

EVERYMAN'S ALMANAC 1933



CONTAINING—
TIMELY INFORMATION
ABOUT THE
RAILROADS AND
OTHER MATTERS OF
GENERAL INTEREST

Presented by
**Santa Fe
System
Lines**

FOR INFORMATION OF PATRONS



ALL
THE
WAY



Grand Canyon

National Park (*Open all the year*)

Santa Fe Pullmans to the Rim

NO transcontinental traveler can afford to miss seeing this stupendous and colorful chasm.

The experience of a lifetime.

Muleback trail trips into the mile-deep gorge.

Motor rides along the South Rim and into the picturesque Indian country.

Also gateway to Rainbow Natural Bridge—and to the Southern Utah Parks, via Lee's Ferry Bridge.

El Tovar Hotel and Bright Angel Cottages provide Fred Harvey accommodations.

An easy trip and a delightful one. It is not expensive.

No change of cars—Through Pullmans to the rim.

Ask your ticket agent.

And read up in advance by getting a copy of "Grand Canyon Outings" descriptive illustrated folder. They are free.



The Santa Fe is the only railroad to Grand Canyon National Park

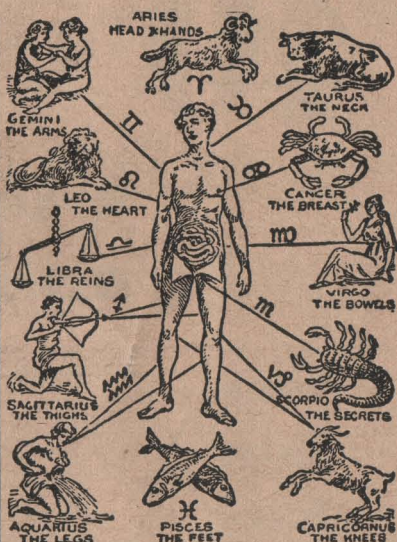
May we send you folder and colored map?

W. J. BLACK, Passenger Traffic Manager
A. T. & S. F. Ry. System
Chicago, Ill.

ANNIVERSARIES

1933

New Year's Day	Sun.,	Jan. 1
Epiphany	Fri.,	Jan. 6
Septuagesima Sunday	Sun.,	Feb. 12
Lincoln's Birthday	Sun.,	Feb. 12
Washington's Birthday	Wed.,	Feb. 22
Quinquagesima	Sun.,	Feb. 26
Ash Wednesday	Wed.,	Mar. 1
Palm Sunday	Sun.,	Apr. 9
First Day of Passover	Tue.,	Apr. 11
Good Friday	Fri.,	Apr. 14
Easter	Sun.,	Apr. 16
Rogation Sunday	Sun.,	May 21
Ascension Day	Thur.,	May 25
Memorial Day	Tue.,	May 30
Hebrew Pentecost	Wed.,	May 31
Pentecost	Sun.,	June 4
Trinity Sunday	Sun.,	June 11
Corpus Christi	Thur.,	June 15
Independence Day	Tue.,	July 4
Labor Day	Mon.,	Sept. 4
Hebrew New Year	Thur.,	Sept. 21
Day of Atonement	Sat.,	Sept. 30
Columbus Day	Thur.,	Oct. 12
Election Day	Tue.,	Nov. 7
Thanksgiving Day	Thur.,	Nov. 30
First Sunday in Adv.	Sun.,	Dec. 3
Christmas Day	Mon.,	Dec. 25



DATES COVERED BY THE SIGNS

Aquarius	-Jan. 21-Feb. 19	Leo	-July 24-Aug. 23
Pisces	-Feb. 20-Mch. 21	Virgo	-Aug. 24-Sept. 23
Aries	-Mch. 22-Apr. 20	Libra	-Sept. 24-Oct. 23
Taurus	-Apr. 21-May 21	Scorpio	-Oct. 24-Nov. 22
Gemini	-May 22-June 21	Sagitt.	-Nov. 23-Dec. 22
Cancer	-June 22-July 23	Capric.	-Dec. 23-Jan. 20

CALENDAR FOR 1933

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

EVERYMAN'S ALMANAC

Written and Compiled

By

DAVID A. WALLACE

6 N. Michigan Ave.

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Chicago, Illinois

\$40

daily the year 'round
from Chicago
via the Santa Fe

California and Arizona

**Same
Low
Fare**

Eastbound

—only \$32.50 from Kansas City
36.50 from St. Louis
25.00 from Denver

Good in chair cars and coaches. Liberal stopovers and 100 lbs. baggage allowance.

The new, free, reclining chair cars on the Santa Fe provide comforts never before afforded our chair car patrons. Ladies' lounge and smoking room, with comfortable wicker chairs. Also washroom for men. Operated through from Chicago and Kansas City daily, without change.

Famous Fred Harvey
Lunch Rooms
Dining Rooms
Save You Money

\$65⁰⁰ One Way

Tourist Fare in Tourist sleeper plus berth fare. 100 lbs. baggage allowance.

\$79⁸⁴ One Way

Standard Fare in Standard Pullmans plus berth fare. 150 lbs. baggage allowance.

Between Chicago and Los Angeles

Indian-detours Beyond Train Horizons by Motor—Escorted by Courier

ALONG the Santa Fe mainline in New Mexico and Arizona lie 200,000 square miles of matchless virgin travel territory. *Indian-detours* now carry that comfort and perfect service sought by the discriminating traveler to its uttermost corners—to its old missions, inhabited Indian pueblos and prehistoric ruins; to the mountains, canyons and forests.

NEW RATES

**1-day detour
\$12**

**2-day detour
\$26**

**3-day detour
\$39**

Rates include everything but meals—motor transportation and hotel accommodations with bath

PHILLIP H. SHERIDAN

Missionary Ridge abruptly thrusts its crest five or six hundred feet above the plains 2 miles east of Chattanooga.

In November, 1863, the Confederates occupied the Ridge.

The Union forces in Chattanooga had recently been disgracefully defeated at Chicamauga.

The Confederates had them so tightly bottled up that only 4 boxes of bread were in the Union commissary and it was necessary to guard the feed of the artillery horses from the starving soldiers.

In desperation the Federal government sent Grant—the Conqueror of the West—to Chattanooga.

In the dusk of a November day, Grant marched 20,000 men on the Confederate front lines at the foot of the Ridge.

They took the front lines, swept on up the face of the Ridge and—completely out of control—over the top through a streaming bank of fire and into the Confederate trenches.

During the attack Sheridan—stationed in front of his lines—saluted some Confederate officers with a flask another officer had handed him.

In acknowledgment, the Confederates at once trained and fired 2 guns on Sheridan's group—"A very ungenerous thing to do" observed Sheridan—and captured the guns a few minutes later.

The victory of an army out of control brought Sheridan into the lime-light. He was placed in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac and Grant was made Commander-in-chief of the Armies of the United States.

Always a fighter—a large head—long body and arms—short bow legs gave Sheridan a peculiar appearance that provoked uncompimentary youthful comments and a fight.

At West Point, a stretcher frequently carried him back to his barracks from his fights.

Finally, he drew a year's suspension from the Academy for jabbing his cadet sergeant in the stomach with his bayonet and then attempting to beat him up for reporting Sheridan's breach of military etiquette.

During the 8 years before the Civil War, Sheridan was stationed at various posts on the frontier.

For the first 15 months of the Civil War, he was buried in the Quartermaster Department.

There he learned how to take care of his men. He gave their comfort his personal attention.

They gave Sheridan their confidence. That confidence enabled him to stop the headlong flight of his panic stricken army south of Winchester and turn disaster into a complete victory over General Early at Cedar Creek.

In battle, Sheridan blazed to the color of splendor. He could do more with troops than any other living commander.

In the winter of 1864, the people of the North were weary of war. Restlessness was growing in the Army.

Continuous rains and mud helped to lower the spirits of the officers. Grant prepared to suspend operations. Lincoln was discouraged.

Sheridan persuaded Grant to go on. Through great generalship and personal bravery in leading a charge at a critical time, Sheridan won the Battle of Five Forks.

Richmond fell. Lee's army was in retreat.

Energetically and persistently, Sheridan maneuvered Lee into surrender at Appomattox.

Combative, energetic, equally loved and feared by his troops, General Sheridan was the ideal professional soldier.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT

In the 10 years ending with 1931, the Railroads of the United States made records in the efficient and fast handling of freight that surpassed all transportation records.

They increased the average speed of their freight trains—including all stops—from 11-1/10 miles per hour in 1922 to 14-8/10 miles per hour in 1931—an increase of 1/3.

In 1931, their freight trains performed an hourly service equivalent to hauling 10,816 tons 1 mile—4/10 more than the 1922 record.

In the 10 years ending with 1930, the Railroads placed in service 18,132 new and more powerful locomotives.

This brought up the average tractive power of all locomotives from 36,935 lbs. at the beginning of 1922 to 45,225 lbs. in 1930—an increase of more than 1/5 in tractive power.

In the 10 years ending with 1930, the Railroads placed in service 1,102,067 new and larger freight cars.

This raised the average capacity of all freight cars from 42-5/10 tons at the beginning of 1922 to 46-6/10 tons in 1930—an increase of nearly 1/11 in capacity.

For these and other extensions and improvements the Railroads spent nearly 7-1/2 billion dollars and earned in 1931 a little more than 1/2 of the rate of return they earned on the money invested in their property in 1922.



HOTELS

The 1930 census states that there were 13,328 hotels of 25 or more guest rooms in the U. S. in 1929 that were operated the entire year.

In these hotels there were 1,134,957 guest rooms and seating capacity of dining rooms for 610,762 people.

Total receipts were \$962,801,000.

Employees numbered 291,259. Salaries paid employees amounted to \$257,034,000.

SAUCES

A new sauce served with an old dish, of which you have become very tired, may make it seem entirely different, more interesting and appetizing.

I *For fish* a good one is made as follows:

- 1 can tomato soup
- 2 tablespoonfuls horseradish
- 1 teaspoonful lemon juice
- 1/4 teaspoonful sugar

Mix well, adding lemon juice to soup first, and stirring well.

II *With cold meat or cold fish* a cucumber sauce like this one is well-liked.

- 1 cup mayonnaise
- 1 small cucumber pared and chopped fine
- 1/2 teaspoonful paprika

III *For macaroni, eggs, etc.*

- 1 can tomato soup.
- 1/2 cup melted American cheese
- 1/2 cup milk

Heat the soup slowly, add the milk and bring to boiling point. Take from the fire and blend in the cheese.

IV *For puddings and ice creams.*

Tutti frutti sauce is easy to make and pretty to serve.

- 1 cup fruit juice
- 1 teaspoonful cornstarch
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 teaspoonful salt
- 1 egg yolk, beaten
- 2 teaspoonfuls lemon juice
- 1 teaspoonful butter
- 1/4 cup chopped maraschino cherries
- 1/4 cup grated pineapple
- 1/4 cup chopped canned peaches or apricots

Heat fruit juice. Mix cornstarch, sugar and salt with a little water, and add to juice, stirring constantly. Boil until thickened. Add a little of this mixture to the egg yolk then combine it with the rest of the mixture and cook a minute longer. *Be sure to stir all the time.* Remove from fire. Add the butter, lemon juice and fruit.



Every person is responsible for all the good within the scope of his abilities, and for no more, and none can tell whose sphere is the largest.

—GAIL HAMILTON.

WEATHER WISDOM

Storms follow the setting of a brilliantly white sun.

Red sunsets bring fine tomorrows.

Evening red and morning gray,
Two sure signs of one fine day.

Lowering smoke brings foul weather.
Creaking snow underfoot—clear weather.

When the wind is in the north,
The old folk should not venture forth.

A red sun has water in his eye.



In 1931, the Railroads paid more than 307 million dollars in taxes.



That was more than 10 million dollars in excess of all of the wages the Railroad maintenance employees received for maintaining the roadways and structures.



In the 10 years ending with 1931, the Railroads paid more than 3-1/2 billion dollars in taxes.



That amount of money would have paid all of the operating expenses of the Railroads and nearly all of their taxes in 1931.



Those who disregard the rules of society are not exhibiting a superior intelligence; are not promoting freedom and independence; are not following the path of civilization, but are displaying the traits of ignorance, of servitude, of savagery, and treading the way that leads back to the jungle.—

—CALVIN COOLIDGE.



FANCY FRUITS

When the family is tired of all the usual desserts, or you wish something particularly nice for a special occasion arrange a platter of "dressed up" fruit. Cut the fruit into fancy shapes—squares, circles, balls, crescents, stars, etc. Then roll it in finely chopped mint, maraschino cherries, nuts or coconut. Use the smaller fruits such as grapes and cherries in small clusters. Garnish with whipped cream and sprigs of mint.

JANUARY

Gem—GARNET
Flower—SNOWDROP

Work hard.
Be neat and careful.
Cultivate cheerfulness.



AQUARIUS

Day of Month	Day of Week	First Quar. Full Moon Last Quar. New Moon										
		3rd			11th			19th			25th	
		SOUTHERN STATES			MIDDLE STATES			NORTHERN STATES				
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets		
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.		
1	S	6 56	5 11	10 36	7 08	4 59	10 34	7 22	4 45	10 33		
2	M			11 32			11 34			11 36		
3	T			A. M.			A. M.			A. M.		
4	W			0 27			0 32			0 37		
5	T			1 22			1 30			1 39		
6	F	6 57	5 15	2 18	7 09	5 03	2 28	7 22	4 50	2 41		
7	S			3 14			3 27			3 43		
8	S			4 11			4 26			4 44		
9	M			5 07			5 24			5 43		
10	T			Rises			Rises			Rises		
11	W	6 57	5 19	4 59	7 09	5 08	4 44	7 22	4 55	4 26		
12	T			5 59			5 47			5 32		
13	F			7 01			6 51			6 40		
14	S			8 02			7 55			7 48		
15	S			9 02			8 59			8 55		
16	M	6 57	5 23	10 02	7 08	5 12	10 02	7 20	5 00	10 03		
17	T			11 04			11 08			11 12		
18	W			A. M.			A. M.			A. M.		
19	T			0 08			0 15			0 23		
20	F			1 15			1 25			1 38		
21	S	6 56	5 27	2 25	7 06	5 17	2 38	7 18	5 06	2 54		
22	S			3 36			3 52			4 11		
23	M			4 44			5 01			5 21		
24	T			5 46			6 02			6 21		
25	W			Sets			Sets			Sets		
26	T	6 54	5 32	6 13	7 04	5 22	6 04	7 14	5 12	5 53		
27	F			7 19			7 12			7 05		
28	S			8 20			8 17			8 14		
29	S			9 18			9 19			9 19		
30	M			10 15			10 19			10 23		
31	T	6 51	5 36	11 11	7 00	5 27	11 18	7 10	5 17	11 26		

MOON RISE AND SET IN MONTHLY TABLES

In the columns headed "Moon Rises and Sets," the times of moon rise is given from the word "Rises" to the word "Sets."

The times of moon set is given from the word "Sets" to the word "Rises."

Immediately after the words "Rises" and "Sets" the time is P. M. and continues so until A. M. appears in the column.



A smile is the same in every language.

RAILROAD INVESTMENT

The investment in Railroads amounts to nearly 1/12 of the value of all property in the United States.

The Railroads are—and always will be—the backbone of the nation's transportation.

They are one of the fundamental industries of the country. The nation could not long exist without them.

There are no substitutes for them.

A business so essential to the life of the nation should afford the best opportunity for sound investment.

In 1931, the Railroads earned a return of only 1.98 per cent on their investment.

In 1929,—the greatest traffic year the Railroads ever had—they earned a return of only 4.96 per cent of their investment.

And then they were compelled to pay 5.20 per cent on money they needed to borrow.

In the 5 years ending with 1931, the Railroads borrowed more than 2-1/2 billion dollars.

In the same period, nearly 7 billion dollars worth of state and municipal bonds were sold—nearly 3 times the amount of the Railroad borrowing.

Bonds for roads, streets and bridges alone took 2 billion dollars—equivalent to 4/5 the entire amount of Railroad borrowing in that period.

In 1930, the entire amount of tax exempt government bonds outstanding was nearly 23 billion dollars.

Some of that money for which bonds were sold was used to build the highways that carry 6 per cent of the nation's freight.

The Railroads—not financed with tax exempt securities—were compelled in 1931 to carry freight under rates that gave them a return of only 1.98 per cent on their investment.



Light burdens, long borne, grow heavy.

WHISTLER

James Abbot McNeill Whistler, one of the greatest of American painters and etchers, came from a distinguished line of army officers and engineers.

Whistler entered West Point but resigned after 3 years. His record in his other studies fell too far below that of drawing.

He was then assigned to the U. S. Coast Survey. His service there was abruptly terminated by the discovery that he had enlivened the appearance of one of the Coast Survey's bronze monument plates with caricatures engraved on the margins.

He studied art and worked for 30 years until recognition came to him.

Whistler's father was a Major in the U. S. Army and later was commissioned by the Czar to build the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow.

His grandfather, Capt. John Whistler, built the original Ft. Dearborn at Chicago in 1803. And his uncle was the last commander of Ft. Dearborn.



REAL ECONOMY

In these somewhat difficult times most of us are striving for strict economy. But we must not let ourselves be misled by price tags. Often the lowest priced item is far from being the most economical when considered for its durability, its adaptability to the particular use we wish to make of it, and, by no means the least important angle—our own satisfaction in owning it.

All of us, at one time or another, have probably compromised with ourselves when we have found an item at a low price which we could "make do". We have bought it and then forever after have disliked it even though it served its purpose fairly well.

Such a purchase is not really an economy for us. Unless we derive pleasure and satisfaction as well as practical use from a thing it is not a bargain—no matter how cheap.



TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

Prior to 1908, train orders were transmitted almost exclusively by telegraph.

In 1931, train orders were transmitted by telegraph on 100,000 miles of Railroad and by telephone on 154,000 miles of Railroad.

WEATHER WISDOM

Westerly winds indicate fair weather.

Easterly winds bring rain.

Steady south to east winds will bring rain within thirty-six hours.

Northeast winter winds bring snow followed by severe cold.

An opening and a shetting
Is a sure sign of a wetting.

Fog in the morning, bright sunny day.

"When the days begin to lengthen
Then the cold begins to strengthen."
—(Old Jan. Maxim)



In 1929, the operating receipts of the Railroads averaged \$25,993 per mile.



In 1931, the operating receipts of the Railroads averaged \$17,445 per mile—a decrease of nearly 33 per cent.



In 1931, the Railroads reduced their operating expenses under 1929 by nearly 28 per cent.



Wages consume nearly 2/3 of each \$1 spent in operation.



The Railroads paid out in wages nearly 814 million dollars less in 1931 than in 1929.



WHOLE MEAL SANDWICHES

When you have left-over meat of any kind it may be used for these appetizing sandwiches.

- 1 cup cold meat, chopped fine
- ½ cup hard boiled egg, chopped fine
- ¼ cup crisp celery chopped fine
- ¼ cup mayonnaise
- 1 Tablespoonful Worcestershire sauce

Mix the meat, egg and celery together. Add Worcestershire sauce to mayonnaise and pour over meat mixture. Spread between layers of hot, buttered toast. Garnish with lettuce and slices of tomato and serve immediately.

FEBRUARY

Gem—*AMETHYST*
Flower—*PRIMROSE*

*Fight laziness.
Do not be indifferent.
Concentrate on your work.*



PISCES

Day of Month	Day of Week	First Quar. Full Moon Last Quar. New Moon 2nd 10th 17th 24th								
		SOUTHERN STATES			MIDDLE STATES			NORTHERN STATES		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	W			A. M.			A. M.			A. M.
2	T			0 07			0 17			0 28
3	F			1 04			1 16			1 31
4	S			2 01			2 16			2 33
5	S	6 48	5 40	2 58	6 56	5 32	3 14	7 05	5 23	3 33
6	M			3 52			4 09			4 28
7	T			4 43			4 59			5 17
8	W			5 28			5 43			5 59
9	T			6 09			6 21			6 34
10	F	6 45	5 44	Rises	6 52	5 37	Rises	7 00	5 29	Rises
11	S			6 53			6 49			6 44
12	S			7 55			7 54			7 53
13	M			8 57			9 00			9 02
14	T			10 01			10 07			10 14
15	W	6 41	5 48	11 08	6 47	5 42	11 17	6 54	5 35	11 28
16	T			A. M.			A. M.			A. M.
17	F			0 16			0 29			0 44
18	S			1 26			1 41			1 59
19	S			2 34			2 51			3 10
20	M	6 36	5 52	3 36	6 41	5 47	3 53	6 47	5 41	4 12
21	T			4 30			4 45			5 03
22	W			5 16			5 29			5 43
23	T			5 56			6 04			6 15
24	F			Sets			Sets			Sets
25	S	6 31	5 56	7 03	6 35	5 52	7 02	6 40	5 47	7 01
26	S			8 01			8 03			8 06
27	M			8 58			9 04			9 10
28	T			9 55			10 03			10 13

RADIO

In 1930, there were approximately 12½ million radio receiving sets in the United States.

31 years ago—Dec. 12, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
—Marconi received the first signals ever sent by radio.

He had built a receiver station in Newfoundland and for two days had sent up kites and balloons carrying long aërials to catch a signal sent from an experimental station in Cornwall—1700 miles distant.

Storms carried away the kites and balloons. Finally on the third day the letter "S" in the Morse code was heard—the first radio signal.

TIMBER CONSERVATION

The Railroads are the nation's leaders in conserving the country's timber resources.

The Railroads were among the first of the great consumers of timber to introduce chemical treatment of timber thereby prolonging its useful life.

It has been only in recent years that the Railroads have developed timber treatment methods for nearly all uses for which wood is used on the Railroads.

The Santa Fe Railroad is a pioneer in timber treating.

Since 1885, the Santa Fe has chemically treated more than 41 million cubic feet of lumber and piling.

One of the greatest economies the Railroads have found in chemically treated timber is in track ties.

Treated ties have more than twice the life of untreated ties.

In 1921, the Railroads laid more than 85 million ties in previously constructed tracks.

Forty-three ties, of every 100 laid, were treated ties.

In 1930, the Railroads laid nearly 63 million ties in previously constructed tracks.

Seventy-nine ties, of every 100 laid, were treated ties.

If the Railroads had previously made all of their tie renewals with untreated ties their tie renewals in 1929 would have cost them 33 million dollars more.

Treated ties cost more than untreated ties, but the greatly increased number of years of life that chemical treatment gives a tie lessens the number of ties that require renewal each year.

The use of treated ties saves the frequent disturbance of the track required by the more frequent renewal of untreated ties.

In addition to the millions of dollars the Railroads are annually saving by the use of chemically treated timber, their tracks and bridges are more economically maintained.

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES

The population of the U. S. in 1930 was 122,775,046—an increase of 16.1 per cent from 1920.

The total white population numbered 108,864,207—an increase of 15.7 per cent from 1920.

The foreign born white numbered 13,366,407—a decrease of 2.5 per cent in 1920.

The native white of mixed parentage numbered 8,361,965—an increase of 19.6 per cent from 1920.

The native white of foreign parentage numbered 16,999,221—an increase of 8.3 per cent from 1920.

The native white of native parentage numbered 70,136,614—an increase of 20.1 per cent from 1920.

Negroes numbered 11,891,143—an increase of 13.6 per cent from 1920.

Mexicans numbered 1,422,533—an increase of 103.1 per cent from 1920.

Indians numbered 332,397—an increase of 36 per cent from 1920.

Chinese numbered 74,954—an increase of 21.6 per cent from 1920.

Japanese numbered 138,834—an increase of 25.1 per cent from 1920.

Filipinos numbered 45,208—an increase of 706.9 per cent from 1920.



CANDLE-LIGHT MEALS

What is more delightful than the cheerful glow of candle-light over a well set table with its reflections of glistening silver and lustrous china or glassware? It imparts a charm never obtained with garish, bright light.

Candelabra or candle holders may be purchased in many styles and materials so it is easy to have them match or harmonize with your other table accessories.

Especially lovely, and in vogue just now, are those of pewter, with flower or fruit bowl to match. Though, if you have a nice set of glassware, it is well to match it with candle-sticks and bowl.

Candles are generally used without shades, in colors to carry out the general scheme of your table arrangement.



Every man is a volume if you know how to read him—CHANNING.

WEATHER WISDOM

A whitish yellow western sky after sunset brings rain in the night or following day.

If it rains and the sun is shining at the same time, the devil is whipping his wife and it will surely rain tomorrow.

If it clears off during the night, it will rain again shortly.

Sun drawing water, sure sign of rain.

When a heavy cloud comes up in the southwest and seems to settle back, look out for a storm.

Three days' rain will empty any sky.

In 1926, 3,218,000 tons of rails were produced in the United States.

In 1931, 1,158,000 tons of rails were produced in the United States—a little more than 1/3 of the 1926 production.

In 1926, 1,966,440 tons of rails weighing more than 100 lbs. per yard were produced.

In 1931, only 958,740 tons of rails weighing more than 100 lbs. per yard were produced—less than 1/2 of the 1926 production.

In 1931, the Railroads bought a less tonnage of rails than in any year since 1885.

CEREALS

In 1899, the average person used 341 lbs. of cereals. In 1929, the average person used 228 lbs. of cereals—a decrease of 1/3.

In 1899, the average person used 103 lbs. of corn meal. In 1929, he used only 23 lbs.—a decrease of 3/4.

In 1899, the average person ate 2 9/10 lbs. of buckwheat flour. In 1929, he ate only 1/10 as much.

MARCH

Gem—**BLOODSTONE**
Flower—**VIOLET**



ARIES

Be loyal to your friends.
Learn the value of silence.

Day of Month	Day of Week	First Quar. Full Moon Last Quar. New Moon D 4th @ 12th @ 18th @ 26th											
		SOUTHERN STATES			MIDDLE STATES			NORTHERN STATES					
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets
1	W			10 52			11 03						11 16
2	T	6 26	6 00	11 50	6 29	5 56	A.M.	6 33	5 52				A.M.
3	F			A.M.			0 03						0 19
4	S			0 47			1 02						1 20
5	S			1 42			1 58						2 18
6	M			2 34			2 50						3 09
7	T	6 20	6 03	3 21	6 22	6 00	3 36	6 25	5 58				3 54
8	W			4 03			4 16						4 31
9	T			4 41			4 51						5 03
10	F			5 15			5 22						5 31
11	S			5 47			5 51						5 56
12	S	6 14	6 06	Rises	6 16	6 05	Rises	6 18	6 03	Rises			7 59
13	M			7 49			7 53						9 14
14	T			8 56			9 04						10 32
15	W			10 06			10 18						11 49
16	T			11 17			11 32						
17	F	6 08	6 09	A.M.	6 09	6 09	A.M.	6 10	6 08	A.M.			
18	S			0 26			0 43						1 02
19	S			1 31			1 48						2 07
20	M			2 27			2 43						3 00
21	T			3 15			3 28						3 43
22	W	6 02	6 13	3 55	6 02	6 13	4 05	6 01	6 13	4 16			4 44
23	T			4 29			4 36						5 08
24	F			5 00			5 04						5 30
25	S			5 28			5 29						
26	S			Sets			Sets						Sets
27	M	5 56	6 15	7 43	5 55	6 17	7 50	5 53	6 19	7 59			9 02
28	T			8 40			8 51						10 06
29	W			9 38			9 51						11 08
30	T			10 36			10 51						A.M.
31	F			11 32			11 48						

EQUINOX

On the dates of the Vernal or Autumnal Equinox the lengths of the days and nights are exactly equal.

These days are March 21st and Sept. 23rd.

Resolve to be thyself, and know that he who finds himself, loses his misery.

—MATHEW ARNOLD.

Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes, and Adversity is not without comforts and hopes.

—BACON.

RAILROAD BUYING

In normal times, from the Railroads comes \$23 for every \$100 worth of coal sold, \$20 for every \$100 worth of lumber sold, \$19 for every \$100 worth of fuel oil produced and \$17 for every \$100 of iron and steel sold.

The Railroads are one of the country's greatest buyers.

In 1931, the operating revenues of the Railroads was $\frac{1}{3}$ less than that of 1926.

Of every \$1 the Railroads received from operating revenue in 1926, they spent 24-4/10 cents in the nation's markets.

Of every \$1 the Railroads received from operating revenue in 1931, they spent 16-8/10 cents in the country's markets.

In 1926, the Railroads spent 4 million 200 thousand dollars a day for materials and supplies.

In 1931, the Railroads spent less than half of that amount for materials and supplies.

Railroad wages in 1926 amounted to more than 8 million dollars a day.

In 1931, Railroad wages amounted to only 5 million and 740 thousand dollars a day.

The number of people engaged in the manufacture and commerce of the supplies purchased by the Railroads and their employes is a large portion of the working population of the country.

When the Railroads lose traffic, Railroad employes are laid off. Spending is reduced. All industry is slowed down. Unemployment grows.

For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost; being overtaken and slain by the enemy, all for want of care about a horse-shoe nail.

—POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC.

PARTY CAKE

This is an especially light, fine textured cake that is very simple to make, and can be used with any filling. It may be baked in layers or as cup cakes. Whipped cream takes the place of butter.

Ingredients:

- 2 cups cake flour
- 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder
- 1½ cups sugar
- Pinch of salt
- 3 egg whites beaten stiff
- ½ pint whipping cream, beaten stiff but not buttery
- ½ cup cold water
- 1½ teaspoonfuls vanilla or other flavoring

Method:

Sift dry ingredients together twice. Carefully combine beaten eggs and cream. Slowly add the water. Fold in the flour mixture a little at a time and mix well. Add the flavoring and bake in two nine inch layer tins, with paper baking dish inserts. Tins may be buttered and floured instead of using the paper inserts but a more uniform cake is obtained with them. Have moderate oven temperature, 325 degrees and bake thirty minutes.

Ice with any frosting you prefer. Pineapple filling is generally well-liked. Serves eight.



RETAIL STORES

In 1929, the year of the latest records, of every \$100 of income \$60 was spent in retail stores in the United States.

And that \$60 was divided among the various 1,549,168 stores as follows:

Food	\$13.56
Automobiles	11.45
Gen'l Mdse.	10.87
Apparel	5.17
Lumber and Bldg.	4.36
Furniture and Household	2.74
Restaurants	2.52
Cigar Stores .....	.50
Coal, Wood, Ice Dealers.....	1.52
Drug Stores	2.02
Feed, Farm M'ch'y.	1.47
Florists .....	.21
Jewelry .....	.65
Music Stores .....	.05
News Dealers .....	.16
Radio and Music .....	.64
Other Retail Stores.....	2.11

Total\$60.00

There was, on the average, 1 store to every 19 families in the U. S.

The average family spent more than \$1,729 in 1929 in the retail stores.

WEATHER WISDOM

Evening red and morning gray
Sends the traveler on his way.

Evening gray and morning red
Sends the traveler home to bed.

If stars look dim, look for rain.

The pale moon doth rain,
The red moon doth blow,
The white moon doth neither rain nor snow.

In 1921, the capital invested in materials and supplies carried by the Railroads amounted to more than 665 million dollars.

In 1931, the capital invested in materials and supplies carried by the Railroads amounted to nearly 359 million dollars—a reduction of nearly 1/2 under the inventory of 1921.

For every \$1 the Railroads spent in operating their property in 1921, they had 14-1/2 cents invested in materials and supplies.

For every \$1 the Railroads spent in operating their property in 1931, they had 11 cents invested in materials and supplies—nearly 1/4 less than in 1921.

LITTLE TOUCHES MAKE
A HOME

It is sometimes surprising to find how great a difference just some little thing like a pretty pillow, crisp curtains, a new chair, a bowl of flowers, a picture, new drapes, or a lamp will make in a room we never felt comfortable in. These little things give a homey touch that is noticed immediately and they are not costly.

Let us look around and see if there is something lacking in any of our rooms that we may easily add to make them more cheerful and inviting.

You have not missed anything by not having known some people.

APRIL—

Gem—DIAMOND
Flower—DAISY

Have patience.
Hold your temper.
Accomplish what you attempt.



TAURUS

Day of Month	Day of Week	First Quar. Full Moon Last Quar. New Moon 3rd 10th 17th 24th											
		SOUTHERN STATES			MIDDLE STATES			NORTHERN STATES					
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	S	5 50	6 18	A.M.	5 48	6 21	A.M.	5 45	6 24	0 07			
2	S			0 25			0 41			1 01			
3	M			1 13			1 29			1 48			
4	T			1 57			2 11			2 27			
5	W			2 36			2 47			3 01			
6	T	5 44	6 21	3 11	5 41	6 25	3 20	5 37	6 29	3 30			
7	F			3 43			3 49			3 55			
8	S			4 14			4 16			4 19			
9	S			4 45			4 44			4 43			
10	M			5 13			5 12			5 10			
11	T	5 38	6 24	5 47	5 34	6 29	5 58	5 29	6 34	6 10			
12	W			6 00			6 14			6 30			
13	T			6 13			6 30			6 48			
14	F			6 22			6 39			6 59			
15	S			A.M.			A.M.			A.M.			
16	S	5 33	6 27	0 22	5 28	6 33	0 38	5 22	6 39	0 57			
17	M			1 13			1 27			1 43			
18	T			1 56			2 06			2 19			
19	W			2 31			2 39			2 48			
20	T			3 03			3 07			3 13			
21	F	5 28	6 30	3 31	5 21	6 37	3 33	5 14	6 44	3 35			
22	S			3 59			3 57			3 56			
23	S			4 26			4 22			4 17			
24	M			4 57			4 51			4 44			
25	T			5 29			5 21			5 13			
26	W	5 22	6 34	5 27	5 15	6 41	5 41	5 07	6 49	5 58			
27	T			6 03			6 14			6 30			
28	F			6 17			6 34			6 53			
29	S			6 08			6 24			6 42			
30	S			6 52			A.M.			A.M.			

SEASONS AT 90° LONGITUDE

Spring commences 1:43 A. M. March 21st.
Summer commences 9:12 P. M. June 21st.
Autumn commences 0:01 P. M. Sept. 23rd.
Winter commences 6:58 A. M. Dec. 22nd.

A slender acquaintance with the world must convince every man that actions, not words, are the true criterion of the attachment of friends; and that the most liberal professions of goodwill are very far from being the surest marks of it.

—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FREIGHT BY TRUCK

In 1931, the number of tons of freight carried 1 mile by the Railroads was nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ less than the number carried in 1929.

During the 5 years before the depression—from 1924 to 1929—Railroad freight business gradually increased. In 1929, the Railroads loaded nearly $\frac{1}{7}$ more freight than in 1924.

The drop in the freight business of 1931 from 1929 was nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as was the increase in the freight business of 1929 over that of 1924—the 5 years of the country's prosperity.

In these 5 years of general prosperity, the Railroads lost a considerable part of certain classes of their freight traffic.

If the tonnage of less than carload freight originated had kept pace with the total amount of freight originated by the Railroads, it is estimated their receipts would have been approximately 135 million dollars greater in 1929.

If the tonnage of animals and products had not declined from 1924 to 1929, the Railroad receipts would have been approximately 27 million dollars greater in 1929.

Motor trucks hauled 14 million 500 thousand head of live stock to the 17 principal markets in 1929—nearly 6 times as much as they hauled in 1919.

The total of all of the freight lost to the trucks amounts to nearly $\frac{1}{12}$ of all of the Railroads' freight revenue.

Altogether the Railroads in 1929 lost nearly 400 million dollars of their freight business to the motor trucks.

Not only did the Railroads in 1929 lose 400 million dollars of business to their competitors—the motor trucks—but they paid in taxes nearly 300 million dollars to state and local governments.

And these taxes amounted to more than half of all of the appropriations made in 1929 by state and local governments for the highways used by motor trucks.

The motor trucks take the choice of the Railroads' freight business and carry it on the highways built and maintained by taxation.

The building and maintenance of highways forced the people of the United States to pay the enormous sum of 1 billion 885 million dollars in 1930, the first year of the depression—nearly as much as they spent in restaurants and eating places.



OUTDOOR RECREATION

To get new energy and enthusiasm for the "daily grind" there is nothing quite so beneficial as an outdoor sport of some kind played regularly. It doesn't make any difference what the game is as long as it involves open air exercise with a certain amount of competition as an incentive to continued effort. Eagerness for improvement has a large part in the healthful effects of any sport and gives it added zest.

One must enter into the game wholeheartedly and forget everything else while playing. Naturally, one must not go to excess. Everyone must be his own judge, preferably with his doctor's advice, as to just how much, and how strenuously, he may safely and advantageously indulge in his favorite sport.

A few months of such recreation will give a brand new outlook, better appetite, more restful sleep and the physical well-being we all should have.



NUT OR CANDY CUPS

So many dainty little individual nut cups of glass, fancy china, pewter or silver are being displayed in the stores at such reasonable prices that one need not resist the temptation of buying a set for the table to match or harmonize with the other tableware. They lend the last finished note to the appearance of a well set party table.



Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt; Nothing's so hard but search will find it out.

—HERRICK.

WEATHER WISDOM

When the wind is in the north,
The skillful fisher goes not forth;

When the wind is in the east,
'Tis good for neither man nor beast;

When the wind is in the south,
It blows the flies in the fishes' mouth;

When the wind is in the west,
There it is the very best.—Isaak Walton.



More than 17,000 Railroad stations were closed up between the years 1917 and 1932.

In 1921, 1 employe on the Railroads handled the average Railroad transportation requirements of 65 persons in the United States.

In 1931, 1 employe on the Railroads handled the average Railroad transportation requirements of 97 persons in the United States.



FARMS AND FARM POPULATION

From 1920 to 1930, the farm population of the United States decreased by 1,166,719 to 30,447,550—nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the country's population.

Farm land acreage increased by 31 million acres in the same period.

From 1925 to 1930 the amount of crop land harvested increased by nearly .15 million acres.

In 1920, 60 farms of every 100 were operated by the owners.

In 1930, nearly 57 farms of every 100 were operated by the owners.

The Government should keep out of business. All through history government business projects have been notorious failures. They will not change.

—CYRUS H. K. CURTIS.

MAY—

Gem—EMERALD

Flower—
HAWTHORN

Always control yourself.
Give the other fellow a hand.



GEMINI

Day of Month	Day of Week	First Quar. 2nd		Full Moon 9th		Last Quar. 16th		New Moon 24th	
		SOUTHERN STATES		MIDDLE STATES		NORTHERN STATES			
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets
1	M	5 18 6	37	A.M.	5 10 6	45	0 08	5 01 6	54
2	T			0 32			0 45		0 59
3	W			1 08			1 18		1 29
4	T			1 40			1 47		1 55
5	F			2 11			2 15		2 19
6	S	5 13 6	40	2 41	5 05 6	49	2 42	4 55 6	59
7	S			3 12			3 09		3 06
8	M			3 46			3 39		3 32
9	T			Rises			Rises		Rises
10	W			7 50			8 05		8 23
11	T	5 10 6	43	9 04	5 00 6	53	9 20	4 49 7	04
12	F			10 10			10 27		10 46
13	S			11 07			11 21		11 38
14	S			11 53			A.M.		A.M.
15	M			A.M.			0 05		0 19
16	T	5 06 6	46	0 32	4 56 6	57	0 41	4 44 7	09
17	W			1 05			1 11		1 17
18	T			1 35			1 37		1 40
19	F			2 02			2 02		2 01
20	S			2 30			2 26		2 22
21	S	5 04 6	50	2 58	4 53 7	01	2 51	4 40 7	13
22	M			3 28			3 19		3 08
23	T			4 02			3 50		3 36
24	W			Sets			Sets		Sets
25	T			8 12			8 28		8 46
26	F	5 01 6	53	9 03	4 50 7	04	9 20	4 37 7	17
27	S			9 50			10 05		10 22
28	S			10 31			10 44		10 59
29	M			11 07			11 18		11 30
30	T			11 40			11 48		11 57
31	W	5 00 6	56	A.M.	4 48 7	08	A.M.	4 34 7	21

LEST WE FORGET

They are the dead.

They gave their lives to defend and preserve their country.

To them is due our honor.

We are the living.

We have an obligation no less than theirs.

Memorial Day is a fitting time to resolve that we will preserve that for which others paid the highest price.

Ambition has no rest.

THE AMERICAN FLAG

The following rules should be observed in displaying the National Flag of the United States:

1. The Flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority. It should be displayed on national and state holidays and on historic and special occasions. The Flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.
2. When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the Flag of the United States should be either on the marching right, i. e., the Flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags, the Flag of the United States may be in front of the center of that line.
3. When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States should be on the right, the Flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.
4. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, the Flag of the United States should be in the center or at the highest point of the group.
5. When flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the Flag of the United States, the National Flag should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Flag of the United States should be hoisted first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the Flag of the United States.
6. When flags of two or more nations are displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be approximately equal size. (International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.)
7. When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of building, the union of the Flag should go clear to the head of the staff unless the Flag is at half mast.
8. When the Flag of the United States is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the Flag's own right, i. e., to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way, that is with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons, rosettes, or drapings of blue, white and red are desired, bunting should be used, but never the Flag.
9. When displayed over the middle of the street, as between buildings, the Flag of the United States should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-and-west street or to the east in a north-and-south street.

10. When used on a speaker's platform, the flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff it should be on the speaker's right.

11. When used in unveiling a statue or monument, the Flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

12. When flown at half mast, the Flag is first hoisted to the peak and then lowered to the half staff position, but before lowering the Flag for the day, it is raised again to the peak. On Memorial Day, May 30th, the Flag is displayed at half staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, for the Nation lives and the Flag is the symbol of the living Nation.

13. When used to cover a casket the Flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The Flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried foot first.

14. When the Flag is displayed in church it should be from a staff placed on the congregation's right as they face the clergyman. The service flag, the state flag, or other flag should be at the left of the congregation. If in the chancel, the Flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation and other flags on his left.

15. When the Flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display it should not be cast aside or used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method in harmony with the reverence and respect we owe to the emblem representing our country.



SALUTES TO THE FLAG

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the Flag, stand at attention and salute. Those present in uniform should render the right-hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the Flag in the moving column is rendered at the moment the Flag passes.

When the National Anthem is played, those present in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note of the anthem. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress and hold it as in the salute to the Flag. Women should render the salute to the Flag. When there is no Flag displayed, all should face toward the music.

WEATHER WISDOM

Before wet weather cats are usually restless and rub themselves a great deal behind the ears.

One crow flying alone is a sign of foul weather.

If crows fly in pairs, expect fine weather.

Rain may be expected when fish bite readily and swim near the surface.

Cloud streamers pointing upward indicate rain; when they point downward, look for dry weather.



The latest available records show that in 1930 the value of all freight commodities carried by the Railroads was a little more than 62 billion dollars.



The Railroads received \$3.65 per ton on the average for all of the freight they carried.



The average Railroad freight charges on the commodities carried by the Railroads amounted to little more than 6-3/4 cents for each dollar's worth of freight.



JOHNNY APPLESEED

In 1801, John Chapman started down the Ohio River with a boat load of applesseed.

He stopped every 10 miles and in open places of the forest he planted his seeds. He carefully enclosed the future orchards with a woven brush fence to keep out the deer.

To him more than to anyone else the people of Ohio and Indiana owe their orchards of famous apples.

He left a sign at each orchard asking the settlers to help themselves to the young trees on the one condition that they would place the woven brush fence in good repair.

For 47 years he wandered through the frontier country and became known as Johnny Applesseed. He was born in 1775 in Boston and died in 1847.

Newell Dwight Hillis wove the story of his life into an attractive romance named "The Quest of John Chapman."

JUNE—

Gem—PEARL

Flower—HONEYSUCKLE

Be self-reliant.
Do not give way to
restlessness.



CANCER

First Quar. Full Moon Last Quar. New Moon First Quar.
1st 8th 14th 23rd 30th

Day of Month	Day of Week	SOUTHERN STATES			MIDDLE STATES			NORTHERN STATES		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	T			0 10			0 16			0 21
2	F			0 40			0 42			0 44
3	S			1 09			1 08			1 06
4	S			1 41			1 36			1 30
5	M	4 58	6 58	2 15	4 46	7 10	2 07	4 32	7 25	1 58
6	T			2 56			2 45			2 32
7	W			3 46			3 31			3 14
8	T			Rises			Rises			Rises
9	F			8 52			9 08			9 26
10	S	4 58	7 00	9 45	4 45	7 13	9 58	4 31	7 28	10 13
11	S			10 28			10 38			10 50
12	M			11 04			11 11			11 19
13	T			11 36			11 39			11 44
14	W			A.M.			A.M.			A.M.
15	T	4 58	7 02	0 05	4 45	7 15	0 05	4 30	7 30	0 06
16	F			0 33			0 30			0 27
17	S			1 01			0 55			0 49
18	S			1 30			1 22			1 12
19	M			2 02			1 51			1 39
20	T	4 59	7 04	2 39	4 46	7 17	2 26	4 31	7 32	2 10
21	W			3 21			3 05			2 48
22	T			4 07			3 51			3 32
23	F			Sets			Sets			Sets
24	S			8 31			8 44			9 00
25	S	5 00	7 05	9 08	4 47	7 18	9 20	4 32	7 33	9 33
26	M			9 42			9 51			10 01
27	T			10 13			10 19			10 25
28	W			10 42			10 44			10 48
29	T			11 10			11 10			11 09
30	F	5 02	7 05	11 40	4 49	7 18	11 36	4 34	7 33	11 32

SOLSTICE

The Summer Solstice is on June 21st—the longest day of the year.

The Winter Solstice is on December 22nd—the shortest day of the year.

Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Many receive advice, only the wise profit by it.

—SYRUS.

THE MAYA

Columbus refused the only invitation he ever had to visit America.

On his fourth voyage, a Mayan chieftain in a canoe off the coast of Yucatan hailed Columbus and invited him to visit the wealthiest and most powerful people in America.

A homesick and mutinous crew compelled him to say "No"—and Columbus missed the tons of gold discovered by the Spaniard adventurers who followed him.

Dim legends of white skinned visitors to America had been pictured by painters on the walls of the Temple of The Warriors at Chichen Itza 250 years before the Mayan chieftain invited Columbus to visit his country.

This chieftain was one of the last of the Mayas. Wars with the Toltecs and internal strife had obliterated the Maya as a nation a generation before the coming of the Spaniards.

The final passing of the Maya marked the end of the most peculiar and advanced civilization in America.

The earliest record of the Maya is dated 96 B. C. Their civilization was far developed before that time.

Their calendar based on a surprising knowledge of mathematics and astronomy was begun about 600 B. C.

From then to about 700 A. D. in the present country of Guatemala and the southern part of Yucatan, more than 25 majestic cities were built.

The soil wasteful methods of farming practiced by the Mayas turned their country into a desert. Living became intolerable.

They gradually migrated to northern Yucatan. Great cities with brilliantly colored temples again gleamed in tropical forests.

Chief among these cities was Chichen Itza—"Mouths of the wells of the Itza"—the capital of the Itza family, then the rulers of the Mayas.

Magnificent palaces and temples adorned the public places.

The greatest of the temples is known as the Temple of The Warriors.

Surrounded by a court of a thousand columns, the great temple towered above the city. The sun flashed from its brilliant greens, blues and yellows—the most glorious sight of the new world.

The Temple of The Warriors as reconstructed now stands in the wilderness of Yucatan an eloquent monument to the breakdown of a marvelous civilization.

A powerful priesthood, jealously guarding within its order all scientific knowledge, grew bloated with power.

Ambitious kings warded off treason and rebellion with the lash of forced labor on public works.

The inevitable ended the reign of the Itzas.

The Maya empire degenerated into a weakling tribe.

In the words of an old chronicle, "The Itzas moved away from Chichen Itza and returned to the land of their fathers."

They settled into a little village on a small island of Guatamala.



LEARN NATIONAL ANTHEMS BY HEART

Why is it that we as a nation give so little attention to learning the words of our national songs? At any large gathering where they are sung we find a large part of the audience groping for the right words. Our national anthems are inspiring and beautiful, and every patriotic citizen should know them well.



ACCIDENTS AT CROSSINGS RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY

In 1931, there were 4,100 accidents at grade crossings of highways and Railroads—753 fewer than in 1930.

In these accidents 1,811 persons lost their lives—209 fewer than in 1930.

Four thousand six hundred fifty-seven persons were injured—a decrease of 860 from 1930.

There were nearly 400,000 fewer motor vehicles on the highways in 1931 than in 1930.

In 1930, for every 13,131 motor vehicles registered, there was an average of 1 death at a grade crossing of a highway with the Railroad.

In 1931, for every 14,425 motor vehicles registered, there was an average of 1 death at a grade crossing of a highway with the Railroad.

WEATHER WISDOM

A rising fog, fair weather—a setting fog, rain.

Morning fogs usually are followed by fair weather.

Rain before seven, stop before eleven.

A rainbow at night—sailor's delight; rainbow in the morning—sailor's warning.

A hazy morning and the sun seen through a mist in blue sky brings a warm day.

Unusually strong perfume from flowers indicates rain.



In the beginning of 1931, the average weight of steel pullman cars was 81 tons.



The average dining car weighed 78 tons.



The average day coach weighed more than 54 tons.



Baggage and express cars weighed nearly 48 tons.



The Railroads haul a large amount of dead weight for the safety and comfort of their passengers.



LIBRARIES

In 1875, there were in the U. S., 2,039 libraries having 1,000 or more volumes.

In 1929, the year of the latest records, there were 10,937 libraries having 1,000 or more volumes.

These libraries had nearly 162 million volumes—132 volumes per 100 persons in the U. S.

Running expenses and additional books cost more than 71 million dollars in 1929.

There were $\frac{1}{4}$ more borrower's cards in force in 1929 than in 1923.

There were nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ as many more books issued to the average person in the U. S. in 1929 as in 1923.

Americans are reading books more than ever before.



They are able because they think they are able.

—VERGIL.

JULY—

Gem—RUBY

Flower—WATER LILY

Persist and do not lose heart.
Respect the opinions of others.



LEO

Day of Month	Day of Week	Full Moon Last Quar. New Moon First Quar.											
		7th			14th			22nd			30th		
		SOUTHERN STATES			MIDDLE STATES			NORTHERN STATES					
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	S			A. M.			A. M.						11 57
2	S			0 12			0 05						A. M.
3	M			0 49			0 38						0 27
4	T			1 32			1 19						1 04
5	W	5 04	7 05	2 25	4 51	7 18	2 09	4 36	7 32	1 51			2 52
6	T			3 28			3 11						3 44
7	F			Rises			Rises						4 44
8	S			8 19			8 30						
9	S			8 59			9 08						9 17
10	M	5 06	7 04	9 34	4 54	7 16	9 38	4 40	7 30	9 44			10 08
11	T			10 04			10 06						10 30
12	W			10 33			10 32						10 52
13	T			11 02			10 57						11 15
14	F			11 31			11 24						11 41
15	S	5 08	7 03	A. M.	4 57	7 15	11 53	4 43	7 28	11 41			
16	S			0 03			A. M.						A. M.
17	M			0 38			0 25						0 10
18	T			1 18			1 03						0 46
19	W			2 03			1 47						1 28
20	T	5 11	7 01	2 54	5 00	7 12	2 37	4 47	7 25	2 18			3 15
21	F			3 49			3 33						3 44
22	S			Sets			Sets						
23	S			7 44			7 54						8 05
24	M			8 16			8 22						8 30
25	T	5 14	6 58	8 45	5 04	7 09	8 49	4 51	7 21	8 53			9 15
26	W			9 14			9 14						9 37
27	T			9 42			9 40						10 01
28	F			10 13			10 07						10 28
29	S			10 47			10 38						
30	S	5 17	6 55	11 27	5 07	7 05	11 14	4 56	7 16	11 00			11 42
31	M			A. M.			11 59						

All the wild ideas of unbalanced agitators the world over in their ignorant and pitiable quest for happiness through revolution, confiscation of property, and crime, cannot overthrow the eternal truth that the one route to happiness through property or government is over the broad and open highway of service. And service always means industry, thrift, respect for authority and recognition of the rights of others.—Chicago Journal of Commerce.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance. The virtue of adversity is fortitude.

—FRANCIS BACON.

EARNINGS AND TAXES

Property worth \$1,000 and earning 6 per cent will give a return of \$60 a year.

If taxes amount to 4 per cent, they will eat up \$40 of the \$60 earned by the property. The property earns a net return, after taxes, of only \$20.

Taxes then have depreciated the property to 1/3 of its real earning value.

The government has virtually confiscated \$666 of that \$1,000 property.

Higher taxes—lower earnings—shrinking values—foreclosures—is the path of business today.

In 1913, the cost of government took 1/12 of our income.

In 1931, the cost of government took 1/4 of our income.

Government cost us in 1930 the enormous sum of 13 billion 200 million dollars—more than 4-1/2 times its cost in 1913.

In 1930, the average family paid directly and indirectly \$460 for the privilege of being governed—\$1.26 a day.

The Railroads have suffered from the extravagance of government.

In 1913, for every \$1 paid to their stockholders the Railroads paid 33 cents in taxes.

In 1931, for every \$1 earned for their stockholders the Railroads paid \$3.46 in taxes—more than 10 times as much as they paid in 1913.

Industry no more than the man with a family can long prosper under the rapacity of government gone wild.



TASTY SUCCOTASH

When making succotash get a piece of fairly lean salt pork and simmer it in water until very tender. Then use that liquid instead of water or milk for cooking the succotash and you will be delighted with the flavor. If you like, cut up the salt pork, after it is cooked, into very tiny dice and add it to the succotash.

CHAIN STORES

Of every \$1 spent in retail stores in the United States in 1929, 21½ cents was spent in chain stores.

7,046 chain store organizations operated 159,826 stores with sales of 10 billion, 772 million dollars.

Chain stores—numbering 1/10 of retail stores—had more than 1/5 of all retail store business.

Of every \$1 spent in retail stores for food, 28½ cents were spent in chain stores.

Of every \$1 spent in general merchandise and variety stores, 31 cents were spent in chain stores.

Of every \$1 spent in apparel stores, 27 cents were spent in chain stores.

Of every \$1 spent in furniture and household appliance stores, 19½ cents were spent in chain stores.

Chain cigar stores did nearly ¼ of the business of all cigar stores.

Chain drug stores did nearly 1/5 of the business of all drug stores.



FRUIT WAFFLES

Next time you make waffles try adding a half cup of chopped fruit to the batter just before baking. Dates, raisins, prunes, pineapple, peaches, cherries, etc., may be used. If you use canned fruit drain off the juice and make a syrup by boiling ½ cup of juice with 1 cup of sugar. This is a pleasing change from the usual maple syrup.



I ask that we see to it in our country that the line of division in the deeper matters of our citizenship be drawn, never between section and section—never between creed and creed—never, thrice never—between class and class.

But that the line be drawn on the line of conduct—cutting through sections—cutting through creeds—cutting through classes.

The line that divides the honest from the dishonest—the line that divides good citizenship from bad citizenship—the line that declares a man a good citizen only if—and always if—he acts in accordance with the immutable law of righteousness, which has been the same from the beginning of history to the present moment, and which will be the same from now until the end of recorded time.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WEATHER WISDOM

Sudden heat brings thunder.

A storm that comes against the wind is always a thunderstorm.

Bats flying late in the evening indicate fair weather.

When the dew is on the grass, rain will never come to pass.

Chickens oiling their feathers indicate wet weather.

When grass is dry at morning light, look for rain before night.

In 1931, the Railroads hauled on the average 2,493 tons of freight 1 mile for each person in the country.

In 1931, reliable estimates show that motor trucks hauled on the average 150 tons of freight for each person in the country.

And motor trucks carried only 1/16 of the amount of freight carried by the Railroads.

ICE CREAM PANS

One can now buy handy pans which eliminate stirring ice cream when freezing it in mechanical refrigerators. It is always a bother to stir the ice cream as is required to prevent the formation of icy particles in it. These new pans are equipped with a lever which, when pulled out and pushed back, will stir the ice cream. It is not even necessary to remove the pan from the ice box. These pans are made in sizes to fit most mechanical refrigerators.

It is chiefly through books that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds, and these invaluable means of communication are in the reach of all. In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts and pour their souls into ours.

—CHANNING.

Experience teaches slowly, and at the cost of mistakes.

AUGUST

Gem—SARDONYX
Flower—POPPY

Do not borrow.
Plan carefully.
Keep calm.



VIRGO

Day of Month	Day of Week	Full Moon Last Quar. New Moon First Quar.								
		5th			13th			21st		
		SOUTHERN STATES			MIDDLE STATES			NORTHERN STATES		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	T			0 14			A. M.			A. M.
2	W			1 11			0 54			0 35
3	T			2 15			1 59			1 40
4	F	5 20	6 51	3 28	5 11	7 01	3 13	5 00	7 11	2 55
5	S			Rises			Rises			Rises
6	S			7 29			7 35			7 42
7	M			8 02			8 05			8 08
8	T			8 32			8 31			8 31
9	W	5 23	6 47	9 01	5 15	6 56	8 58	5 05	7 05	8 54
10	T			9 30			9 24			9 17
11	F			10 02			9 52			9 42
12	S			10 36			10 24			10 10
13	S			11 14			11 00			10 44
14	M	5 26	6 43	11 58	5 18	6 50	11 42	5 10	6 59	11 24
15	T			A. M.			A. M.			A. M.
16	W			0 47			0 30			0 11
17	T			1 40			1 24			1 05
18	F			2 37			2 23			2 05
19	S	5 29	6 38	3 36	5 22	6 44	3 24	5 14	6 52	3 09
20	S			4 35			4 26			4 15
21	M			Sets			Sets			Sets
22	T			7 17			7 18			7 20
23	W			7 46			7 44			7 42
24	T	5 32	6 32	8 16	5 26	6 38	8 11	5 19	6 45	8 06
25	F			8 49			8 41			8 32
26	S			9 26			9 15			9 02
27	S			10 11			9 56			9 40
28	M			11 03			10 47			10 28
29	T	5 35	6 27	A. M.	5 30	6 32	11 47	5 24	6 37	11 27
30	W			0 04			A. M.			A. M.
31	T			1 11			0 55			0 37

A MESSAGE FROM LINCOLN

"Let no feeling of discouragement prey upon you, and in the end you are sure to succeed. . .

"The machinery of the nation is out of order. We must run it as we find it. Its intelligent wheels, its rods, its belts are separated, but the boiler seems to be perfect. We must repair the work with such skill and ingenuity as we possess. . .

"To many the present moment appears dark. To me the signs are all glorious. . ."

—A. LINCOLN.

To bear is to conquer our fate.

—CAMPBELL.

UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL

Self-reliance has brought this country through every storm that has assailed it.

Self-reliance is the one characteristic above all others that the development of a new country has brought out in the make-up of every person.

In the place of the new geographic horizons that beckoned our fathers, new economic horizons are calling us.

"Something lost beyond the ranges, go and find it," is the same strong challenge to us as it was to our ancestors who pushed their frontiers to the Pacific Ocean.

A reliance on our own resources—a faith in our own ability to successfully meet every emergency—a belief in the soundness of our institutions—placed this country at the peak of material prosperity.

An institution that proves our faith—our belief and our reliance in the integrity of our efforts is Life Insurance.

In Life Insurance we have placed our trust for security.

Life Insurance has placed its reliance in the welfare of nearly all of our business activities.

The admitted assets of Life Insurance companies amount to 1/16 of the wealth of the nation. They have a great stake in the business of this country.

More than 1/4 of Life Insurance company assets are invested in mortgages on town and city property.

One-tenth of Life Insurance assets is invested in the securities of the electric light and power business.

One-tenth of Life Insurance company assets is invested in farm mortgages.

Nearly 1/5 of all the value of farm mortgages is held by Life Insurance companies.

Nearly 1/6 of Life Insurance company assets is invested in Railroad stocks and bonds.

Almost 1/4 of the securities of the Railroad funded debt is held by Life Insurance companies.

The money of our Life Insurance companies is invested in a business with which each one of us is connected directly or indirectly.

The Life Insurance companies back up their faith in American business with money.

Security for our families depends on the soundness of American business.



MEN VS. WOMEN

The male population of the U. S. outnumbered the female by two million in 1920 and by 1½ million in 1930.

The male urban population of the U. S. outnumbered the female by nearly 77 thousand in 1920.

In 1930, the female urban population exceeded the males by 765 thousand.

Considering the increase in the urban population from 1920 to 1930, the excess of the number of females over males in 1930 was equivalent to a numerical gain of 665 thousand females.

The male rural population exceeded the female by 1,666,000 in 1920 and by 1,809,000 in 1930.

Considering the increase in the rural population from 1920 to 1930 the ratio of males to females remained the same.

Of every 100 jobs in the U. S. the males held 79.5 in 1920 and 77.9 in 1930.

On the basis of the increase in the number of jobs, from 1920 to 1930, females held 730 thousand more jobs—in comparison with males—in 1930 than they held in 1920.

From 1920 to 1930, female population increased more than the male and the ratio of female workers to the population was greater in 1930 than in 1920.



There is so much good in the worst of us
And so much bad in the best of us,
That it does not behoove any of us
To find fault with the rest of us.

WEATHER WISDOM

A shrinking ring around the moon indicates rain.

Bright and unusual colors at sunset and hard, sharply outlined clouds bring rain and often wind.

Red sky at morning, the shepherd take warning.

Red sky at night, is the shepherd's delight.

If the sun goes down cloudy Friday, sure of a clear Sunday.

If a rooster crows standing on a fence or high place, it will clear. If on the ground, it doesn't count.

In 1922, for every \$100 of money invested in Railroad property, the Railroads earned \$3.59.

In 1931, for every \$100 of money invested in Railroad property, the Railroads earned \$1.98.

From 1922 to 1931, the Railroads added more than 5-1/2 billion dollars to the value of their property.

In 1931, the net Railway operating income paid the 1922 rate of return on little more than half of the investment in Railroad property.

ORANGE RHUBARB
MARMALADE

1½ lbs. rhubarb cut in one inch pieces
2 lbs. sugar
5 medium sized oranges
Juice and grated rind of ½ lemon

Grate the orange rind and cut up pulp. Simmer all fruit together for about one hour. Add sugar and simmer about 10 minutes until mixture jells. Pour into glasses and seal.

Man is his own worst enemy.

—CICERO.

SEPTEMBER

Gem—SAPPHIRE
Flower—MORNING
GLORY



LIBRA

Be orderly.
Respect a confidence.
Do not meddle and criticise.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Full Moon Last Quar. New Moon First Quar.								
		4th			11th			19th		
		SOUTHERN STATES			MIDDLE STATES			NORTHERN STATES		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	F			2 22			2 08			1 53
2	S			3 32			3 21			3 10
3	S	5 38	6 21	4 39	5 33	6 25	4 33	5 29	6 29	4 25
4	M			Rises			Rises			Rises
5	T			6 59			6 57			6 55
6	W			7 29			7 24			7 18
7	T			8 00			7 52			7 42
8	F	5 40	6 15	8 33	5 37	6 18	8 22	5 34	6 21	8 10
9	S			9 10			8 57			8 42
10	S			9 52			9 37			9 19
11	M			10 39			10 22			10 03
12	T			11 30			11 14			10 55
13	W	5 43	6 09	A.M.	5 41	6 11	A.M.	5 38	6 13	11 53
14	T			0 26			0 11			A.M.
15	F			1 24			1 10			0 55
16	S			2 23			2 12			2 00
17	S			3 22			3 14			3 05
18	M	5 46	6 02	4 21	5 44	6 04	4 16	5 43	6 05	4 11
19	T			Sets			Sets			Sets
20	W			6 17			6 13			6 09
21	T			6 50			6 43			6 35
22	F			7 27			7 16			7 04
23	S	5 48	5 56	8 09	5 48	5 56	7 55	5 48	5 57	7 40
24	S			8 59			8 44			8 26
25	M			9 58			9 41			9 21
26	T			11 02			10 46			10 27
27	W			A.M.			11 57			11 40
28	T	5 51	5 50	0 11	5 52	5 49	A.M.	5 53	5 48	A.M.
29	F			1 20			1 08			0 55
30	S			2 26			2 18			2 09

PLANT STANDS

An attractive addition to the sun-room, or in fact, to almost any informal room are the wrought iron plant stands so much in vogue now. They may be had for a single plant or with several branches, each holding a flower pot. They can easily be moved about and they greatly facilitate the care of plants. If one does not wish to have live plants there are some very realistic artificial ones which will give the same home-like, pleasing effect.

Whatever advice you give, be short.

—HORACE.

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

In the period from 1921 to 1929 a variety of situations operated to limit the sales of farm products.

Export demands for our leading farm produce sharply declined.

In 1921, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the wheat raised was exported. In 1929, less than $\frac{1}{6}$ of the wheat was exported.

In 1921, a little more than 5 per cent of the corn was sold in foreign markets. In 1929, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent was exported.

In 1921, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rye crop was sold abroad. In 1929, only $\frac{1}{15}$ of the rye was exported.

This decrease in foreign buying of our wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye means that nearly 18- $\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of crop land were released for raising crops for our own consumption in 1929.

And that is not all.

The total production of corn, oats and barley in the world—excluding China—has increased by $\frac{1}{3}$ since the beginning of the century. And the world's population has increased by only $\frac{1}{6}$.

The wheat flour consumed by the average person in the United States in 1929 was 2 lbs. less than he averaged during the preceding 8 years.

In meats, the net exports of the United States in 1929 amounted to only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the net exports of 1921.

And the total amount of meat—excluding lard—consumed by the average person in the United States in 1929 was 5 lbs. less than he averaged during the preceding 8 years.

Decreased foreign markets and domestic consumption have helped to lower the farmer's markets.

Let him that hath done the good office conceal it; let him that hath received it disclose it.

—SENECA.

WHAT IS A FRIEND?

"I will tell you.

"It is a person with whom you dare to be yourself. Your soul can go naked with him. He seems to ask of you to put on nothing, only to be what you are. He does not want you to be better or worse.

"When you are with him you feel as a prisoner feels who has been declared innocent. You do not have to be on your guard. You can say what you think, so long as it is genuinely you. He understands those contradictions in your nature that lead others to misjudge you.

"With him you breathe free. You can avow your little vanities and envies and hates and vicious sparks, your meanness and absurdities, and in opening them up to him they are lost, dissolved on the white ocean of his loyalty.

"He understands.

"You do not have to be careful. You can abuse him, neglect him, tolerate him.

"Best of all you can keep still with him. It makes no matter. He likes you.

"He is like fire that purges all you do. He is like water that cleanses all that you say. He is like wine that warms you to the bone. He understands, he understands.

"You can weep with him, laugh with him, sin with him, pray with him. Through and underneath it all he sees, knows and loves you.

"A friend, I repeat, is one with whom you dare to be yourself."—UNKNOWN AUTHOR.



SWEET POTATOES IN RED APPLE CUPS

- 8 medium sized apples
- 1 cup granulated sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. red cinnamon candies
- 8 medium sized sweet potatoes
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
- 1 teaspoonful salt
- 3 tablespoonfuls butter

Peel and hollow out the apples. Add the sugar and cinnamon candies to enough water to barely cover the apples and simmer until tender, but not too soft. Remove them from the syrup. In the meantime pare and boil the sweet potatoes until tender. Drain them and mash, beating in the salt, butter and milk. Put the whipped potatoes into the hollows of the apples. Top each with a marshmallow and brown quickly in the oven. This makes a pretty garnish for the meat platter.

WEATHER WISDOM

If the horns of the new moon are tipped so that the shape of the moon will not hold water, dry weather will follow.

When the new moon holds water, look out for wet weather.

The low, sponge-shaped cloud generally is absorbed by the air and is not an indicator of rain.

If the early morning is cloudy, but the clouds soon break up, a fine day will follow.



In 1929, the Railroads hauled more than 447 billion tons of freight 1 mile.

In 1931, the Railroads hauled more than 309 billion tons of freight 1 mile—a drop of 31 per cent from 1929.

In 1929, the Railroads gave work to 1,660,850 persons.

In 1931, the Railroads gave work to 1,260,750 persons—408,594 less than in 1929 and a drop of 24 per cent in their staff.



PEWTER

There is such a strong renewed interest in reproductions of the old time pewter ware that it is replacing silverware in many homes. It is made in dishes for every use and is very attractive on the table. Most good pewter now has a lustre finish which does not need constant polishing as the silver does to keep it bright which is a great advantage.

For a lovely table one might use a flower bowl, candle-sticks, goblets, platter, gravy boat, and hors d'oeuvres and candy dishes in pewter. Also perhaps a coffee service. To give life and color to such a setting use bright flowers and candles, or a gay centre-piece of some kind. Without color to reflect pewter loses its effectiveness.

It is well, when using a pewter bowl for cut flowers, to place them in an extra glass bowl within the pewter one because some pewter becomes black where the cut stems come in contact with it.

OCTOBER

Gem—OPAL
Flower—HOPS

Forget hard knocks.
Be enthusiastic in your
work. Concentrate.



SCORPIO

Day of Month	Day of Week	Full Moon Last Quar. New Moon First Quar.								
		3rd			11th			19th		
		SOUTHERN STATES			MIDDLE STATES			NORTHERN STATES		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	S			3 30			3 26			3 20
2	M			4 32			4 31			4 29
3	T	5 54	5 44	Rises	5 56	5 42	Rises	5 58	5 40	Rises
4	W			5 58			5 51			5 44
5	T			6 31			6 21			6 10
6	F			7 06			6 54			6 40
7	S			7 47			7 32			7 15
8	S	5 57	5 38	8 32	6 00	5 35	8 16	6 02	5 32	7 57
9	M			9 21			9 05			8 46
10	T			10 15			9 59			9 41
11	W			11 12			10 58			10 41
12	T			A. M.			11 58			11 44
13	F	6 00	5 32	0 10	6 04	5 29	A. M.	6 08	5 24	A. M.
14	S			1 08			0 59			0 48
15	S			2 06			2 00			1 53
16	M			3 05			3 02			2 59
17	T			4 06			4 06			4 06
18	W	6 04	5 27	5 08	6 08	5 22	5 12	6 13	5 17	5 16
19	T			Sets			Sets			Sets
20	F			6 04			5 52			5 38
21	S			6 53			6 38			6 21
22	S			7 50			7 34			7 15
23	M	6 07	5 22	8 54	6 12	5 16	8 38	6 18	5 10	8 19
24	T			10 03			9 48			9 31
25	W			11 12			11 00			10 46
26	T			A. M.			A. M.			A. M.
27	F			0 19			0 10			0 00
28	S	6 11	5 17	1 23	6 17	5 11	1 17	6 24	5 03	1 11
29	S			2 24			2 22			2 19
30	M			3 23			3 24			3 25
31	T			4 22			4 26			4 31

SQUAW WINTER AND INDIAN SUMMER

It is said by the old time weather prophets that Indian Summer always comes in November. The days are warm and hazy.

Squaw Winter is a cold snap in October or November that always precedes Indian Summer.

Usually the people we hate most are people we know least.

Birds of a feather will gather together.

—BURTON.

OUR CALENDAR

Time is measured by the units of the day—the year—the month and the week.

The sidereal day is the interval between 2 successive passages of a given star and is subject to exact measurement.

The solar day is the interval between 2 successive passages of the sun across the meridian.

Due to the inclination of the sun's path to the equator and to the variable rate of the earth's motion in its elliptic orbit, there is a maximum variation in the length of the solar day of 30 seconds.

The year is measured in 3 ways. By the method used in calendars, the year is measured by the 2 successive returns of the sun to the equinox. This is called the tropical year and is 365 days, 5 hrs., 48 mins., 46.15 secs. long.

In earliest times the year began at the vernal equinox—the time in the spring when the lengths of day and night are equal. The ancient Egyptian year commenced at the autumnal equinox—for the probable reason that the date coincided with the greatest height of the Nile flood.

The time of the Moon's sidereal revolution is 27 days, 7 hrs., 43 mins., 11.5 secs. The apparent interval between 2 successive full moons is 29 days, 12 hrs., 44 mins., and 2.8 secs.

In ancient times the Nordic people observed a week of 5 days. The 5 day week has long been known in China.

The 7 day week is of Jewish origin. From the Jews the observance of the 7 day week has spread over the civilized world.

The ancient calendar makers early discovered the use of cycles for the adjustment of the lunar and solar methods of measuring time.

Various cycles were calculated and used but the most favored was the cycle discovered by Meton—a Greek—about 432 B. C.

There is evidence that the Metonic cycle was used by the ancient Chinese as far back as 2269 B. C. It was the base of both the Jewish and Greek calendars.

Meton discovered that 19 years of 365¼ days nearly equalled 235 intervals between full moons.

It was found necessary to adjust the calendars based on the Metonic and other cycles so that the calendar dates as determined by the solar measurements of time would coincide at certain intervals with the dates determined by the lunar measurements of time.

Julius Caesar established the lengths of the months and improved the previous calendars. His calendar was named the Julian calendar.

But the Julian year was 11 minutes, 14 seconds longer than the tropical year. In the

course of centuries the seasons would gradually be moved backward by the Julian calendar to an earlier date.

This discrepancy was chiefly noticed in the observance of Easter—from earliest Christian time—the most important in the Christian calendar.

In 325 A. D. the General Council of Nicea decreed that the date of Easter should be uniform throughout the Christian Church.

Among the Churches it was agreed that the date for Easter should be fixed as the first Sunday following the Passover.

The time for the Passover was always computed to be in the evening of the 14th day of the Jewish month Nisan. The full moon of the Passover is the first full moon falling on or after the vernal equinox.

In this way it was determined that Easter should be the first Sunday after the first 14th day of the moon falling on or after the vernal equinox.

The entire matter was brought before several General Councils and finally reached Pope Gregory XIII in 1572.

He accepted the plan for a new calendar suggested by a Commission of Mathematicians and Chronologers and on February 24, 1582 he promulgated the Calendar now in use by most of the civilized world and known as the Gregorian Calendar.

The difference in counting time by the Gregorian Calendar and by tropical years is 2 days, 14 hrs., and 24 mins. in 10,000 tropical years.



FESTIVE CUP CAKES

For a party it is much easier to serve cup cakes than layer cakes if they are dressed up for the occasion. There is an endless number that one can use and, with just a little time and effort, even the simplest recipe can be made up and decorated to look like a caterer's specialty.

It is well to have two or three kinds from which your guests may choose. And it is very advisable to bake them in paper cups so that they will not have the crisp crust they are apt to get in buttered tins. The paper cups likewise make it easier to handle the cakes while frosting them. When the frosting has set, and before serving, remove the paper.

A white cake recipe may be used with many different icings. Or you may add varied flavorings to different parts of the batter.

A white butter frosting may be changed by adding fruit, nuts, coconut, etc. So by making up a single batter and a single frosting you can have great variety by simple additions that mean very little work.

WEATHER WISDOM

A circle around the moon means storm. As many stars as are in the circle, so many days before it will rain.

When the scent of your pipe is retained longer than usual, it often forebodes a storm.

A deep clear sky of fleckless blue, breeds storms within a day or two.

If metal plates and dishes sweat, look out for bad weather.

Blue sky in the northwest is a sign of approaching clear weather.



In 1911, the Railroads hauled on the average 2,667 tons of freight 1 mile for each man, woman and child in the country.



In 1931, the Railroads hauled on the average 2,493 tons of freight 1 mile for each person in the country—174 tons less than in 1911.



In 1911, the passenger service rendered by the Railroads was equivalent to carrying each person in the country 346 miles.



In 1931, the passenger service rendered by the Railroads was equivalent to carrying each person in the country 177 miles—a little more than 1/2 that of 1911.



STUDIO COUCHES

A new piece of furniture which has recently come into great popularity for its practical convenience is the so-called studio couch.

During the day it is an attractive couch, suitable for use in any room. At night it becomes a wonderful bed for one, or, by merely throwing a lever, it becomes separate twin beds, each with good inner spring mattress. Many of these couches even have a roomy compartment for storing bed clothes.

If one has limited space, or does not care to have a regular bed made up all the time, one of these couches would be an ideal addition to the home.

NOVEMBER

Gem—TOPAZ

Flower—CHRYSANTHEMUM

Stand erect.
Respect yourself.
Do not carry gossip.



SAGITTARIUS

Day of Month	Day of Week	Full Moon Last Quar. New Moon First Quar.								
		⊙ 2nd			☾ 10th			☽ 17th		
		SOUTHERN STATES			MIDDLE STATES			NORTHERN STATES		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	W			5 20			5 27			5 36
2	T	6 14	5 13	5 13	6 21	5 06	Rises	6 30	4 57	Rises
3	F			5 43			5 29			5 14
4	S			6 26			6 11			5 53
5	S			7 14			6 58			6 39
6	M			8 07			7 51			7 32
7	T	6 18	5 09	9 02	6 26	5 01	8 47	6 35	4 52	8 30
8	W			9 59			9 46			9 32
9	T			10 56			10 46			10 34
10	F			11 53			11 46			11 37
11	S			A.M.			A.M.			A.M.
12	S	6 22	5 06	0 50	6 31	4 57	0 46	6 41	4 47	0 41
13	M			1 48			1 47			1 46
14	T			2 48			2 50			2 53
15	W			3 52			3 57			4 04
16	T			4 59			5 08			5 18
17	F	6 26	5 03	Sets	6 36	4 54	Sets	6 47	4 43	Sets
18	S			5 36			5 20			5 01
19	S			6 39			6 23			6 03
20	M			7 49			7 34			7 16
21	T			9 01			8 48			8 33
22	W	6 31	5 02	10 10	6 41	4 51	10 01	6 52	4 39	9 49
23	T			11 16			11 10			11 02
24	F			A.M.			A.M.			A.M.
25	S			0 19			0 15			0 12
26	S			1 18			1 18			1 18
27	M	6 35	5 00	2 16	6 46	4 49	2 20	6 58	4 37	2 23
28	T			3 14			3 20			3 28
29	W			4 12			4 21			4 32
30	T			5 10			5 22			5 36

ORGANDY FLOWER TIE-BACKS

Have you some old curtains that need something to brighten them up a little? Or perhaps a bed or bath-room that seems rather stiff and lacking in daintiness? A pair of the new organdy tie-backs fashioned to resemble flowers, and in any shade to fit your color scheme, will bring about a marvelous change. They cost very little in the stores, or, if you prefer you can easily make them yourself.

It is in general more profitable to reckon up our defects than to boast of our attainments.

—CARLYLE.

HIGHWAY CROSSINGS WITH RAILROADS

In 1930, there were 240,809 crossings of highways with Railroads—an average of nearly 1 highway crossing to each mile of Class I Railroad.

In the 5 years from 1925 to 1930, 7,230 highway crossings were eliminated at a cost to the Railroads of 135 million dollars.

At the same time, 9,646 new crossings were added.

After spending 135 million dollars in these 5 years to eliminate the menace of dangers in highway grade crossings, the Railroads were forced to put in 2,416 crossings more than they removed.

In 1930, the Railroads spent more than 30 million dollars on the elimination of highway grade crossings.

Grade crossing elimination in 1930 took all of the passenger revenue earned in 2 weeks by the Railroads in 1930.

In addition to the great amount of money spent by the Railroads in eliminating highway grade crossings, they are required to pay taxes on the valuation of their property increased by that amount of money.

When the separation of grades results in an improved line or grade on the highway, the Railroad should not be forced to pay the cost of such improvement.



ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES

A person, 10 years of age or over, unable to read and write, is defined as illiterate by the Census Bureau.

The number of illiterates in the U. S. in 1930 was found to be 4,223,749—a decrease of 648,156 since 1920.

In 1930, 4.3 per cent of the population was illiterate. In 1920, 6 per cent of the population was illiterate.

In this 10-year period the population increased by nearly 1/6. Illiteracy decreased by nearly 1/8.

AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES

According to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the number of motor vehicles manufactured in the United States and Canada and registered in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1931 were:

	Produced in 1931	Registered in 1931
Passenger cars	2,038,183	22,347,800
Trucks	434,176	3,466,303
Total	2,472,359	25,814,103

Beginning with 1895, motor vehicle registration in the United States has been:

Year	Pass. Cars	Trucks
1895	4	
1900	8,000	
1910	458,500	10,000
1920	8,225,859	1,006,082
1929	23,121,589	3,379,854
1930	23,059,262	3,486,019
1931	22,347,800	3,466,303

There were nearly 774 thousand fewer passenger cars and 86 thousand more trucks registered in the United States in 1931 than in 1929.

Beginning with 1910, motor vehicle production in the United States and Canada has been:

Year	Pass. Cars	Trucks
1910	181,000	6,000
1920	1,905,560	321,789
1929	4,794,898	826,817
1930	2,910,187	599,991
1931	2,038,183	434,176

In 1931, the number of passenger cars and trucks produced amounted to less than half the number produced in 1929.

In 1931, all new automotive vehicles were sold as replacements. No new buyers of automotive vehicles were recorded.



WHEN CUPS ARE BROKEN

Frequently one has a good set of dishes, complete except for cups, which always seem the first to be broken. If it is impossible to replace them why not use the glass cups and saucers so much in vogue now.

They should match your other glassware, goblets, sherbets, salad plates, etc., and they will make a very effective table. Most of these are specially treated to withstand heat so that there is little danger of breakage when they are used for hot beverages.

They are obtainable in almost all of the popular glassware colors, and some manufacturers have complete lines of patterns.



Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested.

—BACON.

WEATHER WISDOM

If the full moon rises clear, expect fine weather.

When the sky seems very full of bright stars—expect rain or frost in winter.

Unusual twinkling of the stars—expect heavy dew, rain or snow or stormy weather.

Between eleven and two, you can tell what the weather is going to do.

Mackerel scales and mares' tails make lofty ships carry low sails.



There are nearly 1 billion and 60 million cross ties in the Railroad tracks of the United States.



During the 5 year period ending with 1929 the replacement of cross ties due to wear and decay has cost the Railroads more than 105 million dollars a year.



The increased use of tie plates to lessen the mechanical wear of the rail on the tie and the increased use of chemically treated ties has effected a saving of nearly 1/3 in the cost of tie renewals.



CHANGE OF SCENERY IN THE KITCHEN

A woman spends so much of her time in the kitchen that it is really a matter of importance to have that room as cheerful and conveniently arranged as possible. One's environment has a great deal to do with temperament and physical well-being.

A dark, make-shift kitchen is a constant source of irritation, and a depressing work-room. Often a little bright paint, some gay curtains and a few new utensils will perform a miracle, not only in making the kitchen itself attractive, but in cheering the one who works in it.

And, if you feel yourself in a rut, try moving the furniture about or change the general color scheme. This is not necessarily costly, for you yourself can apply a bit of lacquer or enamel here and there, tint old curtains a new shade, etc. A little new color will go a long way toward making a new kitchen out of an old one.

DECEMBER

Gem—TURQUOISE

Flower—HOLLY

Give few confidences.
Be enterprising and
foresighted.



CAPRICORNUS

Full Moon Last Quar. New Moon First Quar. Full Moon
② 2nd ④ 10th ⑥ 17th ⑧ 23rd ⑩ 31st

Day of Month	Day of Week	SOUTHERN STATES			MIDDLE STATES			NORTHERN STATES		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises and Sets
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
1	F			6 08			6 23			6 39
2	S	6 39	5 00	Rises	6 50	4 48	Rises	7 03	4 35	Rises
3	S			6 00			5 44			5 26
4	M			6 55			6 40			6 22
5	T			7 51			7 38			7 22
6	W			8 48			8 37			8 25
7	T	6 43	5 00	9 44	6 54	4 48	9 36	7 08	4 35	9 27
8	F			10 40			10 35			10 29
9	S			11 36			11 34			11 31
10	S			A. M.			A. M.			A. M.
11	M			0 33			0 34			0 35
12	T	6 46	5 01	1 33	6 58	4 49	1 37	7 12	4 35	1 42
13	W			2 36			2 43			2 52
14	T			3 44			3 55			4 07
15	F			4 55			5 09			5 25
16	S			6 08			6 24			6 43
17	S	6 50	5 03	Sets	7 02	4 50	Sets	7 16	4 36	Sets
18	M			6 39			6 24			6 08
19	T			7 52			7 41			7 28
20	W			9 02			8 55			8 46
21	T			10 09			10 04			9 59
22	F	6 52	5 05	11 11	7 04	4 53	11 10	7 19	4 38	11 09
23	S			A. M.			A. M.			A. M.
24	S			0 10			0 13			0 15
25	M			1 09			1 14			1 20
26	T			2 07			2 15			2 25
27	W	6 54	5 08	3 05	7 07	4 55	3 16	7 21	4 41	3 29
28	T			4 03			4 16			4 32
29	F			5 00			5 15			5 33
30	S			5 54			6 10			6 29
31	S			Rises			Rises			Rises

WINTER BOUQUETS

For a few bright spots of color during the winter there is nothing more attractive than bouquets of dried bittersweet or straw flowers; sprays of mountain ash with its berries; sumach, maple, oak or other colored leaves. If picked early in the fall they will be pretty all winter to cheer dreary, bleak days.

Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee.
Light gains make heavy purses. 'Tis good
to be merry and wise.

—GEORGE CHAPMAN.

VIKING VOYAGES TO AMERICA

The Vinland Sagas give the history of the Viking visits to America in the early part of the 11th century.

According to the latest interpretation of these Sagas, in the year following Leif Ericksson's visit to New England, his brother, Thorvald, sailed with 30 men from Greenland to further explore Vinland.

It is believed that he landed on the Island named No Man's Land southwest of Martha's Vineyard late in the year 1005 and used the house Leif built there 2 years before.

Thorvald stayed there nearly 2 years and explored the coast in the direction of Long Island.

In the summer of 1007, he started back to Greenland but was compelled to put ashore at the tip of Cape Cod to build a new keel for his ship.

Coasting down for about 35 miles along the shore of Cape Cod, he landed at the mouth of Chase Gorton Creek. Natives attacked the party there and killed Thorvald. He was buried on the headland now known as Hockanom.

After the burial, the crew returned to their base on No Man's Land and spent the winter there.

In the Spring of 1008 they returned to Leif in Greenland with a cargo of wood and grapes.

In the winter of 1009, Karlsefne—an Ice-lander and a descendant of one of the Irish Kings—came to Greenland and married a sister-in-law of Leif.

Karlsefne determined to take a company out to Vinland and settle there and asked Leif for his large house in Vinland. Leif replied he would lend it to him.

He sailed with 40 men early in the year 1010, passed the tip of Cape Cod, saw the old ship's keel Thorvald had left on the beach 3 years before, landed his company and cattle on No Man's Land island and settled in Leif's house in time for the birth of his son.

During the next two years, Eskimos visited the settlement. On their first visit they traded furs for red cloth, milk and cheese.

The later visits brought so much fighting that Karlsefne decided that the country was too dangerous to settle in and returned to Greenland.

The next year, 1014, Freydis—Leif's sister—convinced 2 brothers recently arrived in Greenland from Norway that they should join her on a voyage to Vinland. It was agreed that the brothers should take 30 men and Freydis 30, and half of the profits to go to the brothers and half to Freydis.

Freydis then asked Leif to give her his house on No Man's Land island. He replied, as he had to Karlsefne, he would only lend it to her.

When they sailed Freydis smuggled into her ship 5 more men than had been agreed on and when they arrived in Vinland Freydis refused to allow the two brothers to put their baggage in Leif's house.

That started bad feeling between the two parties. Disagreements grew into quarrels until Freydis made up a story that she had been insulted by the two brothers and taunted her husband into revenging her.

Her husband and the men of her party seized the men of the other group while they were sleeping and killed them.

When it came to killing the women, the men refused. Freydis snatched up an axe and killed the five women.

She loaded the larger ship with all the cargo it would hold and returned to Greenland.

Although she threatened to kill the men who mentioned the massacre, the story slipped out and she was ostracized.

That was the last of the Viking Voyages to New England.



THE RAILROADS' BURDEN OF GOVERNMENT

If it were not for the help of Railroad taxes, the public schools in many counties throughout the United States would be forced to close.

Railroad taxes constitute a considerable portion of the revenues of many states.

Gas and license taxes paid by the competitors of the Railroads are generally spent for the building and maintenance of the roadways used by automobile vehicles.

It would be equally just for the Railroad state and local taxes to be expended on the maintenance of Railroad roadways and bridges.

In 1929, taxes took nearly 32 cents out of each \$1 of the Railroads' net operating income.

In 1931, taxes took nearly 58 cents out of each \$1 of the Railroads' operating income.

The Railroads cannot long support the fast growing burden placed on them by government.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LONG MEASURE

12 in.	= 1 foot
3 ft.	= 1 yard
5½ yds.	= 1 rod
40 rods	= 1 furlong
8 furl.	= 1 mile
1 hand	= 4 inches
21.8 inches	= 1 Bible Cubit

MARINERS MEASURE

6 feet	= 1 fathom
120 fathoms	= 1 cable length
7½ cable L.	= 1 mile
6,080 feet	= 1 knot
3 knots	= 1 league

SQUARE MEASURE

144 square inches	= 1 square foot
9 square feet	= 1 square yard
43,560 square feet	= 1 acre
640 acres	= 1 square mile
36 square miles	= 1 township

CUBIC MEASURE

1,728 cubic inches	= 1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard
128 cubic feet	= 1 cord
1 gallon contains	231 cubic inches
1 bushel contains	2,150.4 cubic inches
1 cord of wood is	8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high.

LIQUID MEASURE

4 gills	= 1 pint
2 pints	= 1 quart
4 quarts	= 1 gallon
31½ gallons	= 1 barrel
2 barrels	= 1 hogshead
7.48 gallons	= 1 cubic foot

DRY MEASURE

2 pints	= 1 quart
8 quarts	= 1 peck
4 pecks	= 1 bushel
196 lbs. flour	= 1 barrel

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT

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

TROY WEIGHT

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

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

27½ grains	= 1 dram
16 drams	= 1 ounce
16 ounces	= 1 pound
2,000 pounds	= 1 short ton
2,240 pounds	= 1 long ton

CIRCULAR MEASURE

60 seconds	= 1 minute
60 minutes	= 1 degree
360 degrees	= 1 circle
1 degree	= 60 geographical miles
1 geo. mile	= 1.1527 statute miles

SURVEYORS MEASURE

7.92 inches	= 1 link
25 links	= 1 rod
4 rods	= 1 chain
10 chains	= 1 furlong
8 furlongs	= 1 mile

THE BUILDERS

All are architects of fate,
Working in these walls of time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, or low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our todays and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not, because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of art
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the Gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house, where Gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire, and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of time,
Broken stairways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build, today, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base,
And ascending and secure
Shall tomorrow find its place.

Thus alone we can attain
To those turrets, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain,
And one boundless reach of sky.
—LONGFELLOW.



COMPANY DESSERTS

Use your favorite white cake recipe but instead of baking it in layer tins use the small, individual ring molds, which will leave a hole in the center of each cake. When ready to serve place cakes on individual dessert plates and put a dipper of ice cream in the hole of each cake. Cover all with a fruit sauce; raspberry or strawberry is especially good and lends a nice color note.

Another innovation for dessert is made with one of the new shell pans which bake a cake shaped like a dish with a hollow in the center. Use your favorite butter cake recipe. When baked and cooled remove from pan and invert. Fill with a cream made of marshmallows, whipped cream and crushed fruit. Decorate top and serve at table.

LINCOLN STRATEGY

For Lincoln, the darkest hours of the Civil War were in the Fall of 1862.

In the East, the inertia of the Union Commanding General allowed the Confederates to move at will. Because of his jealousy of other commanders he refused them his aid when needed and withheld success from the Union armies.

In the West, the Confederates maintained control of the Mississippi River. Grant was inactive for weeks at Memphis.

The war was at a stalemate. Criticism of the government was general.

When Lincoln accepted the resignation of one cabinet member, a group of senators went so far as to suggest to the President that he make a clean sweep of his entire cabinet.

"Your suggestion reminds me," replied Lincoln, "of an Illinois farmer who was once troubled by skunks. He decided to get rid of them.

"One moonlight night he hid himself behind the woodpile with his shotgun pointed toward the hen house.

"Before long, not one skunk but seven appeared. The farmer took aim and blazed away—killed one and raised such a fearful smell that he let the other six go."

Men would not respond to the draft for the armies.

His Secretary of War habitually referred to Lincoln as a "gorilla."

The country was fast losing faith in Lincoln's ability to prosecute the war.

To most of the North the situation was hopeless. Out of it Lincoln moulded a great victory and restored confidence.

General John A. McClernand, the most popular democratic leader in the West was consumed by a great political ambition.

He went to Washington and talked to Lincoln. He painted for Lincoln a picture of the great Northwest, then seething with revolt, contributing a great army to McClernand—the capture of Vicksburg—the opening of the Mississippi—the winning of the war in the West.

Lincoln gave McClernand authority to recruit an army in the Northwest. McClernand was further instructed to organize an expedition against Vicksburg with his recruits "not required by the operations of General Grant's command."

McClernand—all enthusiasm—popular—the head of a victorious army—Vicksburg captured—the Mississippi freed for the North—what next?

Disturbing rumors of McClernand's visit to Lincoln and subsequent activities pricked Grant into action.

For Grant, speed was essential. He took command of McClernand's recruits as they arrived at Memphis and started for Vicksburg—to the letter in accordance with the President's orders to McClernand—captured Vicksburg and won the war in the West.

In McClernand Lincoln had found the means to hurry Grant—recover the loyalty of the Northwest—open the Mississippi and concentrate the war to the battlefields of the East.

Lincoln showed again his ability as a great leader—to mould disaster into victory.



CONVENIENT TABLE OF QUANTITIES FOR COOKING

- 3 teaspoonfuls = 1 tablespoonful
- 2 cups = 1 pint
- 4 cups or 2 pints = 1 quart
- 2 cups granulated sugar = 1 pound
- 4 cups flour = 1 pound
(Sift before measuring)
- 2 cups butter = 1 pound
- 2 tablespoonfuls butter = 1 ounce
- 1 square bitter chocolate = 1 ounce

CANAPÉS

It is the thing now to serve these dainty little appetizers before dinner, and clever hostesses try to be original in their canapés. There should be quite a variety so that each guest may find the ones to whet his appetite. They are cut in fancy shapes and should look too good to eat. Have you made these?

I

- 3 eggs, hard boiled and cut in slices
- 12 circles of buttered toast, the exact size of the egg slices.
- 12 tiny radish roses.
- ½ teaspoonful Worcestershire sauce
- 1 tablespoonful piccalilli

Carefully remove the yolks from the eggs. Mash these and mix with the Worcestershire sauce and piccalilli. Place circles of egg whites on the toast and fill the centers with the yolk mixture. Garnish each with a radish rose.

II

- 6 thin slices cucumber
- 6 circles rye bread the same size as the cucumber slices
- 1 tablespoonful butter
- ½ tablespoonful prepared horseradish
- 1 tablespoonful minced water cress or parsley

Drain the horseradish and mix with the butter. Spread on the bread. Place slices of cucumber on the bread and sprinkle with cress or parsley.

III

- 6 oblong pieces of nut or graham bread (about 2 inches x 1 inch) without crust, buttered
- 2 tablespoonfuls cream cheese
- 1 tablespoonful chopped olives
- 1 teaspoonful lemon juice
- 6 slices stuffed olives

Mix the cheese, lemon juice and chopped olives. Spread on the bread and garnish with slices of stuffed olives.

Do not worry, eat three square meals a day, say your prayers; be courteous to your creditors, keep your digestion good, exercise, go slow and go easy. Maybe there are some other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these I reckon will give you a good lift.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Sincerity amounts to little unless you are sincere about something worth while.

FUEL SAVINGS

In 1923, the Railroads of the United States started an intensive campaign to increase their operating efficiency.

They began spending millions of dollars to improve their property.

Better service—reduced rates—savings—were the results.

Among the largest savings made was that in the use of fuel.

In 1923, 1 lb. of fuel moved 1 gross ton in freight service 6.2 miles.

In 1931, 1 lb. of fuel moved 1 gross ton in freight service 8.4 miles—an increase of more than 1/3 over 1923.

In 1923, 1 lb. of fuel moved 1 passenger train car 292 ft.

In 1931, 1 lb. of fuel moved 1 passenger train car 364 ft.—an increase of 1/4 over 1923.

This increased efficiency in the use of fuel saved the Railroads nearly 447 million dollars in 8 years.

This saving in fuel alone amounted to more than 57 million 700 thousand dollars—nearly 2/3 of the amount of the Railroads' net income in 1931.



WIRE CAKE CUTTERS

Did you ever try to cut a perfect, fluffy cake that had a luscious, creamy frosting with an ordinary knife? Most of us have—with very disastrous results. Someone at last has invented just the right tool for that purpose. It is a handled, stiff wire cutter which severs the most delicately textured cake without crushing it the least bit. Each piece is just as feathery as can be.

These cutters are so inexpensive that no kitchen can afford to be without one. No more dipping of knives into hot water and the dread of cutting a fine cake for fear of ruining its taste and appearance.

Every man should let alone other's prejudices and examine his own.

SCIENCE AND THE RAILROADS

A number of the technical associations of the Railroads are engaged in a continuous program of research that is resulting in better and less expensive transportation service to the public.

In addition to this association work, many Railroads have installed their own testing laboratories.

Chief among the Railroad experiment stations is the Santa Fe's.

From Santa Fe tests it is possible to determine the exact proportion of the load to be carried by each set of driving wheels of a locomotive that will cause the least damage to the track.

By their tests of moving train effects on track the Santa Fe has been able to design their locomotives to haul heavier loads without increasing rail stresses.

Scientific tests on different lubricating oils, car wheels, the various factors that enter into locomotive design, fuel and other items that enter into the operation of a Railroad have enabled the Santa Fe to materially reduce the cost of operation.

They have further enabled the Santa Fe to continuously improve its service to its patrons.



TO PRESERVE GREEN COLOR OF VEGETABLES WHEN COOKED

Have you often been disappointed after cooking a particularly fresh, green looking vegetable to see it a faded, brownish color most unappetizing to look at? Try cooking these green vegetables in fairly rapidly boiling water (not too much) *without a cover* and you will find that they retain their natural, fresh appearance.



Eloquence may be found in conversations and in all kinds of writings; it is rarely found when looked for and sometimes discovered where it is least expected.

—LABUYERE.

ANCIENT AMERICAN SURGERY

Among the Incas of South America, the tribes that preceded them and the Mayas of Central America were surgeons skilled in trephining.

For knives and scalpels, these ancient surgeons had an assortment of sharp flint and obsidian splinters.

In operating for a bone tumor on the skull, a mass of finely chewed cocaine—bearing coca leaves was first placed on the patient's head to deaden the nerves. He was then given a few drinks of boiled coca leaves and a hardwood stick to grit his teeth on.

With a long thin splinter of obsidian the surgeon removed the scalp from the tumor. With a heavier splinter he cut away the bone underneath, replaced the scalp, bound the wound with a cotton bandage—packed the surface with crushed coca leaves and discharged the patient.

These ancient surgeons made splints of a quick hardening clay and sheets of flexible bark that hardened into the desired form. They used a bone tube, enlarged at one end, to draw the blood and pus from tumors and abscesses.

These primeval surgeons were skilled dentists. Infusions of coca leaves were used to deaden the nerves while aching teeth were being treated or removed.

Teeth were filled with silver and frequently inlaid with mother of pearl, turquoise and other ornamental material.

More than 100 different wild plants were used for their medicinal properties by the ancient American doctors.

Steam baths, massages and infusions of balsam leaves were their cures for rheumatism.

Colds were cured by inhaling boiling creosote bush leaves.



WIRE CRAFT LAMPS AND SHADES

A new art has come to us in the form of woven and meshed wire made up into lamp bases and shades. These are very good looking and come in many styles of floor, table or bridge lamps, and in several metal finishes—gold, silver, brass, bronze, etc., sometimes with intermingled colors, and in varied designs. They are quite durable and give an entirely new note in the decorative scheme.



We love in others what we lack ourselves and would be everything but what we are.

—R. H. STODDARD.

EARLY AUTOMOBILE HISTORY

The development of the automobile has extended over 100 years.

A 2 cylinder—180 degree crank, internal combustion engine using turpentine for fuel, fired by a timed electric spark and vaporized in a heated carburetor was invented by Samuel Morey of New Hampshire and patented in England and the U. S. in 1826.

In 1846, air and water cooled internal combustion engines were equipped with self-starters.

In 1851, an engine was patented that compressed the air before ignition.

In 1886, his wife's perfume atomizer suggested the spray carburetor to Duryea.

The knuckled front axle was shown in 1818. It has been accredited to Ackerman of England.

The differential was invented in France in 1828.

In 1878, a gas engine was fitted to a Pittsburgh omnibus but it was denied the use of the streets.

In its first years the automobile was considered an absurdity.

A famous American in 1895 declined to ride in one because "It would not be compatible with my position."



GETTING A PERSPECTIVE

The person who can occasionally stand off and consider his own problems from the view-point of an outsider, and from all angles, entirely forgetting his own part in the matter, for the time being, has a tremendous advantage in working them out correctly.

He is able to calmly consider all the facts without emotional bias, and will reach a far saner and more logical conclusion than the man who is unable to eliminate his own personality while considering a situation which requires careful thought. A perspective gained in this way is a fine stabilizer.



A benefit consists not in what is done or given but in the intention of the giver or doer.

—SENECA.



What greater or better gift can we offer the republic than to teach and instruct our youth?

—CICERO.

VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS

In the estimates of vegetable and fruit consumption, waste and unreported private production are uncertain factors in some commodities.

The following information is the most reliable that the government has been able to secure. The amounts consumed are given in lbs. for the average person.

	1899	1929 or 1930
Sugar	61.	108.13
Candy	No report	12.95
Coffee	10.72	12.75
Tea .....	.97	.68
Irish Potatoes	187.20	162.8
Sweet Potatoes	30.58	31.8
Canned Vegetables	10.29	36.86
	1923	1930
Fresh Vegetables (excl. potatoes)	93.49	121.09
Lettuce, heads	6.07	7.73
Fresh Fruits (excl. melons)	173.	*132.14
	*1929	

In addition to the above quantities, the average person consumed in 1929, 12 lbs. of canned fruit.

The number of melons consumed by the average person increased from 5 in 1923 to more than 7 in 1929.

The average person consumed 107 lbs. of apples in 1899 and only 40 lbs. in 1929—a decrease of nearly 2/3.



AREAS AND VOLUMES

Area of a circle—Multiply one-half of the diameter by itself. Multiply that by 3.14.

Circumference of a circle—Multiply the diameter by 3.14.

Area of any triangle—Multiply the length of any side by one-half of the perpendicular distance from that side to the opposite angle.

Volume of a cylinder—Multiply the area of the end by the height.



Visitors form their impression of a town from the worst things they see in it as well as the best.



I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided and that is the lamp of experience.

— PATRICK HENRY.

A MILE OF RAILWAY

In 1931, an average mile of Railroad line in the United States represented an investment of \$110,000 — \$4,000 more than in 1929.

If you had owned this mile of line your gross revenues in 1931 would have been \$17,445—33 per cent less than in 1929.

The decline in traffic made it necessary for you to reduce your expenses.

For maintaining your roadway, signals, bridges and buildings, etc., you paid \$2,208 in 1931.

Maintaining your locomotives and cars cost you \$3,416 in 1931.

The actual cost of running your trains in 1931 was \$6,443.

Miscellaneous expenses, such as traffic solicitation and general office expenses amounted to \$1,380 in 1931.

The total of your operating expenses in 1931 came to \$13,447—28 per cent less than you paid in 1929.

After paying your operating expenses you had left not quite \$4,000.

Out of that you paid your taxes and the rents for the use of some of the train equipment on your mile and for the facilities used jointly by you and other railroads.

These expenses amounted to \$1,811 in 1931.

You had left—after paying all of these expenses—only \$2,187.

Your \$110,000 invested in your mile of Railroad earned for you \$182 a month.

In 1929, your investment of \$106,000 for the same mile earned nearly \$438 a month.

The man who howls loudest about the way the country is run seldom has time to vote.

Life is not so short but that there is always room for courtesy.

A promise should be given with caution and kept with care.

THE THINGS THAT HAVEN'T BEEN DONE BEFORE

The things that haven't been done before;

Those are the things to try;
Columbus dreamed of an unknown shore
At the rim of the far-flung sky,
And his heart was bold and his faith was strong

As he ventured in dangers new,
And he paid no heed to the jeering throng
Or the fears of the doubting crew.

The many will follow the beaten track
With guideposts on the way.
They live and have lived for ages back
With a chart for every day.
Someone has told them it's safe to go
On the road he has traveled o'er,
And all that they ever strive to know
Are the things that were known before.

A few strike out, without map or chart,
Where never a man has been,
From the beaten paths they draw apart
To see what no man has seen.
There are deeds they hunger alone to do;
Though battered and bruised and sore,
They blaze the path for the many, who
Do nothing not done before.

The things that haven't been done before
Are the tasks worth while today;
Are you one of the flock that follows, or
Are you one that shall lead the way?
Are you one of the timid souls that quail
At the jeers of a doubting crew,
Or dare you, whether you win or fail,
Strike out for a goal that's new?

—EDGAR A. GUEST.



EXTRA CURTAINS

While it may seem, at first thought, to be an extravagance to own two sets of curtains for each window that is not the case; for, of course, two pair wear twice as long as one pair.

The great advantage lies in the fact that you can always have one set freshly laundered ready to hang at a moment's notice. Often it is most inconvenient to take time for washing curtains just when you need them most. With an extra set you never have bare windows. Take one pair down and put the clean ones up. Then launder the dirty set at your leisure.

For economy it is wise to have these sets alike, because, when certain curtains begin to show wear, you can often make one fairly good pair out of the better ones. Otherwise it is nicer to have the sets different because of the pleasant little change they give to the aspect of your room.



Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.

—EMERSON.

Be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath.

VALUE OF THE RAILROADS

In 1920 the Railroads of the United States were tentatively valued for rate-making purposes by the Interstate Commerce Commission at \$18,900,000,000.

Since then, and responsive to the insistence and even demands of shippers, officers of the Government and others, more than \$7,000,000,000 have been expended on these properties for additional facilities and equipment, so that today their value, based upon the Commission's finding in 1920, may be taken to be at least \$25,000,000,000.

The total funded debt of the Railroads, at \$12,300,000,000, is less than 50 per cent of the valuation shown as above, while funded debt and stock combined—roundly \$19,500,000,000—are equal to about 78 per cent of the total valuation based upon the Commission's tentative estimate.

It cannot in fairness be claimed that collectively the Railroads, from the standpoint of the investment, are over-capitalized.



INSURANCE OF GOOD GOVERNMENT

From the beginning, education has been the mainspring of this country's activities.

No other nation offers the wealth of opportunity for education as is offered in the United States.

Real education is self education.

Schools, colleges and universities do not educate. They simply provide the opportunity for an education.

Education helps to develop natural talents. It trains the ability to reason. It strengthens character. It disciplines judgment.

Disciplined judgment fosters self reliance.

To the self reliant citizens, trained to reasoning thinking the opportunity is open for making wise selections of government leaders.

In an educated citizenship lies the hope of better government.

The facilities for common school education exist in every corner of this country.

The nation has provided the opportunity for a higher education open to all who desire it.

HORSES AND MULES

In 1930, there were 20,262,000 horses and mules in the United States—a decrease of more than 7 million from 1920.

In this period the number of horses and mules in cities decreased from 2,100,000 to 1,500,000.

In the same time the number of horses and mules on farms decreased from 25,203,000 to 18,762,000.

There are less than half enough colts on farms and ranges to replace the horses and mules that die or are disabled annually.

The average farm horse or mule consumes annually the product of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land.

The average horse or mule engaged on other than farm work consumes annually the product of 4 acres of land.

In 1930, the farm land used to maintain horses and mules was nearly 53 million acres—a decrease of nearly $18\frac{1}{2}$ million acres from that used in 1920.

That land was diverted from raising feed for horses and mules to raising human food.

The harvested crop acreage of the U. S. increased rather than diminished in the period from 1920 to 1930.

The decreased use of horses and mules is responsible to a certain extent for the over-production of our farms.



DAIRY PART OF FARMING

During the 10-year period ending with 1930, the annual consumption of dairy products of the average person increased by $\frac{1}{4}$.

A better understanding of the food values of milk and other dairy products has widened the dairy market for the farmer.

In 1920, there were 19,675,000 dairy cows on U. S. farms.

In 1930, there were 20,496,000 dairy cows on U. S. farms.

During these 10 years the number of dairy cows was increased by 4 per cent. Milk production was increased by 38 per cent.

That is a record in efficiency.

Of the total farm income, milk produced $\frac{1}{7}$ in 1925 and nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ in 1930.

In 1930, the farm income from all except dairy products amounted to only $\frac{2}{3}$ that of 1925.

In 1930, the income from dairy products brought the farmer nearly 3 per cent more than in 1925.

RAILROAD FREIGHT TRAFFIC

In 1931, the Railroads carried nearly 1/3 less freight traffic than in 1929.

In 1931, they carried on the average 2,493 tons of freight 1 mile for each man, woman and child in the country.

That was the smallest amount in the last 10 years.

From 1922 to 1931, the Railroads spent more than 7-1/2 billion dollars in extending and improving their property.

Improved property and efficiency in operation enabled the Railroads to lower their freight rates.

In 1921, the average revenue the Railroads received for hauling 1 ton of freight 1 mile was 1.275 cents.

In 1931, the average revenue the Railroads received for hauling 1 ton of freight 1 mile was 1/6 less than that of 1921.

The continuous downward trend of freight rates from 1921 to 1931 saved the American people more than 7-1/4 billion dollars in these 10 years.

The reduction in freight rates in the 10 years from 1921 to 1931, saved the American people nearly as much as their entire freight bills in 1930 and 1931.

The Railroads paid more than 30 million dollars more taxes in 1931 than in 1921.

The dividends declared out of income by the Railroads for their stockholders was 10 million dollars less in 1930 than in 1921.



ICE BOX WATER COOLERS

A new kitchen convenience is found in the glass water containers for storing and cooling water in the refrigerator. Most people find ice water unhealthful and prefer a well-cooled drink to one with ice in it.

These containers are tightly covered, hold approximately four quarts and will fit into almost any ice box. They have a chromium plated faucet from which to draw the water without moving the container.

INTEREST AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

STATE	Interest		Limitations		
	Legal rate	By contract	Judgments	Notes	Accounts
	P. ct.	P. ct.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Alabama	8	8	20	16	3
Alaska	8	12	10	6	6
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3
Arizona	6	10	4	4	3
California	7	12	5	4	4
Colorado	8	12	20	6	6
Connecticut	6	6	†	6	6
Delaware	6	6	10	6	3
Dist. of Columbia	6	8	12	3	3
Florida	8	10	20	5	3
Georgia	7	8	7	6	4
Idaho	7	10	6	5	4
Illinois	5	7	7	10	5
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3
Kentucky	6	6	5	15	2
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3
Maine	6	12	20	6	6
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3
Massachusetts	6	Any	20	6	6
Michigan	5	7	10	6	6
Minnesota	6	10	10	6	6
Mississippi	6	8	7	6	3
Missouri	6	8	10	10	5
Montana	8	10	10	8	5
Nebraska	7	10	5	5	4
Nevada	7	7	6	6	4
New Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
New Mexico	10	12	7	6	4
New York	6	6	20	6	6
North Carolina	6	6	10	3	3
North Dakota	6	10	10	6	6
Ohio	6	8	21	15	6
Oklahoma	6	10	5	5	3
Oregon	6	10	10	6	6
Pennsylvania	6	6	5	6	6
Rhode Island	6	Any	20	6	6
South Carolina	7	8	10	6	6
South Dakota	7	12	20	6	6
Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6
Texas	6	10	10	4	2
Utah	8	12	8	6	4
Vermont	6	†	6	6	6
Virginia	6	6	20	5	3
Washington	6	12	6	6	3
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Wisconsin	6	10	20	6	6
Wyoming	8	12	10	10	8

†Under seal 10.

‡No law.

METRIC MEASURE

Meter	= 39.37 inches
Kilometer	= .62137 mile
Hectare	= 2.471 acres
Liter, dry	= .908 quart
Liter, liquid	= 1.0567 quart
Kilogram	= 2.2046 pounds
1 Cu. Meter	= 35.314 cu. ft.

COLUMBUS

[1492]

Behind him lay the gray Azores,
 Behind the Gates of Hercules;
 Before him not the ghost of shores,
 Before him only shoreless seas.
 The good mate said: "Now must we pray,
 For lo! the very stars are gone.
 Brave Admiral, speak, what shall I say?"
 "Why, say, 'Sail on! sail on! and on!'"

"My men grow mutinous day by day;
 My men grow ghastly wan and weak."
 The stout mate thought of home; a spray
 Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.
 "What shall I say, brave Admiral, say,
 If we sight naught but seas at dawn?"
 "Why, you shall say at break of day,
 'Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!'"

They sailed. They sailed. Then spake the mate:

"This mad sea shows his teeth tonight.
 He curls his lip, he lies in wait,
 With lifted teeth, as if to bite!
 Brave Admiral, say but one good word!
 What shall we do when hope is gone?"
 The words leapt like a leaping sword:
 "Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!"

Then, pale and worn, he kept his deck,
 And peered through darkness. Ah, that night

Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
 A light! A light! A light! A light!
 It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
 It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
 He gained a world; he gave that world
 Its grandest lesson! "On! sail on!"

—JOAQUIN MILLER.

PARSLEY

Lately we have heard quite a bit about the healthful qualities of parsley and it has come into great favor for many uses beside its former role as a garnish. It is generally chopped fine and added just before serving. It gives a fine flavor in meat sandwiches; on cooked vegetables such as potatoes, carrots, rutabagas, beans, peas, kohlrabi; and on many salads; while parsley sauce is excellent for roasts and fish.

WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS

Lbs. per cu. ft.	Lbs. per cu. ft.
Concrete .....150	Mud .....110
Common Brick.125	Limestone .....160
Soft Coal..... 45	Steel .....490
Hard Coal.... 40	Oak White..... 48
Water 62.4	Pine White 25
Ice 57.2	Sand .....115
Earth Common	Pine Long
Loam Dry .. 85	Leaf Yellow.. 65

LOST AND DAMAGED FREIGHT

In the 10 years ending with 1931, the Railroads paid out nearly 385 million dollars in freight loss and damage claims.

In these 10 years, lost and damaged freight cost the Railroads almost as much as the pay of all their officials and maintenance of way employes amounted to in 1931.

In 1931, the Railroads paid out nearly 26 million dollars in lost and damaged freight claims—only 2/3 as much as the average yearly cost in the 10 years ending with 1931.

In 1930, lost and damaged freight claims cost the Railroads 79 cents for each car load of freight—and only 69 cents in 1931.

For every \$100 worth of freight carried in 1930 the Railroads paid out not quite 6 cents for loss or damage to that freight.

In 1931, more than 1,979,000 freight loss and damage claims were presented to the Railroads.

Only 150,000 remained unsettled by the end of the year.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

- 1st—Paper
- 2nd—Straw
- 3rd—Candy
- 4th—Leather
- 5th—Wooden
- 7th—Floral
- 10th—Tin
- 12th—Linen
- 15th—Crystal
- 20th—China
- 25th—Silver
- 30th—Pearl
- 35th—Coral
- 40th—Emerald
- 45th—Ruby
- 50th—Golden
- 60th—Diamond

Delay always heeds danger.

—CERVANTES.

DECLINE IN RAILROAD PASSENGERS

In 1931, the Railroads carried less than half the number of passengers they carried in 1920.

A fewer number of persons traveled on the Railroads in 1931 than in any year since 1900.

In 1931, the average person traveled 177 miles on the Railroads—10 miles less than in 1890.

In 1929, the average person traveled 256 miles by Rail—184 miles less than in 1920.

During the years of the country's greatest prosperity, Railroad passenger traffic steadily declined.

The Railroads in 1929 carried only 2/3 as many passengers as in 1920.

The people of the United States spent nearly 740 million dollars less for Railroad passenger transportation in 1931 than in 1920.

In this time the passenger motor vehicles used increased from 8 million 200 thousand to 22 million 600 thousand.

In 1931, approximately 42 thousand buses carried revenue passengers in competition with the Railroads.

From 1920 to 1931, the people of the United States were taxed more than 12 billion dollars for highways.



ELECTRICAL TEA KETTLE

One of the handiest things a hostess can possess is an electrical tea kettle for heating water at the table when she serves. There are so many times that guests like a bit of hot water added to their individual cups of tea or coffee. That usually means an awkward trip to the kitchen.

On the tea table the shining kettle is a most attractive item and makes it possible to prepare the tea right there in a pretty manner. Or, if she wishes, the hostess may place a small tea ball in each cup, pour on the boiling water from the kettle and let the guests remove the balls when the tea has reached the strength each prefers.

GOVERNMENT INFLATION

In the Constitution of the United States and the accompanying Bill of Rights, the people of the United States secured more personal liberty and freedom than the people of any other nation.

The founders of the new government had 150 years of colonial government experience. They carefully studied all prior forms of government. They had vivid memories of the bitter struggles that had won what human liberty they then enjoyed.

They were careful to avoid the dangers to liberty in a government based on the Roman law—the commands of a sovereign or government to the people.

They framed a government adapted to the English notion of law—the customs and usages of a free people.

All of the ancient Anglo-Saxon customs and usages were first written in the great Domesday Book that was prepared for William the Conqueror in the latter part of the 11th century.

On the meadow of Runnymede, the people secured their first great relief from tyranny when they forced King John to grant the Magna Carta on June 19, 1215.

Little by little the customs and usages of the people were changed by the greater freedom and liberty gained in centuries of struggle.

Our Constitution is a code of all of the liberties and rights won by the Anglo-Saxon people from the time of the Domesday Book.

To all of these rights the framers of the Constitution added still others—new to government.

Chief among them was the protection from the despotism of government given to the people.

As long as our liberties were protected by the safeguards that our founders set up against the tyranny of government, this country prospered.

In recent years these safeguards have been weakened. The authority of government has expanded.

Government tenacles are now so intertwined with private business that it is well nigh strangled.

The money exacted from the people to feed the growth of government is sapping the life blood of industry.

In 1913, taxes to support the government cost us 6½ cents of every \$1 of our income.

In 1931, taxes took 22 cents of every \$1 we earned.

More than 1/5 of our labor went to support government.

That is an appalling price to pay for government inflation.

It is the road sign from prosperity to destruction.

RAILROAD PASSENGER FATALITIES

In 1931, only 4 passengers lost their lives in passenger train accidents—the smallest number since records have been kept.

More than 149 million passengers were carried for 1 passenger fatally injured.

The Railroads in 1931 carried a number of people equal to the population of the United States a distance of 44 miles with only 1 fatality.

That is a record for the Railroads to be proud of.

It was due to improvements in signaling devices and operating methods and to the efforts of everyone on the Railroads for the cause of safety.

The estimated number of deaths due to automobile accidents in 1931 is 34,000—8,500 times the Railroad passenger train fatalities.



FALLING PRICES

Wars are won on the fields of battle. They are paid for by the succeeding generations.

In the last 125 years, 3 great wars have been fought—the Napoleonic Wars, the Civil War and the World War.

Each war has been followed by a period of falling commodity prices.

After the Napoleonic Wars prices declined for 29 years.

After the Civil War prices declined for 32 years.

These declines were not steady. In some years prices declined faster. In other years temporary rises in prices occurred.

Prices reached their peak after the World War in 1920. Then \$2.15 bought the same things that go to make up the cost of living that \$1 paid for in 1913.

In 1922, \$1.65 paid for the same things that go into the cost of living that \$1 paid for in 1913.

In 1926, \$1.75 paid for the same amount of living that \$1 paid for in 1913.

In 1931, \$1.45 was needed to buy the same things that were required for living that \$1 bought in 1913.

HOW TO NEGOTIATE

"Much of large business is negotiated. Many of the biggest commercial transactions result from discussions between two or more persons, dealing at arm's length, having no fixed prices or exact basis for measuring or valuing, and depending entirely upon reaching an agreement which is mutually satisfactory, or at least acceptable.

"Neither side is under moral obligation to expose what is in the mind as an ultimatum or maximum. In such cases there is no reason for disclosure of the mental operations, though of course there can be no justification for misrepresentation or fraud of any kind.

"Here is opportunity for discretion and sagacity. A wise father used to say to his sons: 'Remember as you go through life every man you meet in business is a little smarter than you.' This idea is worth remembering.

"The average man talks too much, especially if he has a good command of language. It is well to let the other man talk half the time. Each one is trying to 'size up' the other before naming figures or stating final conclusions. 'A wise man keeps a close mouth.'

"In an extended discussion the experienced and wise man, if he is a good listener, is able to determine with considerable accuracy, something of what is in the mind of the other man.

"One should carefully weigh every word that is uttered by oneself and by the other person as well, and in doing so can also form an intelligent opinion of the integrity of the other and the reliability of a statement that the offer made is the 'last dollar' that will be paid or accepted, as the case may be."—E. H. GARY.



WEIGHTS OF WIRE NAILS

Size	Long In.	No. Per Lb.	Size	Long In.	No. Per Lb.	Size	Long In.	No. Per Lb.
....	3/8	1615	7d	2 1/4	161	40d	5	18
....	3/4	1346	8d	2 1/2	106	50d	5 1/2	14
....	7/8	906	9d	2 3/4	96	60d	6	11
2d	1	876	10d	3	69	70d	7	7
3d	1 1/4	568	12d	3 1/4	63	80d	8	6
4d	1 1/2	316	16d	3 1/2	49	90d	10	4
5d	1 3/4	271	20d	4	31	100d	12	3
6d	2	181	30d	4 1/2	24	.....	.....	.....

Observe carefully what displeases or pleases you in others, and be persuaded that, in general, the same things will please or displease them in you.

Rural Homes in Santa Fe States

America's richest area for the production of foodstuff for mankind and feed for livestock includes—

Arizona	Iowa	Nebraska
California	Kansas	New Mexico
Colorado	Louisiana	Oklahoma
Illinois	Missouri	Texas

In the territory described small farms, large farms and ranches of all sizes can be purchased at reasonable prices and on liberal terms. Considered on the average of years this territory produces 66 per cent of all the winter wheat in the United States; 55 per cent of all the corn; half the cotton; half the oats; and 75 per cent of the grain sorghums. Kansas alone raises more than one-third of the wheat, and Texas nearly one-third of the cotton.

Eighty per cent of the rice is grown in California, Texas and Louisiana. California alone accounts for 90 per cent of the grapes, 64 per cent of the oranges, and practically all the lemons.

All of the broom corn in the country is grown in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Illinois.

Practically everything required as a necessity or used as a luxury is produced in abundance in the 12 Santa Fe states.

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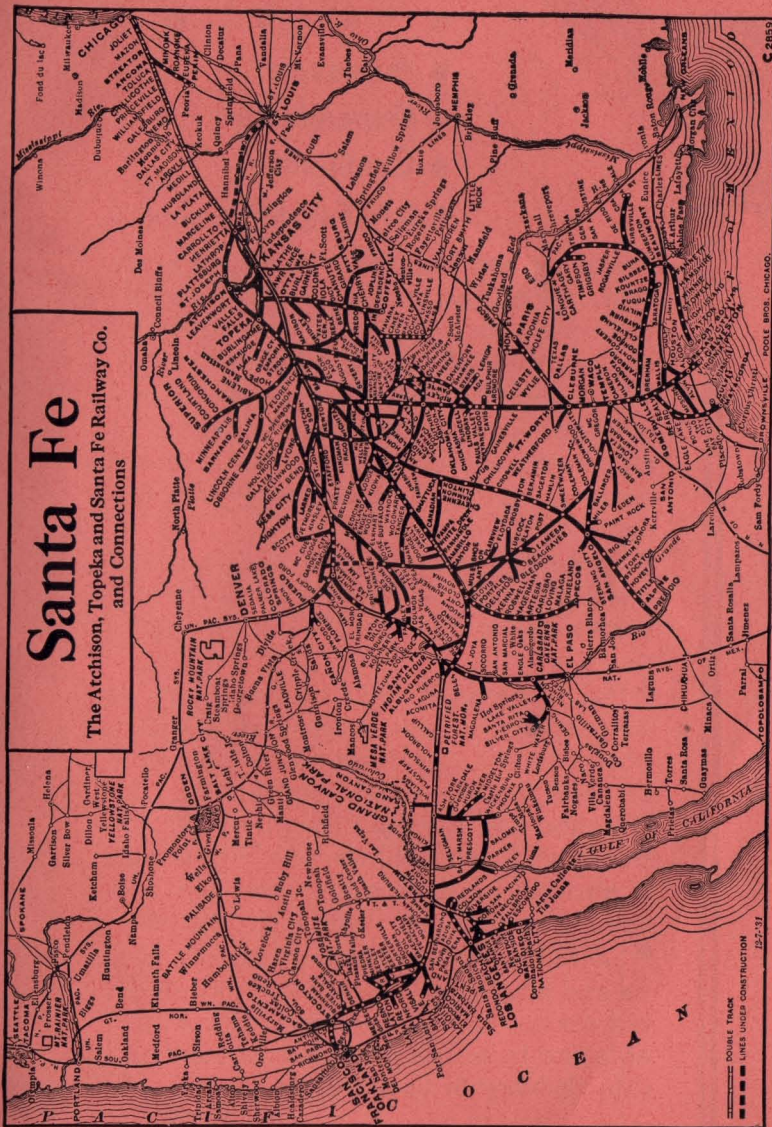
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J. F. JARRELL

Manager, Agricultural Development Department
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company
TOPEKA, KANSAS

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• To furnish you prompt and safe movement of your freight, the Santa Fe operates approximately 550 freight trains per day.

• The Santa Fe in 1931 paid in excess of 13½ million dollars in taxes for the support of state, county and municipal government, public schools, and for the construction and upkeep of highways, in the states and communities which it serves. It also paid approximately one and one-half million dollars in Federal income taxes.

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President

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