.32	.51	.84	1.23	1.59	2.03	2.46
23	.18	.33	.33	.53	.87	1.28	1.66	2.12	2.57
24	.19	.34	.34	.55	.91	1.33	1.73	2.21	2.68
25	.19	.35	.35	.57	.94	1.39	1.80	2.30	2.79
26	.20	.36	.36	.59	.98	1.44	1.87	2.39	2.90
27	.20	.37	.37	.61	1.01	1.49	1.94	2.48	3.01
28	.21	.38	.38	.63	1.05	1.55	2.01	2.57	3.12
29	.21	.39	.39	.65	1.08	1.60	2.08	2.66	3.23
30	.22	.40	.40	.67	1.12	1.65	2.15	2.75	3.34
31	.22	.41	.41	.69	1.15	1.70	2.22	2.84	3.45
32	.23	.43	.43	.71	1.19	1.76	2.29	2.93	3.56
33	.23	.44	.44	.73	1.22	1.81	2.36	3.02	3.67
34	.24	.45	.45	.75	1.26	1.86	2.43	3.11	3.78
35	.24	.46	.46	.77	1.29	1.92	2.50	3.20	3.89
36	.25	.47	.47	.79	1.33	1.97	2.57	3.29	4.00
37	.25	.48	.48	.81	1.36	2.02	2.64	3.38	4.11
38	.26	.49	.49	.83	1.40	2.08	2.71	3.47	4.22
39	.26	.50	.50	.85	1.43	2.13	2.78	3.56	4.33
40	.27	.51	.51	.87	1.47	2.18	2.85	3.65	4.44
41	.27	.52	.52	.89	1.50	2.23	2.92	3.74	4.55
42	.28	.54	.54	.91	1.54	2.29	2.99	3.83	4.66
43	.28	.55	.55	.93	1.57	2.34	3.06	3.92	4.77
44	.29	.56	.56	.95	1.61	2.39	3.13	4.01	4.88

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	3.05	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, whers the distance hy the shortest regular practicabls mail route is 300 miles or more, the rate is 9 cents for ths 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 oombined, ars suhject to a minimum charge equal to that for a 10-pound parcel for ths zone to which addressed.

Limit of size for parcels is 100 inches in length and girth comhined. 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 rsgular postags, 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 fec 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 thè office of address.

To Canada (including Newfoundland and Labrador) 20c prepaid in addition to regular postage on letters or articlcs 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; Uruguay, Venezuela.**

Post Cards.—Single post cards for places enumerated above 2 cents; maximum size 6x4¼ inches, minimum size 4x2¾ inches. Single post cards for all other foreign destinations 3 cents.

Printed Matter.—1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction. Limit of weight 8 lbs. 12 oz., in general. (Canada, 4 lbs., 6 oz.)

Samples of merchandise.—For all foreign destinations, 1½ cents each 2 ounces or fraction, with a minimum charge of 3 cents. Limit of weight: 18 ounces.

Commercial papers.—For all foreign destinations, 1½ cents each 2 ounces or fraction, with a minimum charge of 5 cents. Limit of weight 4 lbs., 6 oz.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL PARCEL POST.

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

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.—INTERNATIONAL.

Limit of a Single Order, $100.
For Orders from—

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

AIR MAIL SERVICE.

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 ½ ounce or fraction thereof.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

MAINE

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Location ..... Durham
Director ..... J. C. Kendall

VERMONT

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

MASSACHUSETTS

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

RHODE ISLAND

Location ..... Kingston
Director ..... G. E. Adams

CONNECTICUT

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

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENTS

MAINE

Leader: George E. Lord

Androscoggin & Sagadahoc, Chas. L. Eastman—Lewiston
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—Rockland
Oxford, Richard F. Blanchard—South Paris
Penobscot, M. S. Smith—Bangor
Piscataquis, Oscar Wyman—Dover-Foxcroft
Somerset, G. C. Dunn—Skowhegan
Waldo, P. S. Parsons—Belfast
Washington, R. W. Hobson—Machias
York, R. H. Lovejoy—Sanford

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Leader: E. P. Robinson

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

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
Lamoille, F. D. Jones—Morrisville
Orange, Gordon Gates—Chelsea
Orleans, J. L. MacDermid—Newport
Rutland, R. A. Burroughs—Rutland
Washington, W. G. Loveless—Montpelier
Windham, Edmund Morton Root—Brattleboro
Windsor, Stanley W. Colby—White River Junction

MASSACHUSETTS

Barnstable, B. Tomlinson—Barnstable
Berkshire, F. A. Skogsberg—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

Eastern Rhode Island, S. D. Hollis—Newport
Northern Rhode Island, W. H. Wood—Providence
Southern Rhode Island, Ralph S. Shaw—East Greenwich

CONNECTICUT

Fairfield, LeRoy M. Chapman—Danbury
Hartford, William L. Harris—Hartford
Litchfield, Raymond P. Atherton—Litchfield
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
Nasson College—Springvale
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

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
Rivier College—Hudson
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 Theological School—Cambridge
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 Nazareno College—Wollaston
Emerson College of Oratory—Boston
Emmanusl College—Boston
Episcopal Theological Seminary—Cambridge
Gordon College of Theology and Missions—Boston
Harvard University—Cambridge
Hebrew Teachers' College—Boston
International Y.M.C.A. College—Springfield
Jackson College—Medford
Lowell Textile Institute—Lowell
Massachusetts State College—Amherst
Massachusetts College of Osteopathy—Boston
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy—Boston
Massachusetts Department of Education:
State Teachers' College—Bridgewater
State Teachers' College—Fitchburg
State Teachers' College—Framingham
State Teachers' College—Hyannis
State Teachers' College—Lowell
State Teachers' College—North Adams
State Teachers' College—Salem
State Teachers' College—Westfield
State Teachers' College—Worcester
Massachusetts School of Art—Boston
Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Cambridge
Middlesex College—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 College—Providence
Salve Regina College—Providence

CONNECTICUT

Albertus Magnus College—New Haven
Berkeley Divinity School—New Haven (Episcopal)
Bridgeport School of Business—Bridgeport
City Normal School—Bridgeport
Connecticut State College—Storrs
Connecticut College for Women—New London
Hartford College of Law—Hartford
Hartford Seminary Foundation—Hartford (Interdenominational)
Hartford Theological Seminary—Hartford (Ortho. Cong.)
Saint Joseph College—West Hartford
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 other such officers

United States—First and Second Circuits.

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

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

Maine.

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

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

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

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

New Hampshire.

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

Vermont.

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

Massachusetts.

Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth at Boston. Supreme Judicial Court, Superior Court, and Probate Courts:—Barnstable Co. at Barnstable;—Berkshire Co. at Pittsfield;—Bristol Co. at Taunton;—Dukes Co. at Edgartown, (see below);—Essex Co. at Salem;—Franklin Co. at Greenfield;—Hampden Co. at Springfield;—Hampshire Co. at Northampton;—Middlesex Co. at Cambridge;—Nantucket Co. at Nantucket, (see below);—Norfolk Co. at Dedham;—Plymouth Co. at Plymouth;—Suffolk Co. at Boston;—Worcester Co. at Worcester;—except that 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, 1937, and each alternate year.

New Hampshire. First Wednesday of January, 1937, and each alternate year.

Vermont. Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1937, 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, 1937, 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. Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Apr. 19, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **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, June 17 in Suffolk Co. only, 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.

"THERE NEVER WAS A GOOD WAR"

By FREDERICK J. LIBBY

Executive Secretary, National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D. C.

Good old Ben Franklin, author of Poor Richard's Almanac, used to say, "There never was a good war nor a bad peace." His fellow patriots seem pretty generally to have agreed with him. The ideals men fight for may be excellent. The war method of achieving them is undeniably bad.

George Washington hated war. In 1785, after a ripe experience with two wars, he wrote to David Humphreys:

"My first wish is to see this plague to mankind banished from the earth and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind."

Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and President of the United States for two terms, was a great Pacifist. His intelligence, like Franklin's, revolted against war. He saw that there were better ways for nations to achieve righteous ends. He wrote:

"I love peace and I am anxious that we should give the world still another useful lesson by showing them other modes of punishing injuries than by war, which is as much a punishment to the punisher as to the sufferer . . . Those peaceful coercions which are in the power of every nation, if undertaken in concert and in time of peace, are more likely to produce the desired effect."

General Grant might mistakenly be supposed to have approved of war, but such is not the case. In his memoirs Grant described our war with Mexico as, in his opinion, "one of the most unjust wars ever forced by a strong nation upon a weak one." Of the Civil War Grant said:

"There never was a time nor a day when it was not my desire that some just and fair way should be established for settling difficulties, instead of bringing innocent persons into conflict, and withdrawing from productive labor able-bodied men."

Grant foresaw a World Court such as has now been set up: "I look forward to a day when there shall be courts established that shall be recognized by all nations, which will take into consideration all differences between nations, and settle by arbitration or decision of such courts, these questions."

Americans have been in part responsible for many of the most notable achievements in the long process of substituting law for war. President Washington signed the first modern arbitration treaty, the famous Jay Treaty of 1794. Richard Rush, an official in our State Department, devised and negotiated the agreement that disarmed the long border between the United States and Canada more than 100 years ago. President Lincoln patiently pressed to successful arbitration the dangerous case of the Alabama Claims. Elihu Root is the spiritual father of the World Court. President Wilson will be remembered in history as the founder of the League of Nations. Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg was, with M. Briand of France, responsible for the Kellogg-Briand Pact, ratified by 63 nations.

In this great historical document, usually known now as the Paris Pact, and the recognized cornerstone of America's foreign policy, war is renounced as an instrument of national policy and we agree to "seek the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be," only by peaceful means.

The violation of this agreement can no more destroy it than the violation of the Ten Commandments can destroy them. This Pact was forced by peoples upon their Governments, not by Governments upon peoples. It expresses one of the deepest longings of the human heart,—the longing for security. Men can be fooled as to the best method of gaining security and their folly may bring upon them another war. They can still be propagandized by selfish interests into fighting wars for others to profit by. Even the world's present swollen armaments are, in large measure, a misguided attempt at peace. But a host of people now see the folly, wickedness and futility of war as clearly as Jefferson, Washington and Franklin once saw it; and the right of a man to "sit under his vine and under his fig tree with none to make him afraid" cannot be permanently denied.

Useful and appetizing recipes specially prepared for

THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC

by America's famed home-maker and cooking expert

JESSIE MARIE DeBOTH

DINNER MENU

Cream of Fresh Mushroom Soup
Roast Prime Ribs of Beef
Browned Potatoes
Buttered Beans
Stuffed Banana Salad
Cherry Angel Cake

CREAM OF FRESH MUSHROOM SOUP

1 quart mushrooms
1 quart water
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 quart hot milk
1 pint mushroom liquor
Salt and pepper to season

METHOD: Cook cleaned mushrooms in boiling water until tender. Drain, saving liquor. Press mushrooms through a sieve. Melt butter, add flour gradually then the milk and mushroom liquor. Season with salt and pepper and stir in mushroom pulp. Boil up once and serve.

ROAST PRIME RIBS OF BEEF

4 or 5 standing ribs
salt and pepper
Browned potatoes
Green Beans

Garnish

Meringue Pears: 2 egg whites, 2 tablespoons sugar, 6 large pear halves.

METHOD: Wipe meat with damp cloth. Sear in hot oven, 500° F., season with salt and pepper, reduce heat to moderate, 325°F.-350°F. Cook 20-22 minutes per pound.

GARNISH: Par-boil medium sized, peeled potatoes. Brush with butter, place around roast to brown and finish cooking, at least 20 minutes. Heat green beans, season with butter, salt and pepper.
For the pears: beat egg whites, add sugar and pile on top of pear halves. Bake in moderate oven, 350°F. Place roast in middle of platter and artistically arrange potatoes, beans and pears around it.

STUFFED BANANA SALAD

Select small bananas, one for each person. Cut a strip about ½ an inch wide and as deep, almost from one end to the other. Scoop out the banana. Cut a thin strip from the under side so it will "stand." Dip the banana in fruit juice—lemon, pineapple, grapefruit, etc.—to prevent discoloration. Fill cavity with crumbled Roquefort cheese mixed with whipped cream. Garnish with pimiento and little flowers of truffles or figs. Arrange on thin slices of tomato and serve with mayonnaise.

CHERRY ANGEL CAKE

1¼ cups egg whites (10-12 eggs)
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1¼ cups fine granulated sugar
¼ teaspoon almond or rose extract
1 cup pastry flour
½ cup chopped maraschino cherries
Red vegetable coloring

METHOD: Beat egg whites frothy, add salt and cream of tartar, continue beating until stiff but not dry. Beat in the sugar and flavoring. Lightly fold in flour, which has been sifted five times, and the cherries. Tint the cake a delicate pink. Turn into ungreased tube pan and bake in a slow oven 50 to 60 minutes. Invert and allow to cool in pan. Remove from pan and frost with icing made by mixing a little of the cherry juice with confectioner's sugar. Some cherries may be chopped and added to the frosting if desired.

DINNER MENU

Cranberry Juice Cocktail
Roast Leg of Lamb, Mint Dressing
Duchess Potatoes
Scalloped Celery, Creole
Fan Salad
Orange Chiffon Pie

CRANBERRY JUICE COCKTAIL

4 cups cranberries
4 cups water
2/3 cup granulated sugar

METHOD: Cook cranberries in water until they "pop" open. Strain. Bring juice to a boil, add sugar and cook until sugar is dissolved. Chill before serving.

ROAST LEG OF LAMB

5 to 6 pound leg of lamb, boned
1 medium onion
Salt, pepper and lemon juice

MINT DRESSING

2 cups bread crumbs
¾ cup cooked carrots, diced
3 tablespoons shortening
½ cup boiling water
Salt and pepper
3 tablespoons mint sauce

METHOD: Wipe meat with a damp cloth, rub with salt, pepper and lemon juice; fill cavity with dressing and tie securely. Sear in hot oven, 450°F, reduce heat to moderate, 340°F and cook 25 minutes per pound. Do not cover roasting pan. Cook onion with the meat.

DRESSING: Mix ingredients in the order given.

DUCHESS POTATOES

4 cups hot riced potatoes
4 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon salt
Hot milk

METHOD: Mix butter and salt with the potatoes and add enough hot milk to moisten. Beat thoroughly. Put into pastry bag and shape as desired on greased baking sheet, or drop by spoonful. Brush tops with beaten egg. Brown in hot oven and serve at once.

SCALLOPED CELERY, CREOLE

3 cups diced celery
2 cups boiling water
3 tablespoons shortening
1 onion, cut fine
2 tablespoons green pepper, chopped fine
1 cup strained tomatoes
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

METHOD: Put celery in sauce pan, add boiling water and cook 10 minutes. Melt shortening, add onion and pepper and cook slowly 5 minutes. Stir in tomato and heat to boiling point; stir in the celery and pour mixture into greased baking dish. Season with salt and pepper, cover and cook in moderate oven 40 to 50 minutes.

FAN SALAD

Cut a slice of pineapple in half and place on a lettuce leaf to form the lower part of a fan. Make a smooth mixture of cream cheese and mayonnaise and force through a pastry bag around the upper part of pineapple to simulate lace of a fan. Curled celery may be placed to represent feathers around the outer edge, or fan may be jeweled with pimiento cut in small pieces, or pomegranate seeds. Pimiento ribbon ties the handle of the fan.

ORANGE CHIFFON PIE

1 cup sugar
½ cup orange juice
½ teaspoon salt
4 eggs
¼ cup cold water
1 tablespoon gelatin
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 baked pie shell (9 inch)

METHOD: Add ½ cup sugar, orange juice and salt to beaten egg yolks and cook over boiling water until of custard consistency. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatin on top of it; add to hot custard and stir until dissolved. Add grated orange rind and lemon juice. Cool. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites to which the other ½ cup sugar has been added Fill baked shell and chill. Just before serving, spread over pie a thin layer of whipped cream.

DINNER MENU

Melon Ball Cocktail
Pork Tenderloin, au Dressing
Pittsburgh Potatoes
Baked Beets
Carrot and Orange Emerald Salad
Pistachio Parfait

PORK TENDERLOINS, AU DRESSING

2 pork tenderloins
Moist bread dressing with 1 cup pecan meats

METHOD: Leave tenderloins whole but flatten lengthwise. Brown well in hot fat in heavy fry pan. Season with salt and pepper. Over the top of each lay the moist dressing. Add ½ cup water to the pan, cover, and cook about 45 minutes. Add more water as it is needed to keep meat from becoming dry. Remove to large platter and pour the pan gravy over the meat.

PITTSBURGH POTATOES

2 cups raw potato cubes
1 small onion, chopped fine
1 pimiento, cut fine
1 cup white sauce
1 cup mild cheese
½ teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper

METHOD: Peel potatoes, cut in 1/3 inch cubes, add onion and cook 5 minutes in boiling salted water; add pimiento and cook 7 minutes. Drain. Turn potatoes into greased baking dish, cover with cheese, cut in small pieces, sprinkle with salt and pepper and pour white sauce over all. Bake until potatoes are soft. Old cheese which has become dry may be used if put through food chopper or grated.

BAKED BEETS

4 beets
1 tablespoon butter
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon sugar
1 tablespoon vinegar

METHOD: Select beets of uniform size, scrub them well, taking care not to break skins. Rub them with lard or drippings and place on wire rack in a dripping pan. Bake slowly until tender, then peel and chop fine. Dress with sauce made of butter, salt, pepper, sugar and vinegar. Place over fire to re-heat. If desired, sauce may be thickened with 1 teaspoon flour.

CARROT AND ORANGE EMERALD SALAD

First half emerald colored

1 envelope lime flavored gelatin
2 cups boiling water
1 cucumber, diced
Green food coloring

METHOD: Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Add green coloring for desired shade, then allow to cool. Add diced cucumber and fill individual salad molds ½ full. Allow to set firm in refrigerator.

Second half orange colored

1 envelope orange flavored gelatin
2 cups boiling water
1 cup grated carrot

METHOD: Dissolve gelatin in hot water; allow to cool. Add carrots and pour over the set lime salad. Allow to set firm. Unmold into cups of lettuce and garnish with nuts, apples, celery and mayonnaise.

PISTACHIO PARFAIT

1 cup sugar
1 cup water
3 egg whites, beaten stiff
2 cups whipped cream
Few drops pistachio flavoring
½ cup pistachio nuts, chopped
Green coloring

METHOD: Cook sugar and water until it threads. Pour gradually over egg whites. Add to cream and then add flavoring, nut meats and enough green coloring to tint delicately. Freeze.

DINNER MENU

Grapefruit Juice Cocktail
Roast Duck, Potato Dressing
Asparagus Ring with Cauliflower Center
Fresh Mushrooms and Peas in Cream
Head Lettuce with Russian Cheese Dressing
Butterscotch Sundae Cake

ROAST DUCK, POTATO DRESSING

A dressed duck — Salt and pepper

Potato Dressing

3 cups mashed potatoes
1½ cups fine bread crumbs
½ cup celery, chopped
3 tablespoons bacon drippings
1 onion, minced
Salt, pepper, poultry seasoning
1 egg, beaten

METHOD: Singe and clean duck; wash well, wipe dry and stuff. When trussing, the legs should be tied in such a way as to be an inch apart. Because of amount of fat, it is not necessary to dredge duck with flour. Rub with salt and pepper. Brown in hot oven (450°F.) breast down. Reduce heat to 350°F. add 1 cup water, cover and bake until tender—about 25 minutes to the pound. Baste occasionally and prick skin to let out fat. Finish roasting breast side up. Skim most of the fat from the pan to make a water gravy.
DRESSING: Mix all ingredients well.

ASPARAGUS RING

2 bunches asparagus tips
2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper
½ cup evaporated milk
½ cup water
4 eggs, separated

Cooked Cauliflower

METHOD: Cut asparagus in 1 inch pieces. Make white sauce of butter, flour, salt, pepper and milk, diluted with water. Pour sauce onto the well beaten egg yolks. Cool. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and the asparagus. Place in a well-greased ring mold, set in pan of boiling water and bake in a slow oven, 300°F. until set, about 40 minutes. Remove to hot platter, place cauliflower in center and serve with a paprika sauce.

RUSSIAN CHEESE DRESSING

4 tablespoons mayonnaise
2 tablespoons chili sauce
1 hard-cooked egg, chopped
2 tablespoons pimiento cheese

METHOD: Blend all well.

BUTTERSCOTCH SUNDAE CAKE

3 egg whites
¾ cup sugar
3 egg yolks
Juice ½ lemon and enough warm water to make ½ cup
Grated rind ½ lemon
¾ cup pastry flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
Few grains salt
Hot Butterscotch Sauce

METHOD: Beat egg whites stiff, add sugar gradually, beating well. In another bowl, beat yolks lemon colored, add lemon juice and water. Combine with egg whites, add rind and fold in sifted dry ingredients. Bake in rectangular pan in moderate oven, 350°F. for 30 minutes. On cooled cake spread ice cream to about ½ inch thickness and pour over all a hot butterscotch sauce.

BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

1½ cups brown sugar
¼ cup corn syrup
2 teaspoons butter
½ cup thin cream

METHOD: Stir ingredients together, then cook until it starts to thicken.

HELPS FOR PARENTS

Reasonable Obedience

by Gertrude S. Hasbrouck, Child Welfare Lecturer and Author

The most universally-appreciated habit in child training is obedience. Yet, the earnest efforts of conscientious parents frequently meet with puzzling disappointments due to a lack of understanding of mental development, of what is right to demand at a given age, and of the best methods by which to secure obedience.

Before the age of four the child may be commanded **not to do:** as, "You must not go out of the yard." But when he is desired **to do,** it is better to **request** than to **command.** He may fail because he does not understand what is required, or how to co-ordinate his powers to accomplish the task. The request gives him a choice. If he does not comply, no issue is raised and no punishment is necessary. The matter may be dismissed with hope of future success. On the other hand, a command raises an issue. If he does not obey, a conflict is precipitated and punishment must follow, with the possibility of generating rebellion and stubbornness. Not until the child is perfectly familiar with what is expected can he, in fairness, be commanded **to do.**

Children frequently fail to comprehend what is required because instructions are buried in an avalanche of words. A child's powers of attention and concentration are poorly developed. In a maze of words his attention fags; the command is confused or lost altogether. As a result he is pronounced "disobedient", and punished. Only when the child's full attention is secured should commands and requests be given —stated simply and in few words.

It is difficult for adults to realize how frequently a child's understanding is handicapped by his limited vocabulary. The teacher who seated a new pupil, saying, "You may sit here for the present", never dreamed that, when no gift was forthcoming, she had destroyed a child's faith in her integrity.

Demanded obedience must be reasonable. To command a little child to "sit still" is neither intelligent nor fair. He cannot sit still, and it should not be required of him. He is behaving normally when in constant action. Nagging is harmful; dammed-up energy is a promise of misbehavior.

Blind obedience should be the child's response to faith in his parents' rightness. That faith will be strongest in the child who has explained to him the reasons for rules he must obey. Instead of an arbitrary command that forbids swinging on the gate, explain how his weight will loosen screws in the hinges, and cause the gate to sag so that it will no longer close. The new interest in the gate will enlist his co-operation, and obedience will be easier. To a child, arbitrary commands too often savor of capricious adult domination. Little Jo's mother when about to punish him, asked, "Do you know why I am going to whip you?" "Yes," said Jo, "because you are bigger than I am."

Obedience must not be made too hard. Test the command fairly against the child's probability to succeed. Too frequent failures make disobedience a habit.

To aim to "break a child's will" is an inexcusable stupidity on the part of the parent; a calamity to the child. The child who is made to cringe and cower is being trained in trickery and vengeful retaliation.

Never should a command or request suggest disobedience. To say, "You will not climb the ladder, will you?" suggests that you expect him to disobey. Children usually live up to our expectations.

The supreme parental virtue that makes for obedience is consistency: rules, laws, and approvals—the same yesterday, today, and tomorrow. Why expect obedience when the child "gets by" on one occasion for what he is punished for on another?

Obedience is a difficult lesson to learn. The difficulty lies in the **parent**—not in the **child.**

THE COUNTRY'S GREATEST ASSET— ITS CHILDREN

About 400 B.C. Socrates was credited with the following in an address to the Athenians: "Why do ye turn and scrape every stone to gather wealth and pay so little heed to your children to whom some day ye must relinquish all?" Two thousand years pass by and finally, only twenty years ago, our government formed a children's bureau. They put on an intensive campaign to save the Seventh Baby.

The following 1934 figures, published July 1, 1935 by the Children's Bureau, show what has been accomplished in twenty years in New England.

Deaths in entire U. S. area of registration was 59.9 per 1000 live births.

Deaths by states during first year, per 1,000 live births in

	1915	1934 (Latest statistics)		1915	1934 (Latest statistics)
Maine	105	71	Massachusetts	101	50
New Hampshire	110	61	Rhode Island	120	54
Vermont	85	53	Connecticut	107	49

This is about 1 in 18 infants dying the first year of life in New England against the whole United States figures of one in seven in 1915 and one in 16.8 in 1934.

The Central Atlantic coast state figures are as follows:

	1915		1934
New York	99		55
	First registration		
New Jersey	1921	74	49
Delaware	1921	98	61
Maryland	1916	121	70
District of Columbia	111		65

This group shows a mortality of 1 in 17.

It is interesting to note that for the first time in many years the United States birth rate has increased.

In 1933 there were 16.6 births per thousand population—1934 is up to 17.1 per thousand, making a total of 2,158,919 new inhabitants in 1934. New York leads in number of births with 185,615—Pennsylvania second with 160,238.

Births per 1,000 population in 1933 and 1934:

	1934	1933		1934	1933
Maine	19.6	18.9	New York	14.2	14.4
New Hampshire	16.7	15.7	New Jersey	12.9	13.4
Massachusetts	14.7	14.7	Delaware	16.5	16.3
Rhode Island	14.7	14.7	Maryland	16.4	16.5
Connecticut	13.4	13.6	Dist. of Columbia	20.4	20.1

Though the Iowa birth rate is 17.1 per thousand population (the exact normal for the entire country) Iowa City stands first of all cities of 10,000 population and over in the country with a birth rate of 79.4 in 1934 and 65.9 in 1933.

The movie colony of Beverly Hills, California, of which Will Rogers was mayor, has a birth rate of 4 per thousand population.

The raising of babies today is an exact science. In many states mothers pay a monthly fee to their doctor whose service consists of one call per month and as many telephone calls as the mother wants to make. They do not wait for the baby to become ill. Much has been accomplished in twenty years.

We can still materially cut down mortality. Our greatest example of conservation of infant life is New Zealand. Their latest mortality figure is one death in 31.2, or 32 per thousand against the New England average of 56 per thousand. Place your prenatal self in competent medical hands early. Place your baby in the hands of a competent pediatrician for a regular check-up and advice. Health means happiness and a happy baby in the home is one of life's greatest joys.

G. F. Earnshaw, *Editor,*
Earnshaw Publications.

HORSES AND HORSE RACING

The development of professional horse racing in New England has been one of the most remarkable by-products of the so-called depression. Huge throngs numbering as high as 70,000 people in a single day participate in the Pari-Mutuels at the magnificent racing plants at Rockingham Park in New Hampshire which started off the rush to the betting windows in 1933; at Narragansett Park in Rhode Island which was opened in 1934; at Suffolk Downs, only a few miles from the Massachusetts State House, and Agawam near Springfield, the last two both launched in 1935. The Pari-Mutuels have also spread during this year to the various fair grounds in the State of Maine.

"It is a difference of opinion that makes horse racing," an old saw, and true. But breeding—that's something else again. Several bloodlines show the same noteworthy characteristics over scores of years.

Look at the line of STOCKWELL, a dynasty that has endured for eight decades and shows no sign of decay. Omaha, winner of the 1935 Kentucky Derby, is a member of this line. Omaha was by Gallant Fox, a "smasher" from the start, who in 1930 won over $328,325. Gallant Fox goes straight back to Stockwell.

Now Stockwell had no peer at the stud. He was the father of 412 living foals, an average of 27 each season; his stock won 1150 races and $1,794,945. In 1870 Stockwell died, at the age of 22. He had a habit of rearing up when entering the covering yard, and one spring day in 1870 he acted according to his custom, but became over-balanced and fell backwards breaking his spine about four joints from the crupper. Despite his agony he arose, served the mare, and was led back to his box where nine days later he fell to the floor dead. The mare had a chestnut colt by Stockwell the following spring, but he died when he was a few days old.

Then there is the famous line of SUNDRIDGE, of which Sun Briar, who was imported to this country in 1916, is a descendant. Sun Briar's stock won $1,464,716 in over 600 races; one of his sons was Sun Beau who retired to the stud in 1930—sound as a bell of brass at the age of six—having raced five seasons in which he accounted for $376,744. Sun Beau's stud fee was placed at $5,000.

But the most enduring lines in this country were: imported AUSTRALIAN, imported BONNIE SCOTLAND and imported ECLIPSE. All three were brought to this country just after the Civil War.

The Australians are noted for their speed, their sound feet and flinty bone and their ability to race to advanced ages. But they have bad dispositions traceable to Hastings, premier sire in 1885. Man-of-War is of this line, the "greatest race horse" of all time. "Never warmed up" in any race. He held five American records. His famous father, Fairplay, brought $100,000 when August Belmont, who bred him, sold him to Mr. Widener. Fairplay's sons and daughters earned over three million dollars.

The line of BONNIE SCOTLAND: these are little horses, but long lived. Queen Mary, a hardy mare who appears early in this line, reached an advanced age of 29 years and had her last foal when 27. Ben Brush (in 1909 the premier sire in this country) when he was 25 years old (1918) was bred to a mare. Two hours later the gallant little stallion was dead. The mare, however, produced a living foal the following year.

The following table comprising four members of the line proves that the Scotlands are noted for longevity:

Horse	Foaled	Died	Age
Bonnie Scotland	1853	1880	27
Bramble	1875	1901	26
Ben Brush	1893	1918	25
Broomstick	1901	1931	30

The line of ECLIPSE has been noted for: Equipoise, Sarazen, Domino, Commando, Peter Pan, Black Toney. This line has the best chance for enduring for descendants are many and thriving. Something of the hardihood of the Bonnie Scotland line and the Australian line is lacking—their forte is speed. They are usually best as two-year-olds; many of its members die prematurely. They have extremely pleasant dispositions and are popular with owners, trainers and the public alike.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT FLYING

By DANIEL ROCHFORD

Aviation Editor, Boston Evening Transcript, formerly Director Public Relations, Pan American Airways System

THE United States in 1935 had 14,177 licensed pilots which total includes several hundred regular army and navy pilots who have taken the civil license. There were 8,883 airplanes for them to fly, including 47 autogiros. There were at the same time 482 gliders and 111 licensed glider pilots. Superficially the glider pilots have more than four craft each to fly as against something over half an airplane apieee for the airplanc pilots. Actually many of these gliders are uscd for preliminary instruetion and sport by licensed airplane pilots who require no glider license.

These figures show a gain from the ycar before of 455 pilots and 46 aircraft.

Despite a few conspicuous women flyers, men still rule the airways. Only 370 women were licensed pilots. Of these 70 were transports, 25 limited commercial, 234 private, and 41 amateur. Of all Department of Commerce licensed pilots, including women, fifty percent or 7132 were transport pilots; seven percent or 828 were limited commercial, four tenths of a percent or 5 were industrial (this classification has been discontinued); thirty-eight percent or 5395 were private; and six percent or 717 were amateur.

* * *

New England's aviation situation may be measured by the following pilot and airplane statisties of 1935. Maine had 59 planes and 56 pilots; New Hampshire had 27 planes and 37 pllots; Vermont had 29 planes and 24 pilots; Massachusetts had 233 planes and 419 pilots; Connecticut had 105 planes and 211 pilots. By comparison, New York had 916 planes, 1398 pilots. California led all states with 911 planes and 2555 pilots.

* * *

Chief advances in transport flying the past year were in the appearance of larger and faster airplanes; the development of huge flyiug boats for trans-oeeanic service; and the practical application of the instrument flying developments of the previous half dozen years with governmental airport installations promised at Atlanta, Buffalo Cheyenne, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Newark, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C., permitting airplanes to glide down a radio beam and land safely even when the pilot can not see the ground.

* * *

After the failure of an ambitious autogiro sales and advertising eampaign in 1932, 1936 promises to sce a revival of autogiro manufaeture and sales, due to the development of the controllable vane giro. The new autogiros have been used to land on roofs in the heart of large cities and their scheduled use as air mail shuttle planes between outlying airports and sultable landing platforms on city postoffice roofs is possible. The new giros can be maneuvered more surely than the earlier ones.

* * *

Sport flyers and individuals owning their own airplanes were eheered, as were the airlines, by the development and public sale of a radio homing device by whieh a pilot aloft can tune in on any radio station of known loeation, and a needle on his dashboard will signal to him whether he is aiming toward it or not.

* * *

Total seating capacity of all U. S. eivilly licensed airplanes in 1935 totalled 16,897. This includes airplanes used both within and without the continental United States. The seating capacities were distributed as follows: monoplanes, 603 in two plaeers; 986 in threes; 2071 in fours; 572 in fives; 980 in sixes; 1099 in seven to tens; 1456 in eleven to fifteens; 1152 in sixteens and over; in biplanes, 807 in twos; 4412 in threes; 891 in fours; 240 in fives; 70 in sixes; 296 in sevens to tens; 300 in elevens to fifteens; and 1452 in sixteens and over.

By eontrasting the adult population of the United States with the available airplane seats, you can see only a negligible proportion of the population would have to fly regularly to kecp every airplane in the country busy.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE CONSTITUTION

[Written for The *Old Farmer's Almanac*]

By CHARLES WARREN

Author of *The Supreme Court in United States History; Congress, the Constitution and the Supreme Court; The Making of the Constitution.*

Americans will never fully understand their American Constitution and their American form of Government, unless they understand the part which the Supreme Court was expected and intended to play in that Government. What is the Constitution? It embodies the form of a National Government which the peoples of the several States in 1787 and 1788 were willing to adopt in order to provide for a strong, just and adequate control of national and foreign affairs, while at the same time reserving to the States control of their local affairs and problems and power to regulate them, each according to the particular habits, ideas, needs and conditions of its own citizens. This form of a Government is a republic with limited powers. But the Constitution provides for grants of further power, if and when desired by the people in the several States, through the process of a Constitutional Amendment.

The Constitution divides the Government into three branches. In the Legislative branch, the Congress, there was vested power to legislate on certain specific and limited subjects—the only subjects which the people in the several States in 1787 and 1788 were willing to place under control of the National Government; and these have remained the only subjects which the people of the States have hitherto been willing to confide to Congress (except the subject of alcoholic beverages by the 18th Amendment, now repealed).

In addition, the people of the States placed in the original Constitution prohibitions on Congress from legislating on ten specific subjects; they also imposed fifteen prohibitions upon the power of the States; moreover, the first ten Amendments to the Constitution contained further restrictions on the National Government forbidding it to violate rights of citizens, such as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, jury trial, protection of property, etc. And finally, by Article X, "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The second or Executive branch of the Government was constituted by vesting "the Executive power" in a President, with certain express provisions and limitations as to the exercise of that power.

The third or Judicial branch was constituted by vesting "the judicial power" in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress should establish. But it is to be noted that, while the Constitution sets forth the jurisdiction of the court, i.e., the classes of cases which they may decide, it nowhere defines what the judicial power consists of; and it apparently assumes that the courts will exercise such powers as the State courts were in the habit of exercising when the Constitution was adopted.

This division of the Government into three branches was regarded as essential; for it was believed that any Government in which one body (whether King or other ruler or Legislature) both makes, defines, and executes the law is an arbitrary and despotic Government. Hence, the Congress cannot exercise the duties or functions of the President, or transfer to him its legislative functions; neither can Congress act as a Court and decide the legal rights of citizens. Nor can the President or the Court make laws to regulate the Government or the conduct of the citizens.

Thus, it will be seen—and this is most important for a real comprehension of our Government—that the Constitution consists largely of specific and limited grants of power to the Congress and to the President; of prohibitions, restrictions and checks on the power and actions of the Congress and of the President; and of prohibitions and restrictions on the power and actions of the States. Now, such checks, limitations, restrictions, and prohibitions contained in an instrument of Government do not and cannot necessarily execute themselves. Yet, clearly, they were intended to operate and to be enforced; for, otherwise, the Constitution would only be an ineffective sheet of paper.

How did the framers of the Constitution expect and intend that it was to be enforced? What was there in it which would enforce its provisions? The answer is—the Supreme Court, acting under two specific provisions, one (Article VI, clause 2) that "this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in

pursuance thereof . . . shall be the supreme law of the land"; the other (Article III, Section 2) that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States . . . " The manner in which the Supreme Court enforces the Constitution is not by a decision on an abstract question put to it as to whether a specific Act of Congress is or is not constitutional; the Court acts only through its decisions in actual cases brought before it by parties having an actual controversy and asserting rights against each other which they ask to be settled. The case may be a civil one involving only private citizens or corporations as parties; or if it may be a civil or criminal action involving the United States itself, or a State, as one of the parties. But, in any case, if A, as one of the parties, rests his or its claim or defence on an Act of Congress or on a State law, and if B, the other party, rests his defence or claim on the Constitution asserting that the Act of Congress or on the State law relied on by A is violative of the Constitution, then the Supreme Court, in deciding whether A or B is entitled to prevail in the suit, must of necessity decide whether the law enacted by Congress or by the State does or does not conflict with the Constitution. In other words, the Court must hold the Constitution to be "supreme" and any law which conflicts with it to be not supreme, i.e., not to control in the settlement of the rights of the party relying on it. Moreover, if the two opposing parties differ as to the interpretation of the Constitution—if they differ, for instance, as to the meaning of the words "to regulate" or "commerce among the several States," or "direct tax," or depriving a person of his property "without due process of law," etc.—then the Court must itself decide what is the legal meaning of the words involved.

This, then, is the method by which the limited grants and the prohibitions contained in the Constitution are enforced. Unless the Supreme Court had this power to decide when and how far the Congress or a State had exceeded its Constitutional authority, then every Congress and every State would be judge of the extent of its own powers and of the meaning to be given to the words of the Constitution. But if Congress should have such uncontrolled power, then the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution would have no force, for they could be disregarded at any time by any Congress. If any Congress, by a majority vote (or by a two-thirds vote over a Presidential veto) should be allowed to set aside the provisions of the Constitution, without control by the Supreme Court, then it is no longer the Constitution which is the "supreme law of the land," but it is the Congress, which will have supreme authority over the States and their local affairs, and over all rights of the individual citizens. Under such conditions, the American Government might still be a republic, i.e., a Government elected by the people; but it would be a republic with a consolidated and autocratic government—a government in which the States and the citizens would have no power and no right save such as the Congress saw fit to leave to them. That, certainly, was not the form of government which was intended by the framers of the Constitution or which would be long tolerated by free American citizens. If anyone imagines that the Congress is not likely to attempt to violate the citizens' Bill of Rights (the first ten Amendments) or the rights of the States, or to exceed its granted powers, he should read the history of the Court; and he will find that in a number of important instances, Congress has, in fact, made such attempts, and has only failed because of decisions of the Supreme Court holding the Acts of Congress unconstitutional, in notable cases many of which have strikingly influenced the course and development of the history of the United States.

Finally, if the power of the National Government under the present Constitution, as determined by any decision of the Supreme Court, seems to the people not sufficient; if they believe that the National Government should be granted additional power and that their States should, as a result, be deprived of power, then the people can, by Amendment to the Constitution, at any time, grant or lessen such powers. An Amendment to the Constitution, however, by the people of the States will be the subject of deliberate thought and full discussion; whereas a mere Act of Congress may frequently register only the views of a temporary majority or two-thirds of a Congress, impelled by prejudice, sentiment, or sectional or class feeling. It was to guard against the latter kind of action that the framers of the Constitution made the careful provisions contained in it as to the manner of its amendment.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK—1936

By ROBERT LINCOLN O'BRIEN
Former Editor of The Boston Herald
Now Chairman U. S. Tariff Commission

The Presidential election of 1936 is sure to be one of the most spirited in our history. The man elected will, for the first time, be inaugurated in January, instead of on the conventional March fourth, which has been the date of the inauguration of all our Presidents since George Washington, who did not get around to take the oath of office until April thirtieth. This change, due to the passage of the so-called "Lame Duck Amendment" which Senator Norris for years urged incessantly, brings the election and the assembling of Congress, also chosen in November, closer together.

The two great political parties will hold National Conventions presumably in June of 1936. The Republicans will have selected the time and place for holding their Convention before the New Year begins. The Democratic National Committee will make its selections early in the New Year. The Republicans customarily hold their Convention first. Just why, nobody knows. The old theory was that the party in power should lead off, the opposition taking up the gauge thus thrown down, but when the Democrats became the party in power they seemed disinclined to assume the earlier play.

How many extra nominations so-called third parties will make, cannot now be foreseen. Since the death of Senator Long of Louisiana, the likelihood of a formidable third party movement has materially lessened. But Father Charles E. Coughlin, with his Union For Social Justice, and Dr. Townsend, with his so-called Old Age Plan, may effect a re-alignment of parties in some way. Either of the old parties may suffer from diversions of strength due to a nomination unsatisfactory to some considerable group of its membership. These possibilities are all in the lap of the future.

The forty-eight states in the Union cast 531 electoral votes, each state having as many as the number of its senators and representatives combined. Each state now votes as a unit in the electoral college. The electors from each state are chosen on a general ballot and are nearly always entirely of a single party. Division in the electoral ticket in exceedingly close contests has been known, but is rare.

With 531 electoral votes, 266 will be necessary to elect. If any candidate fails of a majority, the election goes to the House of Representatives for the President, and to the Senate for the Vice-President. But that has not happened since John Quincy Adams's time and is not likely to happen now.

By all the precedents, President Roosevelt will be necessarily accorded a renomination by his party. It is a nearly invariable rule that the President in office can, as the saying is, "nominate himself."

The question that the Republicans must face is the selection of a contender, someone who will effectively challenge Mr. Roosevelt's right to a second term. Among the men who are conspicuously mentioned as the old year nears a close are Senator Borah of Idaho, already seventy years old, but vigorous and outstanding; Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, fifty-one years old, keen and aggressive; Frank Knox, proprietor of the Chicago Daily News, a determined opponent of the New Deal; and Governor Landon of Kansas, who has made an excellent record as an administrator, and then, of course, there are the eastern conservatives, like Ogden Mills and James W. Wadsworth. It is unlikely that Mr. Hoover will allow his name considered by the Convention. It is not improbable that someone will be nominated whose name does not appear on this list.

Talk of a coalition candidate, like Lewis W. Douglas, who was director of the Budget under Roosevelt, an Arizona Democrat, receives some attention. Others suggested as coalitionists include Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer whose party status is not altogether clear; and Senator Byrd, a Democrat from Virginia. Charles A. Lindbergh might be considered except for his incligibility on account of age. He will not reach the constitutional thirty-five years until several weeks after the date of the next President's inauguration, under the new arrangement.

The Democrats will start out with the nearly assured vote of the Southern states, even though the so-called solid South was broken in '28. Governor Smith lost Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and

Texas, as well as Tennessee and Kentucky, which not infrequently break into the Republican column. But by and large the Democrats have a strong hold on the South. Its leadership is even more in evidence in Congress than in the electoral college. The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate is Harrison of Mississippi; of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, Doughton of North Carolina. The leader of the Senate is Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, and the Speaker of the House is Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee.

The rest of the country is open to the fortunes of political war. In September Maine will choose its Congressmen and so virtually foreshadow its place in the Presidential line-up. Then, we shall know how New England is likely to go, as well as getting a hint on prevailing sentiment elsewhere. The New England states stood by Hoover in '32 better than any other section. He carried Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut. Then come to New York, the "Empire State" and often the Umpire State, with its large electoral vote, capable of swinging from one side to the other. It gave Roosevelt a huge majority in '32, Hoover a majority four years earlier, and in the preceding elections of '24, '20, and '16, it gave its vote to Republican candidates, Coolidge, Harding, and Hughes, respectively.

The great Middle West is always debatable and on its decision more than anything else the result of the contest will depend. Then there is the West of the Missouri region where the agricultural policies of the Administration will be on trial. Nor can the Pacific Coast be overlooked. Its largest state, California, virtually decided the election of 1916 in favor of Wilson, although his carrying Ohio was necessary to put him where California's slender majority would give him victory. The border states must be taken into account, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, which are less Democratic than the lower South, but normally inclined that way.

An aged editor has once said that in 1876, the Hayes-Tilden campaign, and the electoral contest that followed, was the great sporting event of the year, taking much the place in popular thought that the World's Series has lately offered. It seems entirely likely that the contest of 1936 will be another equivalent in popular appeal.

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	.....	..

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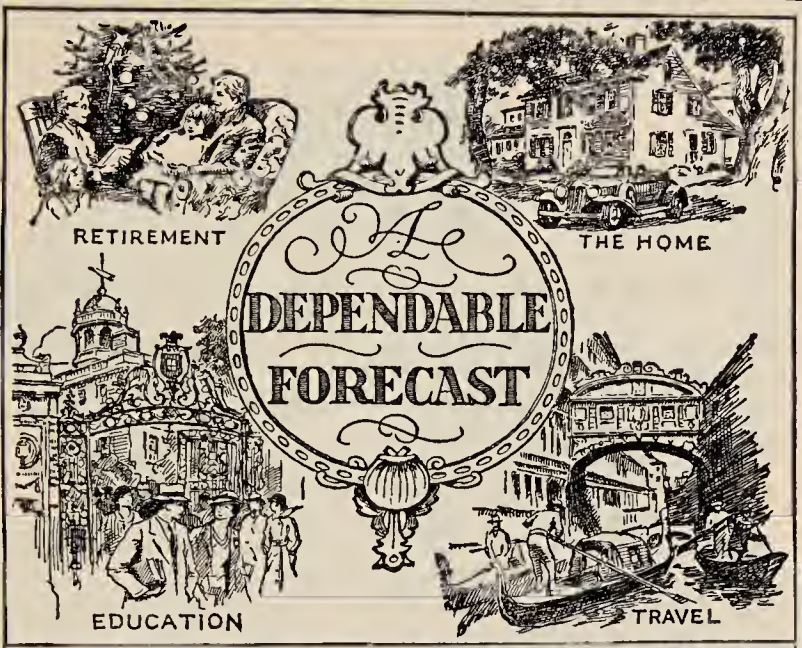

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Apr.	3	Spring Vacation Starts. Lasts till April 13.
Apr.	6	Closing Exercises of Evening Division.
Apr.	17	Forum Speaker President F. P. Speare, Northeastern Univ.
Apr.	20	Patriot's Day Observance The 19th falls on a Sunday.
Apr.	24	Forum Speaker, Judge Emma Fail Schofield
May	30	Memorial Day.
June	13	Class Day (Tea Dance)
June	16	Graduation Exercises
June	17	Bunker Hill Day No more classes till Sept. 14.
July	5	Applications for Admission Coming in (5 to 31).
Aug.	1	Visitors at School. More Applications by mail. (1 to 31.)
Sept.	7	Labor Day. A day of rest for all.
Sept.	14	School Opens
Sept.	25	Acquaintance Party.
Sept.	28	Registration and Opening of Evening Division.
Oct.	2	Election of Student Council Members.
Oct.	12	Columbus Day. No School
Oct.	30	Hallowe'en Party In Alumnae Rm. and Lib.
Nov.	11	Armistice Day. No School this day.
Nov.	25	Thanksgiving Day. A three day vacation period.
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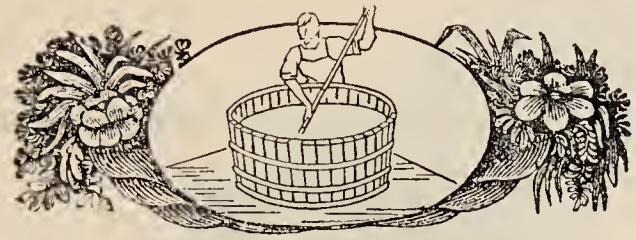

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A BIRD'S REASON

An appreciative reader, a man of considerable scientific knowledge, inquires whether I have ever made any observation upon birds which would help solve the mystery of nest building. He writes, "Have your eyes ever lighted on any evidence of how birds make nests—whether by instinct or by tuition?"

I will say that I do know a little of how nests are built, because a bird and I once built a nest together; and I know what I did and what the bird did.

Here are the facts. I was sitting at the table eating breakfast and looking out of the window on a very windy day in spring. As you probably know, a robin likes a flat place to build on, and it usually picks out a shelf-like situation. A robin, recently arrived, had chosen the flat top of a cedar fence post near the window.

The wind was so very strong that no straws or twigs that the robin brought would stay where she put them, but would immediately blow away. I was interested to observe that she met this condition by poking the pieces of dry grass or hay down into the cracks on the top of the post. This held them and would serve for an anchorage to weave and fasten to. We have all seen robins build in cigar boxes and in all sorts of protected and shelf-like places; but this robin, when the wind blew her material away, knew how to handle the situation.

Here entered another side of the problem. There were a lot of sparrows about which I had not been able to get rid of; and a pair of these began carrying away the material as soon as it was deposited on top of the post. They came back time after time, while the robin was absent, so that she made no headway at all in spite of her constant work. I saw that in this state of affairs the robin would never get her nest built. And I kept watching even after breakfast was over.

This finally got my ire up. I decided to shape a nest myself of about the robin size, with plenty of material, and place it out on the post with the edges tucked firmly into the cracks. And then the humor of the situation struck me and my wife. How would the robin act, and what would she think when she came back and saw all that had been done in the few moments since she left?

I shaped a nest of assorted materials—mostly coarse, stiff grass and small twigs. There was some sphagnum moss lying about, which had come around the roots of some nursery trees recently arrived, and I worked this in, together with a few pieces of white string; but I think now that this was very poor practice, because I have not noted that a robin uses such fine, flimsy material in the bulk or body of the nest.

When it was all ready, and good enough to lay eggs in so far as I could see, I watched till the robin had flown away on another trip, whereupon I hastily anchored my nest in place. And then I waited at the window, anticipating the fun of seeing the robin eye the work, and wondering what puzzlement and what final outcome would develop.

The bird came back, and after a very little inspection of my handicraft she set to work and rebuilt the nest right there, without having to go for any more material. She accepted my work as a whole, but corrected mistakes here and there, sewing and stitching till she had quite made it over. A bird's bill, with a string or piece of grass held near its tip, is virtually a needle and thread. She would take a loose end and poke it right into or through the nest, and take another piece and weave it up into the edge, and so she worked away for quite a while; and of course she had the whole framework finished in a mere fraction of the time it would usually take a robin to build a nest. With this done, she flew away and came back with a little pile of mud on the end of her bill; and she kept this up till the interior had received the usual coat of wind-proof plastering. Then came the finer lining, the material for which she brought herself, a very little of this being required. When all was done a clutch of eggs was laid and a family of robins successfully raised.

(An extract from FELLOW CREATURES by Charles D. Stewart, reprinted by permission of the publishers, Little, Brown & Company.)

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For nearly one hundred years people have been saying, "My mother always used Burnett's," or "There was never any vanilla but Burnett's in our house when I was a youngster." That's a good record and we've always been proud of it.

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IN our newspaper advertisements recently, we told of the Company's birthday and said no doubt there were lots of people who had traded with First National for years. What a spark that proved to be! Letters began to pour into our headquarters, friendly, warm letters. Customers wrote them voluntarily. There was no inducement of any kind offered.

Here are extracts from a few of these letters:—

All my eight children have been brought up on your foods and they're pictures of health . . . After 18 years as a missionary I came back East to live and I shopped around with great care to find the best place to shop; I chose First National . . . My children, now my grandchildren, are growing on your foods . . . 18 years ago I started housekeeping with your goods . . . The best turn I do for young brides is to take them to my First National market and get them started right . . . I've bought for 20 years in the same First National and always have been satisfied . . . The quality and the economical prices have kept me 18 years, long life to First National! . . . Since I've been a shut-in, one of the things I miss most is my daily trip to the First National . . .

and many, many more in like vein.

Such preference, voluntarily expressed, must have a reason. The three chief ingredients in this reason:

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ATTRACTIVELY LOW PRICES
FRIENDLY AND COURTEOUS SERVICE

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Write for a month's subscription, 75c, including the Weekly Magazine Section appearing every Wednesday.

IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT BOSTON'S REBUILT

Copley Square Hotel

1. Twin beds and bath for four 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 Organization, 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. A greater percentage than any other Boston hotel.
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 Rebuilt 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.	Cohasset 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 Rebuilt COPLEY SQUARE HOTEL—"A Home Away from Home."

EDWARD B. HANSON, Manager

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BOSTON *"Twin Beds and Bath for $4.50"* MASS.

*Based on the belief that thousands of Americans will welcome this "no liquor policy."

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Rub away the Pain with Absorbine Jr.

FOR forty years and more Absorbine Jr. has been giving farmers and outdoor men quick relief from pain caused by sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises and sprains.

The minute you start rubbing the sore place with this good old reliable liniment you feel a soothing warming glow spreading all around the spot of pain. Swelling begins to go down. Congestion starts to fade away. Soon you enjoy the comfort of real relief.

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RELIEVES SORE MUSCLES, BRUISES
MUSCULAR ACHES, SPRAINS
ATHLETE'S FOOT

Plan to Attend these

THREE GREAT SHOWS

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DECEMBER 29, 1935 to
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MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON

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

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Live Game Animals and Fish.
Extensive exhibits by New England States.
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Answer Immediately Below

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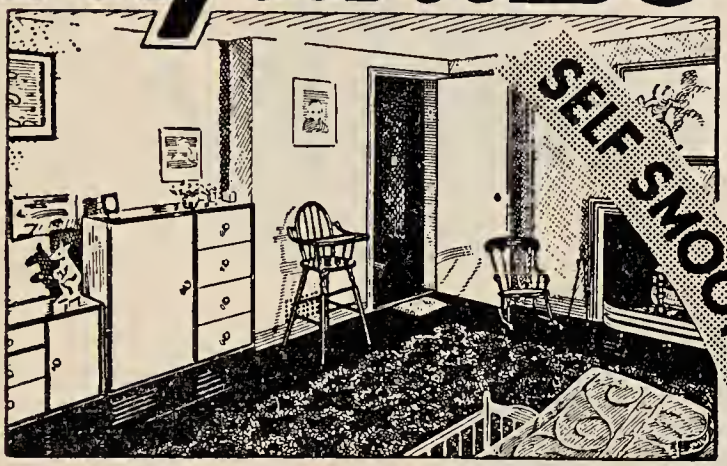

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December 1, 1935

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1848-1936

Keeping pace with all such changes which the world has seen, Outdoor Advertising has traveled a long way in the last 2000 years. As in other fields, the last century has brought the greatest changes and improvements, and for the last 88 years advertisers in New England have looked to THE DONNELLY WAY for the newest and the best in Outdoor Advertising.

To merchants and manufacturers, and to the people of New England, JOHN DONNELLY & SONS pledges its continued efforts to keep Outdoor Advertising in this corner of the world on the same high plane.

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Outdoor Advertising Throughout New England

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Over 100 Tempting Uses

The Original

MARSHMALLOW fluff

You can make delicious old fashioned ice cream with Marshmallow Fluff—and that is just one of over a hundred delightful uses for this smooth, rich delicacy. Marshmallow Fluff is light and fluffy—blends and spreads easier—whips with cream and is delicious for icings, fillings, sauces, puddings and many other desserts. Write for recipe booklet, giving dozens of tempting suggestions.

INSTANT Sweet Milk COCOA

Ready Cooked

High grade cocoa blended with pure cane sugar and full cream milk. Rich in food value. Delicious as a beverage or in icings, puddings and confections.

DURKEE-MOWER, Inc.
LYNN, MASS.

LEISURE

THE MAGAZINE OF A THOUSAND DIVERSIONS

- LEISURE appeals to everyone who wants to get more out of life. It is packed full of countless substitutes for boredom. Every month its pages point to new and interesting *things to do,* featuring pleasurable activities in season.

- PARENTS, Educators, and Group Leaders are unreserved in their praise of LEISURE.

- **A FATHER:**—"It is a bully magazine and made a great hit with the kids as well as Dad."

  A COLLEGE DEAN:—"A magazine like yours can do much to save our young people from finding unwholesome outlets for their surplus energies by putting before them in attractive and authoritative form the many fields of activities which will satisfy their cravings for adventure, for creation, for co-operation, and for leadership."

  A CAMP DIRECTOR:—"You have indeed developed a splendid idea and I have been amazed at the way your magazine has grown in its brief existence."

- LEISURE is the only magazine catering to the leisure tastes of every member of the family. It is educational without being scientific. It opens the way to a fuller life and greater happiness. You find new introductions to

Games	**Hobbies**	**Creative Arts**	**Dramatics**	**Handcrafts**
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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.

C. M. KIMBALL CO.
Everett, Mass.

An Invitation . . .

THIS year THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC is published under a new management and a new editor, but with a strong conviction on the part of all concerned that the same policies and traditions which have brought success to THE ALMANAC for over a hundred years should be strictly maintained.

On the other hand an almanac, perhaps more than any other type of publication, should recognize The March of Time and the changing conditions which govern everyday life.

For this reason the publishers will welcome any suggestion for improvement in the publication. If our readers feel that there is further information or data which should be added to the present contents or that a rearrangement of the subject-matter would be advantageous, do not hesitate to write us.

For this is in every sense Y O U R almanac —if we make it conform as nearly as possible to the wishes of our reading public, if we give them *what* they want in the *way* they want it, we shall have fulfilled our most important duty as its publishers.

Address all communications to

THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC

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Five Books Worth Owning

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By JAMES HILTON

This exquisite brief life of an English schoolmaster continues to make friends daily. *William Lyon Phelps* says: "It is a masterpiece and ought to be so regarded a hundred years from now." Now in its 147th thousand. $1.25. Illustrated edition. An Atlantic Book $2.00

DAILY STRENGTH FOR DAILY NEEDS

Selected by MARY W. TILESTON

"If you have a friend who is discouraged, laden with heavy cares or weak of body or faith, give him a copy of 'Daily Strength for Daily Needs;' two minutes in the reading, one minute of thought or prayer, and his day will have a fresher note."—*Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts in his introduction of this edition.* $1.50

IF YOU WANT TO GET AHEAD

By RAY W. SHERMAN

Get over the idea that success is due to a mysterious quality that some men have and others have not. Success is made up of simple things—the simple things that most men don't do. This book is full of simple, practical, definite suggestions that almost any man can carry out, and that will almost inevitably help him to get ahead. $1.50

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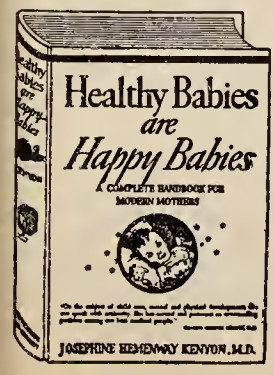
By JANET McKENZIE HILL

Here is a new revised edition of this popular cook book—one that has been for twenty years a boon to tens of thousands of housewives. *Good Housekeeping* says: "It would be hard to find a better book to put into the hands of a young wife or a bachelor girl." $2.50



HEALTHY BABIES ARE HAPPY BABIES

By JOSEPHINE HEMENWAY KENYON, M.D.

A complete handbook for modern mothers by one of the best-known pediatricians in New York City. Every mother will find it a most complete, practical and up-to-date book on the care, health, feeding and training of her child. An Atlantic Book. $1.50

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
Boston

Firestone

A NAME YOU CAN TRUST IN FOOTWEAR

There is a store in your neighborhood that you trust. It sells only good merchandise at fair prices. And stands back of everything it sells. You deal there instinctively.
Although Firestone is a vast business organization, it has not forgotten the friendly, trustworthy way of doing business. It is like your favorite store. You can trust it. So when you buy rubber footwear with the FIRESTONE trademark, you can be sure of getting your full money's worth—in wear, comfort and satisfaction. And like your store, FIRESTONE stands back of everything it sells.

CHECK THIS CALENDAR FOR YOUR RUBBER FOOTWEAR NEEDS

JANUARY: Warm Firestone Gaiters to prevent colds. Firestone Rubber Boots for farm work.

FEBRUARY: Snow. Thaws. A dangerous time. Play safe by keeping the family well provided with Firestone Gaiters and Boots.

MARCH: Firestone Farmsters defy the slush and mud, seem lighter and easier to wear. And Firestone Rubbers come in handy as the ground dries out.

APRIL: Avoid the showers and wet feet of April with FIRESTONE Light Rubbers. Remember that fishing season opening means Firestone Fishing Boots for more comfort and real sport.

MAY: Rains are over—the sun shines brightly. And the children need new canvas shoes for work and play. See Firestone Canvas Shoes for values.

JUNE: If the children haven't already got Firestone Canvas Shoes, they'll surely need them in this sunny month. And smart Deb Sandals delight the girls. Remember tennis—if you play, Firestone Tennis Shoes help your game.

JULY: Deb sandals flicker on every smart feminine foot at the beaches. And *all* the family is wearing various Firestone Canvas Shoes.

AUGUST: Hotter and hotter goes the weather. Check over your Canvas Shoe needs and see your Firestone dealer.

SEPTEMBER: Cooler days—and school begins. Firestone Gym Shoes for the scholars.

OCTOBER: Get ready for cold weather. Match your new leather shoes with Firestone rubbers. And remember Firestone Hunting Boots for the Fall shooting.

NOVEMBER: Now's the time for replenishing your supply of Firestone Gaiters. These heavier shoes withstand Old Man Winter's worst blasts.

DECEMBER: Ideal Christmas presents—useful and sensible—are Firestone Gaiters and Boots.

If your dealer hasn't the Firestone Footwear you want, he can get it from

FIRESTONE FOOTWEAR COMPANY

141 Brookline Avenue **Boston, Mass.**

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AUTUMN.

WINTER.

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