THE GREAT

ARM & HAMMER

ALMANAC

1916

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NEW YORK

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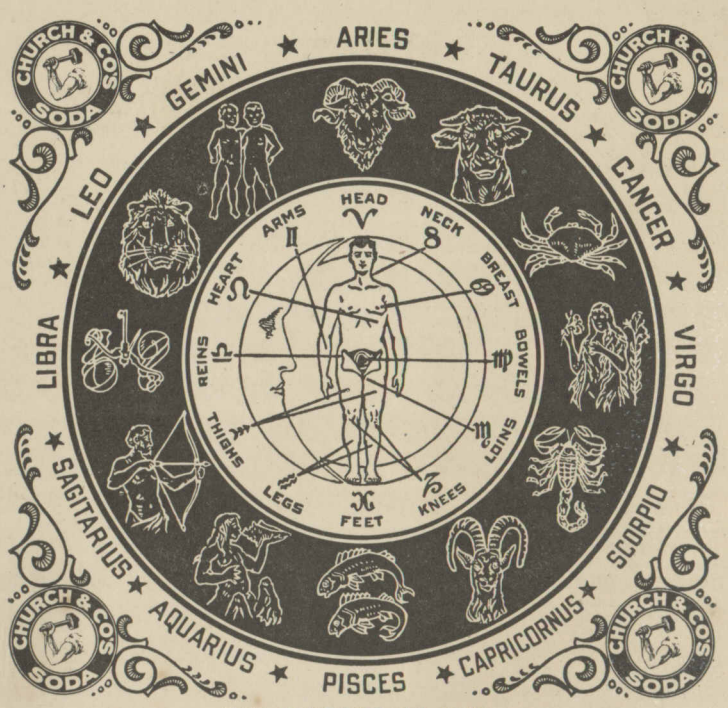

THE SEASONS OF 1916.

Spring begins March 20, 5:47 p. m. East. time. Autumn begins Sept. 23, 4:14 a. m. East. time.
Summer begins June 21, 1:24 p.m. East. time. Winter begins Dec. 21, 10:59 p. m. East. time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1916.

The Planet Venus is Evening Star until July 3rd, then Morning Star until the close of the year. The Planet Mars is Morning Star until February 9th, then Evening Star the balance of the year. The Planet Jupiter is Evening Star until April 1st, then Morning Star until October 23rd, and then Evening Star to the end of the year. The Planet Saturn is Evening Star until July 12th, after which date he is Morning Star the rest of the year.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON FOR 1916.

In the year 1916 there will be five Eclipses, three of the Sun and two of the Moon. The first is a partial Eclipse of the Moon, January 20th, visible throughout the United States, Western Europe, Northeast Asia, South America, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Eclipse begins (Central Time), 1:55 a.m.; Middle of Eclipse, 2.40 a.m.; Eclipse ends, 3:24 a.m. The second is a Total Eclipse of the Sun, February 3rd, visible throughout the United States as a Partial Eclipse. The third is a Partial Eclipse of the Moon, July 14th-15th, visible throughout the United States as a large Partial Eclipse. Eclipse begins (Central Time), 9:19 p.m.; Middle of Eclipse, 10:46 p.m. Eclipse ends, July 15th, 0:13 a m. The fourth is an Annual Eclipse of the Sun, July 29th, invisible in the United States, visible to the Islands of Sumatra, Borneo, Java, New Guinea, New Zealand, Australia, Pacific and Indian Oceans. The fifth is a small Partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 24th, invisible in the United States, visible to regions near the South Pole. A Total Eclipse of the Sun occurs on February 3rd, visible throughout the United States.

FESTIVALS, CHURCH DAYS, ETC., 1916.

Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 20	Easter Sunday	April 23	Yom Kippur	Oct. 7
Washington's Birthday	Feb 22	Rogation Sunday	May 28	First Day of Tabernacle.	Oct. 12
Shrove Sunday	March 5	Ascension Day	June 1	Flection Day	Nov. 7
Ash Wednesday	March 8	Pentecost (Whit Sunday).	June 11	Thanksgiving Day	Nov. 30
Palm Sunday	April 16	Trinity Sunday	June 18	First Sunday in Advent.	Dec. 3
First Day of Passover	April 18	Corpus Christi	June 22	Christmas Day	Dec. 25
Good Friday	April 21	Labor Day	Sept. 4		

USE ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES—IT IS THE BEST

	For Boston, New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakotas, Oregon.	For New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and N. California.	For Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and So. California.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
☽ New Moon	4 11 59 Eve.	4 11 49 Eve.	4 11 25 Eve.
☽ First Quarter. . .	11 10 54 Eve.	11 10 42 Eve.	11 10 18 Eve.
☽ Full Moon	20 3 45 Mor.	20 3 33 Mor.	20 3 9 Mor.
☽ Last Quarter . . .	27 7 51 Eve.	27 7 39 Eve.	27 7 15 Eve.

Day of M'th	Day of W'k.	CHURCH DAYS AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.	Moon's C.	Sun Slow	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
				M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S.	New Years Day.	♑	3 17	7 30	4 37	3 31	7 24	4 43	3 24	7 3	5 4	3 7
2	S.	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	♑	3 45	7 30	4 38	4 48	7 25	4 43	4 40	7 3	5 5	4 19
3	M.	Postal Savings Bank opens, 1911	♑	4 13	7 30	4 39	6 4	7 25	4 44	5 55	7 3	5 6	5 32
4	T.	Utah admitted as a State, 1896	♒	4 41	7 30	4 40	Sets	7 25	4 45	Sets	7 3	5 6	Sets
5	W.	First U. S. Telegraph, 1844	♒	5 9	7 30	4 41	5 25	7 25	4 46	5 33	7 3	5 7	5 54
6	T.	Epiphany.	♒	5 36	7 30	4 42	6 43	7 25	4 47	6 49	7 3	5 8	7 6
7	F.	T. DeWitt Talmage born, 1832	♓	6 3	7 30	4 43	7 59	7 25	4 48	8 3	7 4	5 9	8 15
8	S.	Battle of New Orleans, 1815	♓	6 29	7 30	4 44	9 12	7 25	4 49	9 14	7 4	5 10	9 21
9	S.	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	♓	6 54	7 29	4 45	10 21	7 24	4 50	10 21	7 4	5 11	10 23
10	M.	Florida seceded, 1861	♈	7 19	7 29	4 46	11 27	7 24	4 51	11 25	7 4	5 11	11 23
11	T.	Alexander Hamilton born, 1757	♈	7 44	7 29	4 47	M'ng	7 24	4 52	M'ng	7 4	5 12	M'ng
12	W.	Norvine Green died, 1903	♈	8 8	7 29	4 48	0 32	7 24	4 53	0 29	7 4	5 13	0 21
13	T.	Rhoades opera house fire, 1908	♉	8 31	7 29	4 49	1 36	7 23	4 54	1 33	7 3	5 14	1 19
14	F.	J. R. Randall, war poet, died, 1908	♉	8 54	7 28	4 50	2 36	7 23	4 55	2 33	7 3	5 15	2 16
15	S.	Fort Fisher captured, 1865	♉	9 16	7 28	4 51	3 41	7 23	4 56	3 31	7 3	5 16	3 13
16	S.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	♉	9 37	7 27	4 53	4 40	7 22	4 57	4 32	7 3	5 17	4 8
17	M.	Benjamin Franklin born, 1706	♊	9 58	7 27	4 54	5 35	7 22	4 58	5 27	7 3	5 18	5 3
18	T.	Luther L. Mills died, 1909	♊	10 18	7 26	4 55	6 25	7 21	5 0	6 13	7 2	5 19	5 53
19	W.	Robert E. Lee born, 1807	♊	10 37	7 26	4 56	7 12	7 21	5 1	6 59	7 2	5 20	6 45
20	T.	Australia colonized, 1788	♋	10 55	7 25	4 58	Rises	7 20	5 2	Rises	7 2	5 20	Rises
21	F.	Stonewall Jackson born, 1824	♋	11 13	7 24	4 59	6 36	7 20	5 3	6 28	7 1	5 21	6 42
22	S.	Lord Bacon born, 1561	♌	11 30	7 23	5 0	7 28	7 19	5 4	7 31	7 1	5 22	7 42
23	S.	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	♌	11 46	7 22	5 1	8 34	7 19	5 6	8 36	7 1	5 23	8 41
24	M.	Maine goes to Havana, 1898	♌	12 2	7 21	5 2	9 41	7 18	5 7	9 41	7 0	5 24	9 41
25	T.	Great blizzard in N. Y., 1905	♍	12 16	7 21	5 3	10 49	7 17	5 8	10 47	7 0	5 25	10 43
26	W.	Webster replies to Hayne, 1830	♍	12 30	7 20	5 5	11 59	7 17	5 9	11 55	6 59	5 26	11 46
27	T.	James G. Blaine died, 1893	♎	12 43	7 20	5 6	M'ng	7 16	5 10	M'ng	6 59	5 27	M'ng
28	F.	Paris surrenders to Germans, 1871	♎	12 56	7 19	5 8	1 12	7 15	5 11	1 6	6 58	5 28	0 52
29	S.	King Christian died, 1906	♏	13 7	7 18	5 9	2 27	7 14	5 12	2 20	6 58	5 29	2 1
30	S.	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	♏	13 18	7 17	5 10	3 42	7 13	5 14	3 33	6 57	5 30	3 11
31	M.	James G. Blaine born, 1830	♐	13 28	7 16	5 11	4 51	7 12	5 15	4 41	6 57	5 31	4 18

WEATHER FORECAST FOR JANUARY, 1916

From 1st to 4th storms of rain, sleet and snow. Venus from December 31st, Mercury and New Moon on January 4th, will combine for the period, cold stormy weather with heavy snows in the West and North. Heavy sleet and rain Southward. General and severe cold wave on the 5th, 6th and 7th, moderating on the 8th. Rain, sleet and snow on the 9th and 10th followed by generally fair and milder conditions on the 11th and 12th, more unsettled weather with rain, sleet and snow in many places; from 13th to 15th, fair; on the 16th and 17th, with rising temperature. A Venus-Jupiter storm period runs from 18th to 20th with Full Moon added. Cold, snowy weather may be looked for in Northern latitudes. Rain and thunder in Gulf States, from 21st to 24th look for more cold. Mercury below zero in Northern States; freezing weather as far South as Florida. From 25th to 27th, rain in the South and snow in Middle and Northern States. Zero temperature in the Missouri River Valley and Lake region. Mild period from 28th to 30th. Fine weather for the season in Middle and Southern Sections; cold and frosty in the Northwest and the Lake regions; unsettled in the far West; rain or snow on the 31st.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

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	For Boston, New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakotas, Oregon.	For New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and N. California.	For Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and So. California.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
● New Moon	3 11 22 Mor.	3 11 10 Mor.	3 10 46 Mor.
☽ First Quarter. . .	10 5 36 Eve.	10 5 24 Eve.	10 5 0 Eve.
○ Full Moon	18 9 45 Eve.	18 9 33 Eve.	18 9 9 Eve.
☾ Last Quarter . . .	26 4 40 Mor.	26 4 28 Mor.	26 4 4 Mor.

Day of M'th	Day of W'k	CHURCH DAYS AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.		Moon's C.	Sun Slow	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
					M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	T.	Texas seceded,	1861	♐	13 37	7 15	5 14	5 51	7 10	5 18	5 42	6 57	5 32	5 20
2	W.	Ground Hog Day.		♑	13 45	7 14	5 15	6 40	7 9	5 19	6 33	6 56	5 32	6 13
3	T.	Horace Greeley born,	1811	♑	13 57	7 13	5 16	Sets	7 8	5 20	Sets	6 55	5 33	Sets
4	F.	Battle of Manila,	1899	♒	14 1	7 11	5 17	6 47	7 7	5 22	6 50	6 54	5 34	6 57
5	S.	D. L. Moody born,	1837	♒	14 6	7 10	5 18	8 1	7 5	5 23	8 2	6 53	5 35	8 6
6	S.	5th Sunday after Epipbany.		♒	14 11	7 9	5 19	9 10	7 4	5 25	9 9	6 52	5 36	9 8
7	M.	Baltimore fire,	1904	♓	14 15	7 8	5 20	10 18	7 3	5 26	10 15	6 51	5 37	10 10
8	T.	House passes Webb Bill,	1913	♓	14 18	7 7	5 22	11 23	7 2	5 28	11 19	6 50	5 38	11 9
9	W.	Gen. Reyes killed in Mexico,	1913	♈	14 21	7 6	5 23	M'ng	7 1	5 29	M'ng	6 49	5 39	M'ng
10	T.	Parcel Post begins in Canada,	1914	♈	14 23	7 5	5 25	0 27	7 0	5 30	0 21	6 48	5 40	0 6
11	F.	Mikado of Japan declares war,	1904	♈	14 24	7 4	5 26	1 30	6 59	5 31	1 23	6 47	5 41	1 4
12	S.	Lincoln's Birthday,	1809	♉	14 24	7 3	5 28	2 31	6 58	5 32	2 23	6 46	5 42	2 1
13	S.	6th Sunday after Epipbany.		♉	14 23	7 1	5 29	3 28	6 56	5 33	3 19	6 45	5 43	2 56
14	M.	St. Valentine.		♊	14 22	7 0	5 30	4 20	6 55	5 34	4 11	6 44	5 44	3 47
15	T.	Battleship Maine blown up,	1898	♊	14 20	6 58	5 31	5 5	6 53	5 35	4 56	6 44	5 45	4 34
16	W.	Dr. Kane died,	1857	♋	14 17	6 57	5 32	5 43	6 52	5 37	5 35	6 43	5 46	5 16
17	T.	End of War of 1812,	1815	♋	14 13	6 55	5 34	6 16	6 50	5 38	6 10	6 42	5 47	5 54
18	F.	Vermont admitted,	1791	♋	14 9	6 53	5 35	Rises	6 49	5 40	Rises	6 41	5 48	Rises
19	S.	Ohio admitted,	1803	♌	14 4	6 52	5 37	6 25	6 47	5 42	6 27	6 40	5 49	6 34
20	S.	Septuagesima Sunday.		♌	13 59	6 50	5 39	7 31	6 46	5 44	7 31	6 39	5 50	7 34
21	M.	Robt. Fulton died,	1815	♍	13 52	6 49	5 40	8 39	6 45	5 45	8 38	6 38	5 51	8 35
22	T.	Washington's Birthday,	1732	♍	13 45	6 47	5 42	9 50	6 43	5 46	9 47	6 36	5 51	9 39
23	W.	Bishop Vincent born,	1832	♍	13 37	6 46	5 43	11 2	6 42	5 47	10 57	6 35	5 52	10 44
24	T.	Paris Revolution,	1846	♎	13 29	6 44	5 44	M'ng	6 41	5 48	M'ng	6 34	5 53	11 51
25	F.	First N. S. bank charter,	1791	♎	13 20	6 43	5 46	0 16	6 40	5 49	0 9	6 33	5 54	M'ng
26	S.	Victor Hugo born,	1802	♏	13 11	6 41	5 47	1 29	6 38	5 50	1 21	6 32	5 55	1 0
27	S.	Sexagesima Sunday.		♏	13 1	6 40	5 48	2 39	6 37	5 50	2 30	6 31	5 56	2 7
28	M.	Deerfield, Mass., burned by Indians,	1704	♐	12 50	6 39	5 49	3 41	6 36	5 51	3 32	6 30	5 56	3 9
29	T.	Leap Year Day.		♐	12 39	5 38	5 50	4 33	6 35	5 52	4 25	6 29	5 57	4 4

WEATHER FORECAST FOR FEBRUARY, 1916

February opens with cloudy weather and rain over the Gulf States on the 1st and 2nd, snow and cold weather will be general in Middle and Northern States. Fair on the 3rd and 4th. From 5th to 8th, cloudy and stormy. Heavy snows will occur in the Rocky Mountains and States of the upper Missouri River Valley; very cold from Ohio to New England; rain, wind and thunder in the South. Generally fair on the 9th and 10th, with zero weather North of Kansas and Missouri. On the 11th and 12th the weather will grow warmer and more storms of rain, sleet and snow will occur. A general cold wave on 13th and 14th, with killing frosts reaching near the Gulf Coast. From 15th to 18th, unsettled period, light showers in the Gulf States and local snows in the Northwest and Lake region. A marked storm will cross continent from 19th to 23rd. This is a Mars period, with Moon on the equator, look for rain, thunder and stormy weather over the South; heavy sleet and snow in Central and Northern regions. A cold wave will follow this storm, lasting until the close of Month. Snow flurries will be general about the 26th. Mercury below zero in the North, with freezing temperatures well into the Gulf States.

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	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon	3 11 14 Eve.	3 11 2 Eve.	3 10 38 Eve.
First Quarter	11 1 49 Eve.	11 1 37 Eve.	11 1 13 Eve.
Full Moon	19 0 43 Eve.	19 0 31 Eve.	19 0 7 Eve.
Last Quarter	26 11 42 Mor.	26 11 30 Mor.	26 11 6 Mor.

Day of M'th	Day of W'k	CHURCH DAYS AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.		Moon's C.	Sun Slow	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
					M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W.	Nebraska admitted,	1867	♉	12 28	6 37	5 50	5 15	6 36	5 52	5 8	6 30	5 57	4 51
2	T.	John Wesley died,	1791	♉	12 16	6 35	5 50	5 48	6 34	5 53	5 43	6 29	5 58	5 31
3	F.	Florida admitted,	1845	♊	12 3	6 34	5 51	Sets	6 33	5 54	Sets	6 27	5 58	Sets
4	S.	First U. S. Congress,	1789	♊	11 50	6 33	5 52	6 48	6 31	5 55	6 48	6 26	5 59	6 56
5	S.	Shrove Sunday.		♈	11 37	6 31	5 53	7 56	6 30	5 55	7 54	6 25	6 0	7 51
6	M.	Gen. Sheridan born,	1831	♈	11 23	6 29	5 55	9 4	6 28	5 56	9 1	6 23	6 0	8 53
7	T.	Shrove Tuesday.		♈	11 9	6 28	5 56	10 10	6 27	5 57	10 5	6 22	6 1	9 52
8	W.	Ash Wednesday.		♈	10 54	6 26	5 57	11 15	6 25	5 58	11 8	6 21	6 2	10 51
9	T.	Battle of Hampton Roads,	1862	♉	10 39	6 24	5 58	M'ng	6 24	5 59	M'ng	6 19	6 3	11 50
10	F.	Spaniards attack Mobile,	1780	♉	10 23	6 23	5 59	0 18	6 22	6 0	0 10	6 18	6 4	M'ng
11	S.	Charles Sumner died,	1874	♉	10 8	6 21	6 0	1 17	6 21	6 1	1 8	6 17	6 4	0 46
12	S.	1st Sunday in Lent.		♊	9 51	6 19	6 2	2 11	6 19	6 2	2 2	6 16	6 5	1 38
13	M.	Gold Standard Bill passed,	1900	♊	9 35	6 17	6 3	2 58	6 17	6 3	2 49	6 15	6 6	2 27
14	T.	61st Congress opens,	1909	♊	9 18	6 16	6 4	3 39	6 15	6 4	3 31	6 14	6 7	3 10
15	W.	Ember Day.		♋	9 1	6 14	6 5	4 14	6 13	6 5	4 7	6 12	6 7	3 46
16	T.	James Madison born,	1751	♋	8 44	6 12	6 7	4 44	6 12	6 6	4 49	6 11	6 8	4 25
17	F.	St. Patrick's Day.		♌	8 27	6 10	6 8	5 10	6 10	6 7	5 6	6 10	6 9	4 58
18	S.	Ember Day.		♌	8 9	6 9	6 9	5 33	6 9	6 8	5 31	6 8	6 9	5 27
19	S.	2nd Sunday in Lent.		♌	7 51	6 7	6 10	Rises	6 8	6 10	Rises	6 7	6 10	Rises
20	M.	Miss Bertha Barrett, Am. beauty born,	1897	♍	7 33	6 5	6 11	7 36	6 6	6 11	7 33	6 6	6 11	7 28
21	T.	Potash beds discovered in California,	1912	♍	7 15	6 3	6 12	8 50	6 4	6 12	8 46	6 5	6 12	8 35
22	W.	Dean Farar died,	1903	♎	6 57	6 2	6 13	10 5	6 2	6 13	9 59	6 3	6 12	9 43
23	T.	Roosevelt sails for Africa,	1909	♎	6 39	6 0	6 15	11 19	6 1	6 14	11 11	6 2	6 13	10 51
24	F.	Longfellow died,	1882	♏	6 20	5 59	6 16	M'ng	5 59	6 15	M'ng	6 0	6 14	11 59
25	S.	Cong. voted for World's Fair,	1890	♏	6 2	5 57	6 17	0 30	5 57	6 16	0 21	5 59	6 14	M'ng
26	S.	3rd Sunday in Lent.		♐	5 44	5 55	6 18	1 35	5 56	6 17	1 26	5 58	6 15	1 3
27	M.	Vera Cruz captured,	1847	♐	5 27	5 53	6 20	2 28	5 54	6 18	2 20	5 57	6 15	1 58
28	T.	R. R. Accident kills 26, Cal.,	1907	♑	5 7	5 52	6 21	3 12	5 53	6 19	3 5	5 55	6 16	2 46
29	W.	Dominion of Canada establ.,	1867	♑	4 49	5 50	6 22	3 48	5 51	6 20	3 43	5 54	6 17	3 28
30	T.	Queensboro Bridge opens N.Y.	1909	♒	4 31	5 48	6 23	4 17	5 49	6 21	4 13	5 52	6 18	4 5
31	F.	Dangley Tariff Bill passes,	1897	♒	4 13	5 46	6 24	4 43	5 48	6 22	4 41	5 51	6 19	4 37

WEATHER FORECAST FOR MARCH, 1916

The Month will open with storms in progress from West to East from 1st to 4th. Venus and Mercury from February 27th and New Moon on March 4th will intensify the storms of this period. Heavy rains, wind and thunder over the South; high wind and snow flurries Northward. Fair periods 5th to 8th. Cold wave on the 5th and 6th, becoming mild on the 7th and 8th, from 9th to 12th cloudy; there will be light scattering rains and snows, according to latitude, on these dates. From 13th to 15th, mild period over Middle and Southern Sections; cool and frosty in the Northwest, Lake region and New England States. The next storm period, 16th to 19th, will feel the influences of Mars and the earth's vernal equinox. Look for heavy storms of sleet and snow, with freezing gales in the West, North and East, with heavy downpours of rain in the South. Fair, frosty about the 20th and 21st, followed by local rains and snows on the 22nd to 23rd, accompanied with high winds. Heavy rains on North Pacific Slope. A spell of fair, frosty weather, 24th to 27th. From 28th to 31st stormy, with sleet and snow in Northwest. Heavy rains in the South.

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CHURCH & CO'S SODA

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New Moon	2 11 37 Mor.	2 11 25 Mor.	2 11 1 Mor.
First Quarter	10 9 52 Mor.	10 9 40 Mor.	10 9 16 Mor.
Full Moon	18 0 24 Mor.	18 0 12 Mor.	17 11 48 Eve.
Last Quarter	24 5 54 Eve.	24 5 42 Eve.	24 5 18 Eve.

Day of Mth	Day of Wk	CHURCH DAYS AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.		Moon's C.	Sun Slow	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
					M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S.	Prince Bismarck born,	1815	♍	3 55	5 42	6 26	5 8	5 44	6 24	5 08	5 49	6 20	5 08
2	S.	4th Sunday in Lent.		♍	3 37	5 40	6 27	Sets	5 43	6 25	Sets	5 48	6 20	Sets
3	M.	Earthquake at Scio,	1881	♎	3 19	5 39	6 28	7 52	5 41	6 26	7 48	5 47	6 21	7 38
4	T.	Slavery abolished in D. C.,	1862	♎	3 1	5 37	6 29	8 58	5 39	6 27	8 52	5 45	6 22	8 37
5	W.	Admiral Thacher died,	1880	♎	2 44	5 35	6 30	10 3	5 37	6 28	9 56	5 44	6 22	9 37
6	T.	Peary discovers North Pole,	1909	♏	2 26	5 33	6 31	11 4	5 35	6 29	10 56	5 42	6 23	10 34
7	F.	P. T. Barnum died,	1891	♏	2 9	5 32	6 33	M'ng	5 34	6 30	11 51	5 41	6 24	11 28
8	S.	Louisiana admitted,	1812	♏	1 53	5 30	6 34	0 0	5 33	6 32	M'ng	5 40	6 25	M'ng
9	S.	5th Sunday in Lent.		♐	1 36	5 28	6 35	0 50	5 31	6 33	0 41	5 39	6 25	0 18
10	M.	Surrender of Ft. Pulaski,	1862	♐	1 19	5 27	6 36	1 34	5 30	6 34	1 26	5 37	6 26	1 5
11	T.	Gen. Canby murdered,	1873	♑	1 3	5 25	6 37	2 11	5 28	6 35	2 4	5 36	6 27	1 45
12	W.	Fort Sumpter fired on,	1861	♑	0 47	5 23	6 39	2 42	5 27	6 36	2 36	5 35	6 27	2 21
13	T.	Thos. Jefferson born,	1743	♑	0 32	5 22	6 40	3 9	5 25	6 37	3 5	5 34	6 28	2 54
14	F.	Pres. Lincoln assassinated,	1865	♒	0 17	5 20	6 41	3 34	5 24	6 38	3 31	5 32	6 29	3 25
15	S.	Titanic sunk,	1912	♒	0 2	5 19	6 42	3 58	5 22	6 39	3 57	5 31	6 29	3 55
16	S.	Palm Sunday.		♒	Fast	5 17	6 43	4 21	5 20	6 40	4 22	5 30	6 30	4 25
17	M.	Benjamin Franklin died,	1790	♓	0 26	5 15	6 44	Rises	5 19	6 41	Rises	5 29	6 31	Rises
18	T.	San Francisco Earthquake,	1906	♓	0 40	5 14	6 45	7 45	5 18	6 42	7 40	5 27	6 32	7 26
19	W.	Battle of Lexington,	1775	♓	0 54	5 12	6 46	9 2	5 16	6 43	8 55	5 26	6 32	8 36
20	T.	(21) War with Spain begins,	1898	♈	1 7	5 11	6 47	10 17	5 14	6 44	10 9	5 25	6 33	9 47
21	F.	Good Friday.		♈	1 19	5 9	6 49	11 26	5 13	6 45	11 17	5 24	6 34	10 54
22	S.	Oklahoma opens to settlers,	1889	♉	1 31	5 8	6 50	M'ng	5 11	6 46	M'ng	5 23	6 35	11 54
23	S.	Easter Sunday.		♉	1 43	5 6	6 51	0 25	5 10	6 47	0 16	5 22	6 36	M'ng
24	M.	Russo-Turkish War begins,	1877	♉	1 54	5 5	6 52	1 12	5 9	6 48	1 5	5 21	6 36	0 45
25	T.	Conger arrives from China,	1901	♊	2 5	5 3	6 53	1 49	5 7	6 49	1 43	5 20	6 37	1 28
26	W.	Surrender of Johnston's army	1865	♊	2 15	5 2	6 54	2 20	5 6	6 50	2 16	5 19	6 38	2 6
27	T.	Gen. Grant born in Ohio,	1822	♊	2 25	5 0	6 55	2 47	5 5	6 51	2 45	5 18	6 39	2 39
28	F.	First Steamboat in Ohio,	1812	♊	2 34	4 59	6 57	3 11	5 3	6 52	3 10	5 17	6 39	3 9
29	S.	English King visits Pope,	1903	♋	2 43	4 58	6 58	3 34	5 2	6 53	3 35	5 16	6 40	3 39
30	S.	Low Sunday.		♋	2 51	4 56	6 59	3 57	5 0	6 54	4 00	5 15	6 41	4 8

WEATHER FORECAST FOR APRIL, 1916

The opening days of April will bring heavy rains over Middle and Southern Sections, with sleet and snow further North. Cool wave from 4th to 7th, with killing frosts as far South as Tennessee and Oklahoma, moderating on the 7th, developing next storm period from 8th to 11th. Heavy rains, accompanied with hail and wind will occur at many points East of the Rocky Mountains. High waters and floods common. Tornadoes very probable in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. Heavy sleet from Idaho to the Great Lakes is indicated. Cool wave, 12th to 15th, with killing frosts North of Tennessee and Oklahoma. From 16th to 20th, warm period. Bright nights and pleasant sunny days will prevail at practically all points of the country, except the Pacific Slopes. From 21st to 25th will be storm period under the influences of Mercury, Venus and Jupiter. Heavy showers and thunder storms will occur over a large territory East of the Rocky Mountains. Tornadoes are very probable in some localities. A very warm atmosphere with electrical clouds and South winds give warning of approaching danger. Fair and cooler, 26th to 28th, killing frosts probable in Northern States; 29th and 30th heavy rains and severe thunder storms over Middle, Southern and Eastern Sections; snow in the North and Northwest.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

USE ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES—IT IS THE BEST

	For Boston, New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakotas, Oregon.	For New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and N. California.	For Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and So. California.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
● New Moon	2 0 45 Mor.	2 0 33 Mor.	2 0 9 Mor.
☽ First Quarter	10 4 3 Mor.	10 3 51 Mor.	10 3 27 Mor.
☉ Full Moon	17 9 27 Mor.	17 9 15 Mor.	17 8 51 Mor.
☾ Last Quarter	24 0 32 Mor.	24 0 20 Mor.	23 11 56 Eve.
● New Moon	31 2 53 Eve.	31 2 41 Eve.	31 2 17 Eve.

Day of M'th	Day of W'k	CHURCH DAYS AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.		Moon's C.	Sun Fast	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
					M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M.	Dewey's Victory at Manila,	1898	♈	2 59	4 54	7 0	6 56	4 59	6 55	6 48	5 14	6 41	6 31
2	T.	Battle of Chancellorsville,	1863	♈	3 6	4 53	7 1	7 55	4 58	6 56	7 47	5 13	6 42	7 28
3	W.	Washington, D. C., incorpt'd,	1802	♈	3 12	4 52	7 2	8 52	4 57	6 57	8 44	5 12	6 42	8 24
4	T.	Hay Market Riots, Chicago,	1886	♉	3 18	4 50	7 3	9 50	4 56	6 58	9 41	5 11	6 43	9 19
5	F.	George V. proclaimed king,	1910	♉	3 23	4 49	7 4	10 43	4 54	7 0	10 34	5 10	6 44	10 11
6	S.	King Edward VII. died,	1910	♊	3 28	4 48	7 5	11 29	4 53	7 1	11 21	5 9	6 45	10 58
7	S.	2nd Sunday after Easter.		♊	3 33	4 47	7 6	M'ng	4 52	7 2	M'ng	5 8	6 45	11 41
8	M.	Admiral Evans retires,	1908	♋	3 36	4 46	7 7	0 9	4 51	7 3	0 0	5 7	6 46	M'ng
9	T.	Yale University founded,	1701	♋	3 39	4 44	7 8	0 40	4 49	7 4	0 35	5 6	6 47	0 18
10	W.	Roosevelt meets Ger. Emperor,	1910	♋	3 42	4 43	7 9	1 10	4 48	7 5	1 5	5 5	6 47	0 53
11	T.	Minnesota admitted,	1858	♌	3 44	4 42	7 11	1 35	4 47	7 6	1 32	5 4	6 48	1 24
12	F.	Battleship Florida launched,	1910	♌	3 46	4 41	7 12	1 58	4 46	7 8	1 56	5 4	6 49	1 53
13	S.	Wireless message sent from aeroplane,	1911	♍	3 47	4 40	7 13	2 21	4 45	7 9	2 21	5 3	6 50	2 22
14	S.	3rd Sunday after Easter.		♍	3 47	4 39	7 14	2 46	4 44	7 10	2 48	5 2	6 50	2 53
15	M.	English land at Cape Cod,	1602	♍	3 47	4 38	7 15	3 13	4 43	7 11	3 17	5 1	6 51	3 27
16	T.	Abraham Lincoln nominated,	1860	♎	3 46	4 37	7 16	3 44	4 42	7 11	3 49	5 0	6 52	4 5
17	W.	Palma becomes Pres. of Cuba,	1902	♎	3 45	4 37	7 17	Rises	4 41	7 12	Rises	5 0	6 53	Rises
18	T.	Czar of Russia born,	1868	♏	3 43	4 36	7 18	9 9	4 40	7 13	9 0	4 59	6 53	8 38
19	F.	Battle of Cedars,	1776	♏	3 41	4 35	7 19	10 15	4 40	7 14	10 6	4 59	6 54	9 44
20	S.	Cuba becomes Republic,	1902	♐	3 38	4 34	7 20	11 7	4 39	7 15	10 59	4 58	6 55	10 39
21	S.	4th Sunday after Easter.		♐	3 34	4 33	7 21	11 48	4 38	7 16	11 42	4 58	6 55	11 25
22	M.	Victor Hugo died,	1885	♑	3 30	4 32	7 22	M'ng	4 37	7 17	M'ng	4 57	6 56	M'ng
23	T.	Captain Kidd hanged,	1701	♑	3 26	4 31	7 23	0 22	4 36	7 18	0 17	4 57	6 57	0 6
24	W.	Queen Victoria born,	1819	♒	3 20	4 30	7 23	0 51	4 35	7 18	0 48	4 56	6 57	0 41
25	T.	Theodore Tilton died,	1907	♒	3 15	4 30	7 24	1 16	4 35	7 19	1 15	4 56	6 58	1 13
26	F.	Edward Livingston born,	1764	♓	3 9	4 29	7 25	1 38	4 34	7 19	1 39	4 55	6 59	1 41
27	S.	400 killed St. Louis tornado,	1896	♓	3 2	4 28	7 26	2 0	4 33	7 20	2 5	4 55	6 59	2 9
28	S.	Rogation Sunday.		♓	2 55	4 28	7 27	2 24	4 33	7 21	2 28	4 55	7 0	2 40
29	M.	Wisconsin admitted,	1848	♈	2 47	4 27	7 28	2 51	4 32	7 22	2 56	4 54	7 1	3 12
30	T.	Decoration Day.		♈	2 39	4 27	7 29	3 25	4 32	7 23	3 31	4 54	7 1	3 50
31	W.	Boer War ends,	1902	♉	2 31	4 26	7 30	4 0	4 31	7 23	4 4	4 53	7 2	4 25

WEATHER FORECAST FOR MAY, 1916

From 1st to 6th mild period, fine spring-like weather over Middle, Southern and Eastern Sections. Very dry and smoky in the West and Northwest. A marked period of storms runs from 7th to 11th; very warm, with destructive lightning, wind, rain and hail storms very probably in the Northwest, Central Valleys and Southern States. Tornadoes indicated for Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa. Cool wave, 12th to 14th, cool, frosty nights as far South as Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia; drouths in the East, Gulf and South Atlantic States; from 15th to 20th, warm wave, fine weather on growing crops, although rain will be needed over portions of the South, Rocky Mountain region and on Pacific Coast. Good rains will fall in Texas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Shower period, 21st to 26th. Showers and terrific thunder storms will be of almost daily occurrence over a large part of the country at this time, Mercury and Venus passing disturbing points at this time, with Moon on the equator, indicates more tornadoes. Heavy rains will fall in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa. From 27th to 31st, warm wave, very warm for the season, over the Middle West, Central Valleys' Southern Sections; drouths in the East, Gulf States, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Pacific Slope.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

CHURCH & CO'S SODA

USE ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES—IT IS THE BEST

	For Boston, New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakotas, Oregon.	For New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and N. California.	For Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and So. California.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
☽ First Quarter . .	8 7 15 Eve.	8 7 3 Eve.	8 6 37 Eve.
☉ Full Moon	15 4 58 Eve.	15 4 46 Eve.	15 4 22 Eve.
☾ Last Quarter . . .	22 8 32 Mor.	22 8 20 Mor.	22 7 56 Mor.
● New Moon	30 5 59 Mor.	30 5 47 Mor.	30 5 23 Mor.

Day of M'th	Day of W'k	CHURCH DAYS AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.		Moon's C.	Sun Fast	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
					M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	T.	Ascension Day.		♂	2 22	4 26	7 31	8 37	4 31	7 24	8 28	4 53	7 2	8 6
2	F.	Battle of Cold Harbor, Va.,	1864	♊	2 12	4 25	7 32	9 25	4 30	7 25	9 19	4 53	7 3	8 54
3	S.	Confederate Memorial Day.		♊	2 3	4 25	7 32	10 6	4 30	7 26	9 58	4 52	7 3	9 38
4	S.	Sunday after Ascension.		♊	1 52	4 24	7 33	10 40	4 30	7 26	10 33	4 52	7 4	10 15
5	M.	Oil City disaster,	1892	♋	1 42	4 24	7 34	11 10	4 29	7 27	11 5	4 52	7 4	10 50
6	T.	Surrender of Memphis,	1862	♋	1 31	4 24	7 34	11 36	4 29	7 28	11 32	4 52	7 5	11 23
7	W.	First Map of England drawn,	1520	♌	1 20	4 23	7 35	M'ng	4 29	7 28	11 58	4 52	7 5	11 52
8	T.	Lead pencils invented,	1830	♌	1 9	4 23	7 35	0 0	4 29	7 29	M'ng	4 51	7 6	M'ng
9	F.	Charles Dickens died,	1870	♌	0 58	4 23	7 36	0 23	4 28	7 29	0 22	4 51	7 6	0 21
10	S.	Rev. Edw. E. Hale died,	1909	♍	0 46	4 22	7 36	0 45	4 28	7 30	0 46	4 51	7 7	0 49
11	S.	Pentecost Sunday.		♍	0 34	4 22	7 37	1 9	4 28	7 30	1 12	4 51	7 7	1 20
12	M.	First Railroad in Japan opens,	1872	♎	0 24	4 22	7 37	1 37	4 28	7 31	1 41	4 51	7 8	1 55
13	T.	Moons of Mars discovered,	1877	♎	0 9	4 22	7 37	2 12	4 28	7 31	2 18	4 51	7 8	2 36
14	W.	Ember Day.		♏	0 2	4 22	7 38	2 55	4 28	7 32	3 3	4 51	7 8	3 25
15	T.	J. K. Emmett died,	1891	♏	Slow	4 22	7 38	Rises	4 28	7 32	Rises	4 51	7 9	Rises
16	F.	Ember Day.		♐	0 27	4 22	7 38	8 54	4 28	7 33	8 56	4 51	7 9	8 25
17	S.	Ember Day.		♐	0 40	4 22	7 39	9 42	4 28	7 33	9 35	4 51	7 10	9 17
18	S.	Trinity Sunday.		♑	0 53	4 23	7 39	10 21	4 28	7 33	10 16	4 51	7 10	10 2
19	M.	War of 1812 declared.		♑	1 6	4 23	7 39	10 52	4 28	7 34	10 48	4 52	7 10	10 40
20	T.	First S. S. cross Atlantic,	1819	♒	1 19	4 23	7 40	11 19	4 28	7 34	11 17	4 52	7 11	11 14
21	W.	Summer begins.		♒	1 33	4 23	7 40	11 43	4 29	7 34	11 43	4 52	7 11	11 44
22	T.	Corpus Christi.		♓	1 45	4 23	7 40	M'ng	4 29	7 34	M'ng	4 52	7 11	M'ng
23	F.	Ship Victoria sunk,	1893	♓	1 58	4 24	7 40	0 6	4 29	7 34	0 8	4 53	7 11	0 13
24	S.	Grover Cleveland died,	1908	♓	2 11	4 24	7 40	0 30	4 29	7 34	0 33	4 53	7 11	0 44
25	S.	1st Sunday after Trinity.		♈	2 23	4 24	7 40	0 56	4 30	7 35	1 1	4 53	7 11	1 16
26	M.	Great fire in Duluth,	1908	♈	2 36	4 24	7 40	1 24	4 30	7 35	1 30	4 53	7 11	1 49
27	T.	Cholera in United States,	1832	♉	2 49	4 25	7 40	1 58	4 30	7 35	2 6	4 54	7 12	2 27
28	W.	James Madison died,	1836	♉	3 1	4 25	7 40	2 39	4 31	7 35	2 47	4 54	7 12	3 11
29	T.	U. S. Troops land at Manila,	1898	♊	3 13	4 26	7 40	3 25	4 31	7 35	3 34	4 54	7 12	3 58
30	F.	Louisiana purchased,	1803	♊	3 25	4 26	7 40	Sets	4 32	7 35	Sets	4 54	7 12	Sets

WEATHER FORECAST FOR JUNE, 1916

The first two days of June will be fair and pleasant, growing very warm on the 3rd for first storm period of the Month. 4th to 7th, general rains accompanied with severe lightning, hail and high winds in the Western and Central States. Heavy and damaging rains are very probable in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Southern Illinois. This will also be a period in which tornadoes may occur West of the Rocky Mountains, droughts will be the rule. Fair and cooler, 8th to 10th, frost in the Northwest and Lake region. From 11th to 14th, hot wave over Middle and Southern States; pleasant weather in the Northwest, Lake region and Eastwards to New England. The Venus storm period runs from 15th to 19th. This period is likely to produce very warm weather, culminating in violent electrical disturbances; hail storms, with danger of few tornadoes, heavy rains and washouts in Oklahoma, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Dakota, while rain will be needed in the East Gulf States, Tennessee, Ohio River Valley and New England. Fair and cooler, 20th and 21st. Violent electrical storms and showers on the 22nd and 23rd. Fair period 24th to 27th. The closing days of the Month will bring frequent showers and thunder storms.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

7th Month JULY 1916

USE ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES—IT IS THE BEST

	For Boston, New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakotas, Oregon.	For New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and N. California.	For Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and So. California.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
☽ First Quarter. . .	8 7 11 Mor.	8 6 59 Mor.	8 6 35 Mor.
☉ Full Moon	14 11 56 Eve.	14 11 44 Eve.	14 11 20 Eve.
☾ Last Quarter . . .	21 6 49 Eve.	21 6 37 Eve.	21 6 13 Eve.
● New Moon	29 9 29 Eve.	29 9 19 Eve.	29 8 55 Eve.

Day of M'th	Day of W'k	CHURCH DAYS AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.		Moon's C.	Sun Slow	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
					M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S.	Battle of San Juan, Cuba,	1898	♊	3 37	4 27	7 40	8 42	4 32	7 35	8 35	4 55	7 12	8 16
2	S.	2nd Sunday after Trinity.		♋	3 49	4 27	7 40	9 13	4 32	7 35	9 7	4 55	7 12	8 52
3	M.	Quebec founded,	1608	♋	4 0	4 28	7 40	9 40	4 33	7 35	9 36	4 56	7 12	9 25
4	T.	Independence Day.		♌	4 11	4 28	7 40	10 4	4 33	7 34	10 1	4 56	7 12	9 55
5	W.	Battle Chippewa,	1814	♌	4 21	4 29	7 39	10 26	4 34	7 34	10 25	4 57	7 11	10 22
6	T.	Peary sails again for N. Pole,	1908	♌	4 32	4 29	7 39	10 48	4 35	7 34	10 48	4 57	7 11	10 50
7	F.	Cholera in Manila,	1906	♍	4 42	4 30	7 39	11 12	4 35	7 34	11 14	4 57	7 11	11 20
8	S.	Crimean War ends,	1855	♍	4 51	4 31	7 38	11 38	4 36	7 33	11 42	4 58	7 11	11 53
9	S.	3rd Sunday after Trinity.		♎	5 0	4 32	7 38	M'ng	4 37	7 33	M'ng	4 58	7 10	M'ng
10	M.	Bryan nominated 3rd time,	1908	♎	5 9	4 32	7 38	0 8	4 38	7 32	0 13	4 59	7 10	0 30
11	T.	Prof. Simon Newcomb died,	1909	♏	5 17	4 33	7 37	0 45	4 38	7 32	0 52	4 59	7 10	1 12
12	W.	Morgan's raid,	1863	♏	5 25	4 34	7 36	1 32	4 39	7 32	1 40	5 0	7 9	2 3
13	T.	Revolution in England,	1688	♐	5 32	4 35	7 36	2 30	4 39	7 31	2 39	5 1	7 9	3 3
14	F.	Great floods in Mo. Valley,	1909	♐	5 39	4 35	7 35	Rises	4 40	7 31	Rises	5 1	7 9	Rises
15	S.	Explosion Battleship Georgia,	1907	♑	5 45	4 36	7 34	8 15	4 41	7 30	8 9	5 2	7 8	7 53
16	S.	4th. Sunday after Trinity.		♑	5 51	4 37	7 34	8 50	4 42	7 29	8 46	5 2	7 8	8 35
17	M.	Bishop White died,	1836	♒	5 56	4 38	7 33	9 20	4 42	7 29	9 18	5 3	7 8	9 12
18	T.	2nd Hudson Tunnel opened,	1909	♒	6 1	4 39	7 32	9 46	4 43	7 28	9 45	5 4	7 7	9 44
19	W.	France declared war against Prussia,	1870	♓	6 5	4 40	7 32	10 9	4 44	7 28	10 10	5 4	7 7	10 14
20	T.	Battle of Atlanta, Ga.,	1864	♓	6 9	4 41	7 31	10 32	4 45	7 27	10 35	5 5	7 6	10 43
21	F.	Battle of Bull Run,	1861	♈	6 12	4 42	7 30	10 58	4 46	7 26	11 2	5 6	7 6	11 16
22	S.	Russell Sage died,	1906	♈	6 14	4 43	7 29	11 26	4 47	7 25	11 32	5 6	7 5	11 50
23	S.	5th Sunday after Trinity.		♉	6 16	4 44	7 28	11 58	4 47	7 24	M'ng	5 7	7 4	M'ng
24	M.	Mormons arrived in Utah,	1847	♉	6 18	4 45	7 27	M'ng	4 48	7 24	0 5	5 8	7 4	0 26
25	T.	Japan takes control of Korea,	1907	♉	6 19	4 46	7 26	0 37	4 49	7 23	0 45	5 8	7 3	1 8
26	W.	Dog Days begin.		♊	6 19	4 47	7 25	1 21	4 50	7 22	1 30	5 9	7 2	1 54
27	T.	Atlantic Cable laid,	1866	♊	6 19	4 48	7 24	2 11	4 51	7 21	2 20	5 10	7 2	2 44
28	F.	Robespiere executed,	1794	♋	6 18	4 49	7 23	3 8	4 52	7 20	3 16	5 10	7 1	3 39
29	S.	King of Italy assassinated,	1900	♋	6 17	4 50	7 22	Sets	4 53	7 19	Sets	5 11	7 1	Sets
30	S.	6th Sunday after Trinity.		♋	6 15	4 50	7 21	7 45	4 54	7 18	7 40	5 11	7 0	7 28
31	M.	John Ericsson born,	1803	♋	6 12	4 51	7 20	8 9	4 55	7 17	8 6	5 12	7 0	7 58

WEATHER FORECAST FOR JULY, 1916

Mild, pleasant period covers the first five days of the Month; on the 1st and 4th sharp local thunder storms will take place. Very dry on the Pacific Slope. Earthquake shocks, very probable about the 3rd. From 6th to 10th storm period, great electrical storms in many places. Heavy rains will prevent cultivation of crops and much grain will be damaged in the shock in Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio Valley and New England States. Daily showers may be expected in the Gulf States. A spell of fair and cooler weather follows from 11th to 13th. Hot, sultry weather with violent thunder storms on the 14th and 15th, but generally the rain-fall will be light, except in the East Gulf States and Ohio Valley. Fair and hot on the 16th and 17th. Very dry in the Rocky Mountains. A Mercury-Venus storm period extends from 18th to 22nd, which will yield violent thunder storms and seasonable showers over wide areas of the country, with cloudbursts in the Appalachian Mountain region. Cool spell, 23rd to 25th, with showers in the East Gulf States, New Mexico and the Virginias. Showers and thunder will be pretty general on the 26th. From 27th to 31st, pleasant period, damp and foggy in the Southeast.

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	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
☽ First Quarter. . .	6 4 22 Eve.	6 4 10 Eve.	6 3 46 Eve.
☾ Full Moon	13 7 16 Mor.	13 7 4 Mor.	13 6 40 Mor.
☾ Last Quarter . . .	20 8 9 Mor.	20 7 57 Mor.	20 7 33 Mor.
● New Moon	28 0 41 Eve.	28 0 29 Eve.	28 0 5 Eve.

Day of M'th	Day of W'k	CHURCH DAYS AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.		Moon's C.	Sun Slow	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
					M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	T.	Colorado admitted,	1876	♌	6 9	4 52	7 19	8 32	4 56	7 16	8 30	5 13	6 59	8 26
2	W.	The Czar visits England,	1909	♌	6 5	4 53	7 18	8 54	4 57	7 15	8 54	5 14	6 58	8 54
3	T.	Columbus sailed for America,	1492	♍	6 0	4 54	7 17	9 17	4 58	7 14	9 19	5 15	6 57	9 23
4	F.	Russell Sage born,	1816	♍	5 55	4 55	7 16	9 41	4 59	7 13	9 44	5 15	6 56	9 54
5	S.	First book printed,	1462	♍	5 50	4 57	7 14	10 8	5 0	7 12	10 13	5 16	6 55	10 28
6	S.	7th Sunday after Trinity.		♎	5 43	4 58	7 13	10 40	5 1	7 10	10 46	5 16	6 55	11 5
7	M.	War and Navy Dept. organized,	1789	♎	5 36	4 59	7 12	11 21	5 2	7 9	11 29	5 17	6 54	11 51
8	T.	McCormack patented reaper,	1834	♏	5 29	5 0	7 10	M'ng	5 2	7 8	M'ng	5 18	6 53	M'ng
9	W.	Florida Indian war,	1835	♏	5 21	5 1	7 9	0 13	5 3	7 7	0 22	5 18	6 52	0 46
10	T.	Radley flew 76 miles per hour,	1910	♐	5 12	5 2	7 8	1 16	5 4	7 5	1 25	5 19	6 51	1 49
11	F.	Ira D. Sankey died,	1908	♐	5 3	5 3	7 6	2 29	5 5	7 4	2 37	5 20	6 50	2 59
12	S.	First Amer. R. R. completed,	1830	♑	4 53	5 4	7 5	3 48	5 6	7 3	3 54	5 20	6 49	4 13
13	S.	8th Sunday after Trinity.		♑	4 42	5 5	7 3	Rises	5 7	7 1	Rises	5 21	6 48	Rises
14	M.	Printing movable type invented,	1437	♒	4 31	5 6	7 1	7 45	5 8	7 0	7 43	5 22	6 47	7 40
15	T.	Panama Canal opened,	1914	♒	4 20	5 7	7 0	8 9	5 9	6 59	8 9	5 23	6 45	8 11
16	W.	Lafayette visits America,	1824	♓	4 8	5 8	6 59	8 39	5 10	6 57	8 37	5 23	6 44	8 53
17	T.	David Crockett born,	1786	♓	3 55	5 9	6 58	9 1	5 11	6 56	9 5	5 24	6 43	9 16
18	F.	Virginia Dare born,	1587	♈	3 42	5 10	6 56	9 28	5 12	6 54	9 33	5 25	6 42	9 49
19	S.	Robert Bloomfield, English poet, died,	1823	♈	3 29	5 12	6 55	9 59	5 13	6 53	10 6	5 25	6 41	10 26
20	S.	9th Sunday after Trinity.		♉	3 15	5 13	6 53	10 36	5 14	6 51	10 44	5 26	6 40	11 6
21	M.	Atlantic fleet at Sidney,	1908	♉	3 0	5 14	6 51	11 18	5 15	6 50	11 27	5 26	6 39	11 51
22	T.	New Mexico annexed to U. S.,	1846	♊	2 45	5 15	6 50	M'ng	5 16	6 49	M'ng	5 27	6 38	M'ng
23	W.	Commodore Perry died,	1820	♊	2 30	5 16	6 48	0 6	5 17	6 47	0 15	5 28	6 36	0 39
24	T.	Washington, D. C., burned by British,	1814	♊	2 14	5 17	6 47	1 0	5 18	6 45	1 8	5 29	6 35	1 32
25	F.	Asiatic Cholera in Vienna,	1910	♋	1 58	5 18	6 45	1 59	5 19	6 44	2 6	5 29	6 34	2 28
26	S.	First oil well bored,	1859	♋	1 41	5 19	6 43	3 0	5 20	6 42	3 6	5 30	6 33	3 24
27	S.	10th Sunday after Trinity.		♋	1 25	5 20	6 42	4 3	5 21	6 41	4 8	5 31	6 32	4 23
28	M.	Slavery abolished on all British territory,	1833	♌	1 7	5 21	6 40	Sets	5 22	6 39	Sets	5 31	6 31	Sets
29	T.	Japan-Russian peace,	1905	♌	0 50	5 22	6 39	7 1	5 23	6 38	7 0	5 32	6 29	6 59
30	W.	Richard Mansfield died,	1907	♌	0 32	5 23	6 37	7 22	5 24	6 36	7 23	5 33	6 28	7 27
31	T.	John Bunyan died,	1688	♍	0 13	5 24	6 35	7 46	5 25	6 35	7 49	5 33	6 27	7 56

WEATHER FORECAST FOR AUGUST, 1916

From 1st to 5th, warm wave from California to the Atlantic. Heat prostrations will be common in large cities. Local showers in the Appalachian Mountain region and the Northeast; dry and dusty in the Middle West and Lake region. Showers and thunder storms will occur in many Sections about the 6th, 7th and 8th, but generally the rains will be light and crops will need rain. Fair and hot on the 9th and 10th. The Venus storm period, 11th to 15th, will bring many heavy storms of rain, hail and thunder gusts, sudden changes of temperature; tornadoes are liable to occur. If a funnel-shaped cloud is seen approaching from the South or West better take refuge in a cellar or storm-house. If seen in the North or East there is no danger; it will move away. During the period mentioned above nearly all Sections will get seasonable showers. In the Gulf States, Tennessee, Ohio Valley and along the Atlantic the rain-fall will be unusually heavy, causing washouts and floods. Fair and cooler 16th and 17th. More showers on the 18th, 19th and 20th, followed by fair and much cooler from 21st to 25th, with damaging frosts in the North. Fair and warm 26th to 28th; showers on the 29th, 30th and 31st; heavy in some Sections.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

9th Month SEPTEMBER 1916

USE ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES—IT IS THE BEST

	For Boston, New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakotas, Oregon.	For New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and N. California.	For Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and So. California.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
☽ First Quarter . .	4 11 43 Eve.	4 11 31 Eve.	4 11 7 Eve.
☽ Full Moon	11 3 47 Eve.	11 3 35 Eve.	11 3 11 Eve.
☾ Last Quarter . . .	19 0 51 Mor.	19 0 39 Mor.	19 0 15 Mor.
● New Moon	27 2 50 Mor.	27 2 38 Mor.	27 2 14 Mor.

Day of M'th	Day of W'k	CHURCH DAYS AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.		Moon's C.	Sun Fast	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
					M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F.	Battle of Sedan	1870	♍	0 4	5 25	6 33	8 12	5 26	6 33	8 16	5 34	6 26	8 29
2	S.	Great fire of London starts,	1666	♎	0 23	5 26	6 32	8 43	5 27	6 31	8 49	5 35	6 24	9 6
3	S.	11th Sunday after Trinity.		♎	0 43	5 27	6 30	9 20	5 28	6 30	9 27	5 35	6 23	9 48
4	M.	Labor Day.		♏	1 2	5 28	6 28	10 6	5 29	6 28	10 14	5 36	6 22	10 38
5	T.	Cholera in London,	1854	♏	1 22	5 29	6 26	11 3	5 30	6 26	11 12	5 36	6 20	11 36
6	W.	President McKinley shot,	1901	♐	1 42	5 30	6 25	M'ng	5 31	6 25	M'ng	5 37	6 19	M'ng
7	T.	Battle of Belmont,	1861	♐	2 2	5 32	6 23	0 11	5 32	6 23	0 19	5 37	6 18	0 42
8	F.	Galveston flood,	1900	♑	2 23	5 33	6 22	1 25	5 33	6 22	1 32	5 38	6 16	1 52
9	S.	California admitted to Union,	1850	♑	2 44	5 34	6 20	2 42	5 34	6 20	2 47	5 39	6 15	3 4
10	S.	12th Sunday after Trinity.		♒	3 4	5 35	6 18	4 0	5 35	6 18	4 4	5 39	6 14	4 15
11	M.	Battle of Brandywine,	1777	♒	3 25	5 36	6 16	Rises	5 36	6 17	Rises	5 40	6 12	Rises
12	T.	U. S. Constitution framed,	1787	♒	3 46	5 37	6 15	6 35	5 37	6 15	6 36	5 41	6 11	6 40
13	W.	Quebec taken,	1759	♓	4 8	5 38	6 13	7 0	5 38	6 13	7 4	5 42	6 9	7 13
14	T.	President McKinley died,	1901	♓	4 29	5 39	6 11	7 29	5 39	6 12	7 34	5 42	6 8	7 48
15	F.	Wm. H. Taft born,	1857	♈	4 50	5 40	6 9	7 59	5 40	6 10	8 5	5 43	6 7	8 23
16	S.	Battle of Winchester,	1864	♈	5 11	5 41	6 7	8 33	5 41	6 8	8 40	5 44	6 6	9 2
17	S.	13th Sunday after Trinity.		♉	5 33	5 42	6 6	9 13	5 42	6 7	9 21	5 44	6 4	9 45
18	M.	War between Greece and Turkey ends,	1897	♉	5 54	5 43	6 4	10 0	5 43	6 5	10 9	5 45	6 3	10 33
19	T.	President Garfield died,	1881	♊	6 15	5 44	6 2	10 52	5 44	6 3	11 0	5 46	6 2	11 25
20	W.	Ember Day.		♊	6 36	5 45	6 0	11 48	5 45	6 1	11 56	5 46	6 0	M'ng
21	T.	Sir Walter Scott died,	1832	♊	6 57	5 46	5 59	M'ng	5 46	6 0	M'ng	5 47	5 59	0 18
22	F.	Ember Day.		♋	7 18	5 47	5 57	0 59	5 48	5 58	0 56	5 48	5 58	1 15
23	S.	Autumn Begins.		♋	7 39	5 49	5 55	1 52	5 49	5 56	1 57	5 48	5 56	2 13
24	S.	14th Sunday after Trinity.		♌	8 0	5 50	5 53	2 55	5 50	5 55	2 59	5 49	5 55	3 11
25	M.	First Electric R.R. (Berlin),	1879	♌	8 20	5 51	5 52	3 59	5 51	5 53	4 1	5 49	5 54	4 9
26	T.	British occupy Philadelphia,	1777	♌	8 41	5 52	5 50	5 4	5 52	5 52	5 4	5 50	5 52	5 7
27	W.	First English R.R. opened,	1825	♍	9 1	5 53	5 48	Sets	5 53	5 50	Sets	5 51	5 51	Sets
28	T.	Hebrew New Year.		♍	9 21	5 54	5 46	6 17	5 53	5 48	6 21	5 51	5 50	6 32
29	F.	Spaniards massacre French,	1565	♎	9 41	5 55	5 45	6 46	5 54	5 46	6 51	5 52	5 48	7 7
30	S.	McKinley Tariff Bill passed,	1890	♎	10 0	5 56	5 43	7 21	5 55	5 45	7 28	5 53	5 47	7 48

WEATHER FORECAST FOR SEPTEMBER, 1916

The first two days of September will be fair and warm. Still warmer on the 3rd with storms developing in the Northwest and traveling Eastward from 4th to 6th. Heavy hail storms in the Northwest, Missouri Valley Lake region; heavy rains in the Gulf States and along the Atlantic Coast; pleasant, genial weather from 7th to 10th. Fine enjoyable weather prevalent in nearly all Sections of the country. Crops will need rain in many places. Showers and thunder storms will be quite general about the 11th and 12th, but as a rule the rain-fall will be light. Cool wave, 13th to 16th. Killing frosts as far South as the 40th parallel. A storm will likely occur along the Atlantic Coast about the 13th. Scarcity of rain will be felt on the Pacific Slope, Northwest, Middle West, Ohio Valley and portions of the Southern States. Growing very warm on the 17th and 18th, developing the regular equinoctial storm period from 19th to 22nd, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Saturn and Moon all enter the fray. Dangerous storms probable about the Gulf and sea coasts; seasonable showers in many places; cool wave, 23rd to 25th, bringing killing frosts in the North, unsettled, with showers, 26th to 28th, followed by fair and cool until the close of the Month.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

CHURCH & CO'S SODA

USE ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES—IT IS THE BEST

	For Boston, New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakotas, Oregon.	For New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and N. California.	For Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and So. California.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
☽ First Quarter. . .	4 6 16 Mor.	4 6 4 Mor.	4 5 40 Mor.
☾ Full Moon	11 2 17 Mor.	11 2 5 Mor.	11 1 41 Mor.
☾ Last Quarter . . .	18 8 25 Eve.	18 8 13 Eve.	18 7 49 Eve.
● New Moon	26 3 53 Eve.	26 3 41 Eve.	26 3 17 Eve.

Day of M'th	Day of W'k	CHURCH DAYS AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.		Moon's C.	Sun Fast	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
					M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S.	15th Sunday after Trinity.		♏	10 20	5 57	5 41	8 5	5 56	5 43	8 13	5 54	5 46	8 36
2	M.	First R.R. in U. S.,	1833	♏	10 39	5 59	5 39	8 59	5 57	5 41	9 8	5 54	5 44	9 32
3	T.	Geo. Bancroft born,	1800	♐	10 57	6 0	5 37	10 2	5 58	5 40	10 10	5 55	5 43	10 34
4	W.	Mexico becomes a Republic,	1824	♐	11 16	6 1	5 36	11 11	5 59	5 38	11 18	5 56	5 42	11 40
5	T.	Defeat of Cornwallis,	1781	♑	11 34	6 2	5 34	M'ng	6 0	5 37	M'ng	5 56	5 40	M'ng
6	F.	Jenny Lind born,	1820	♑	11 51	6 3	5 33	0 25	6 1	5 35	0 31	5 57	5 39	0 49
7	S.	Yom Kippur.		♑	12 9	6 4	5 31	1 40	6 2	5 33	1 44	5 58	5 38	1 57
8	S.	16th Sunday after Trinity.		♒	12 25	6 5	5 29	2 55	6 3	5 32	2 57	5 58	5 36	3 5
9	M.	Great Fire in Chicago,	1871	♒	12 42	6 7	5 27	4 8	6 4	5 30	4 9	5 59	5 35	4 11
10	T.	Bahamas discovered,	1492	♓	12 58	6 8	5 26	5 18	6 5	5 28	5 17	6 0	5 34	5 15
11	W.	Boer War begins,	1899	♓	13 14	6 9	5 24	Rises	6 6	5 27	Rises	6 1	5 33	Rises
12	T.	Robert E. Lee died,	1870	♈	13 29	6 10	5 23	5 57	6 7	5 25	6 2	6 1	5 32	6 20
13	F.	Henry Irving died,	1905	♈	13 43	6 11	5 21	6 31	6 8	5 24	6 38	6 2	5 30	6 58
14	S.	William Penn born,	1644	♉	13 57	6 13	5 19	7 12	6 9	5 22	7 17	6 3	5 29	7 39
15	S.	17th Sunday after Trinity.		♉	14 11	6 14	5 18	7 53	6 11	5 21	8 1	6 4	5 28	8 26
16	M.	John Brown raid,	1859	♉	14 24	6 15	5 16	8 43	6 12	5 19	8 52	6 4	5 27	9 16
17	T.	Surrender of Burgoyne,	1777	♊	14 36	6 16	5 15	9 39	6 13	5 18	9 47	6 5	5 26	10 10
18	W.	First Tel., Chicago-N. Y.,	1892	♊	14 48	6 17	5 13	10 39	6 14	5 16	10 45	6 6	5 24	11 5
19	T.	Surrender of Cornwallis,	1781	♋	14 59	6 18	5 11	11 39	6 15	5 15	11 45	6 7	5 23	M'ng
20	F.	Civil War in England began,	1642	♋	15 9	6 19	5 10	M'ng	6 16	5 13	M'ng	6 7	5 22	0 2
21	S.	Sen. M. N. Johnson died,	1909	♋	15 19	6 21	5 8	0 41	6 17	5 12	0 45	6 8	5 21	1 0
22	S.	18th Sunday after Trinity.		♌	15 28	6 22	5 7	1 44	6 18	5 10	1 47	6 9	5 20	1 55
23	M.	Irish Rebellion,	1641	♌	15 36	6 23	5 5	2 48	6 19	5 8	2 49	6 10	5 19	2 52
24	T.	Spain ceded Florida to U. S.,	1820	♍	15 44	6 24	5 4	3 53	6 20	5 7	3 53	6 10	5 18	3 54
25	W.	Battle of White Plains,	1776	♍	15 51	6 25	5 3	5 1	6 21	5 5	4 59	6 11	5 17	4 54
26	T.	First Cholera in England,	1831	♍	15 57	6 27	5 1	Sets	6 23	5 4	Sets	6 12	5 16	Sets
27	F.	Theodore Roosevelt born,	1858	♎	16 3	6 28	5 0	5 21	6 24	5 3	5 27	6 13	5 15	5 46
28	S.	Phila., Pa., incorporated,	1701	♎	16 8	6 29	4 58	6 3	6 25	5 2	6 12	6 14	5 14	6 32
29	S.	19th Sunday after Trinity.		♏	16 12	6 30	4 57	6 54	6 26	5 1	7 2	6 15	5 13	7 26
30	M.	Mrs. Wm. Astor died,	1908	♏	16 15	6 31	4 55	7 55	6 27	5 0	8 3	6 15	5 12	8 28
31	T.	Halloween.		♐	16 17	6 32	4 54	9 4	6 29	4 58	9 12	6 16	5 11	9 34

WEATHER FORECAST FOR OCTOBER, 1916

This Month will be noted for its mild, dry weather. Waters will be very low over a large portion of the United States. The Month opens fair and pleasant on the 1st and 2nd. Local rains will occur in many places on the 3rd and 4th. Sleet and snow may be expected in the Rocky Mountain highlands; from 5th to 7th, cool wave. Killing frosts will be general North of Tennessee and Oklahoma. General rains will fall on the Pacific Slope. Fair and much warmer on the 8th; a storm period runs from 9th to 11th, being under the influences of Mercury, Venus, Full Moon and autumn equinox; severe storms about the Gulf, Lakes and Seas are more than probable. Sleet and snow will occur in Rocky Mountains and Northwest; light to moderate rains in other localities. Cool wave with frosts on the 12th and 13th. From 14th to 17th, warm wave; high range of temperature for the season and generally dry and dusty. Storm period, 18th to 21st; furious gales in the North about the Great Lakes and along the Gulf and Sea Coasts. Rains will be light. Cool wave 22nd to 25th, with killing frosts as far South as Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina. From 26th to 31st, fine Indian summer weather; very dry.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

11th Month NOVEMBER 1916

USE ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES—IT IS THE BEST

	For Boston, New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakotas, Oregon.	For New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and N. California.	For Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and So. California.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
☽ First Quarter . .	2 1 7 Eve.	2 0 55 Eve.	2 0 31 Eve.
☉ Full Moon	9 3 34 Eve.	9 3 22 Eve.	9 2 58 Eve.
☾ Last Quarter . . .	17 5 16 Eve.	17 5 4 Eve.	17 4 40 Eve.
● New Moon	25 4 6 Mor.	25 3 54 Mor.	25 3 30 Mor.

Day of M'th	Day of W'k	CHURCH DAYS AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.		Moon's ☌	Sun Fast	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
					M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W.	All Saints Day founded in	607	☌	16 19	6 33	4 53	10 17	6 30	4 57	10 23	6 17	5 10	10 42
2	T.	James K. Polk born,	1795	♋	16 20	6 35	4 52	11 31	6 31	4 56	11 36	6 18	5 9	11 51
3	F.	South Dakota admitted,	1889	♋	16 20	6 36	4 51	M'ng	6 32	4 55	M'ng	6 19	5 8	M'ng
4	S.	Peabody died,	1889	♌	16 20	6 38	4 49	0 44	6 33	4 54	0 47	6 20	5 7	0 57
5	S.	20th Sunday after Trinity.		♌	16 18	6 39	4 48	1 55	6 35	4 52	1 56	6 21	5 6	2 0
6	M.	Abraham Lincoln elected Pres.	1860	♌	16 16	6 40	4 47	3 5	6 36	4 51	3 4	6 22	5 6	3 4
7	T.	Battle of Tippecanoe,	1811	♌	16 13	6 42	4 46	4 14	6 37	4 50	4 12	6 23	5 5	4 6
8	W.	Montana admitted,	1889	♌	16 9	6 43	4 45	5 22	6 38	4 49	5 18	6 24	5 4	5 9
9	T.	Great fire of Boston,	1872	♋	16 4	6 44	4 44	Rises	6 39	4 48	Rises	6 24	5 3	Rises
10	F.	Martin Luther born,	1483	♋	15 59	6 45	4 43	5 5	6 41	4 47	5 12	6 25	5 2	5 34
11	S.	Washington admitted,	1889	♉	15 52	6 47	4 42	5 47	6 42	4 46	5 55	6 26	5 2	6 18
12	S.	21st Sunday after Trinity.		♉	15 45	6 48	4 41	6 35	6 43	4 45	6 43	6 27	5 1	7 8
13	M.	Battle of Ball's Gap, Tenn.,	1864	♊	15 37	6 49	4 40	7 29	6 44	4 44	7 37	6 28	5 0	8 0
14	T.	Gomez elected Pres. of Cuba,	1908	♊	15 28	6 51	4 39	8 27	6 45	4 43	8 34	6 29	5 0	8 56
15	W.	Edwin Booth born,	1833	♋	15 18	6 52	4 39	9 29	6 46	4 43	9 33	6 30	4 59	9 52
16	T.	John Bright born,	1811	♋	15 7	6 53	4 38	10 29	6 48	4 42	10 34	6 31	4 59	10 49
17	F.	Cape Good Hope discovered,	1497	♋	14 55	6 54	4 37	11 30	6 49	4 41	11 33	6 32	4 58	11 44
18	S.	(19) Billy Sunday born,	1862	♌	14 43	6 55	4 36	M'ng	6 50	4 40	M'ng	6 33	4 58	M'ng
19	S.	22nd Sunday after Trinity.		♌	14 30	6 57	4 35	0 32	6 51	4 40	0 34	6 34	4 57	0 40
20	M.	Ohio Canal opened,	1834	♌	14 16	6 58	4 34	1 35	6 53	4 39	1 35	6 34	4 57	1 37
21	T.	Edison Phonograph invented,	1887	♍	14 1	6 59	4 34	2 41	6 54	4 38	2 40	6 35	4 56	2 37
22	W.	Sherman at Savannah,	1864	♍	13 45	7 0	4 33	3 49	6 55	4 38	3 46	6 36	4 56	3 39
23	T.	First navel oranges grown,	1870	♎	13 28	7 1	4 32	5 0	6 56	4 37	4 55	6 37	4 56	4 43
24	F.	Battle of Lookout Mountain,	1863	♎	13 11	7 2	4 32	6 15	6 57	4 37	6 9	6 38	4 56	5 52
25	S.	British evacuate N. Y.,	1783	♏	12 53	7 4	4 31	M'ng	6 58	4 36	M'ng	6 39	4 55	M'ng
26	S.	23rd Sunday after Trinity.		♏	12 34	7 5	4 31	5 42	6 59	4 36	5 50	6 40	4 55	6 15
27	M.	First Steam Printing,	1814	♐	12 14	7 6	4 30	6 52	7 0	4 35	7 0	6 41	4 55	7 23
28	T.	Spain accepts peace terms U.S.	1898	♐	11 54	7 7	4 30	8 5	7 1	4 35	8 12	6 42	4 54	8 32
29	W.	Ohio admitted to Union,	1802	♑	11 33	7 8	4 29	9 21	7 2	4 34	9 26	6 42	4 54	9 42
30	T.	Thanksgiving Day.		♑	11 11	7 9	4 29	10 36	7 3	4 34	10 39	6 43	4 54	10 50

WEATHER FORECAST FOR NOVEMBER, 1916

Unsettled period, 1st to 3rd. Light rains, especially in Mountain region of the West and in the Gulf States. Fair and frosty on the 4th and 5th; from 6th to 10th mild period, generally dry and smoky; a Mercury-Venus storm period extends from 11th to 14th. Rain, sleet and snow will occur in Middle, Northern and Western States; rain, wind and thunder in the South and East. Lake navigators should be watchful of storms about this time. Cold wave, 15th to 17th; freezing temperature as far South as Tennessee and Oklahoma; light frosts to Northern Florida and Louisiana. Mercury near zero in the Northern Rocky Mountains, Upper Missouri Valley and Lake region. From 18th to 21st occurs the worst storm of the Month, being under the power of Mercury, Venus, Jupiter and Moon. Look for rough, stormy weather along the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts. There will be danger to shipping in all Gulf and Atlantic Coastal water. Cold, stormy weather, with rain, turning to sleet, snow and blizzards may be expected in West, North and Northeast, while rain and thunder will occur further South; a cool wave follows from 22nd to 24th, when killing frosts will reach the Gulf States. Local snows from 25th to 27th. Mild period, 28th to 30th.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

CHURCH & CO'S SODA

USE ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES—IT IS THE BEST

	For Boston, New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakotas, Oregon.	For New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and N. California.	For Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and So. California.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
☽ First Quarter. . .	1 9 12 Eve.	1 9 0 Eve.	1 8 36 Eve.
☉ Full Moon	9 8 0 Mor.	9 7 48 Mor.	9 7 24 Mor.
☾ Last Quarter . . .	17 1 22 Eve.	17 1 10 Eve.	17 0 46 Eve.
● New Moon	24 3 47 Eve.	24 3 35 Eve.	24 3 11 Eve.
☽ First Quarter . . .	31 7 23 Mor.	31 7 11 Mor.	31 6 47 Mor.

Day of M'th	Day of Wk.	CHURCH DAYS AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.		Moon's C.	Sun Fast	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
					M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F.	First Typewriter patented,	1866	♒	10 49	7 10	4 29	11 47	7 4	4 34	11 49	6 44	4 54	11 54
2	S.	Napoleon crowned Emperor,	1804	♒	10 26	7 11	4 29	M'ng	7 5	4 34	M'ng	6 45	4 54	M'ng
3	☉.	Advent Sunday.		♓	10 2	7 12	4 28	0 56	7 6	4 33	0 56	6 46	4 54	0 57
4	M.	Great fire at Portland, Me.,	1908	♓	9 38	7 13	4 28	2 5	7 7	4 33	2 3	6 46	4 54	1 59
5	T.	Martin Van Buren born,	1782	♓	9 14	7 14	4 28	3 13	7 8	4 33	3 9	6 47	4 54	3 1
6	W.	Parcel Post extended,	1913	♈	8 48	7 15	4 28	4 20	7 9	4 33	4 15	6 48	4 54	4 2
7	T.	Herbert Spencer died,	1903	♈	8 23	7 16	4 28	5 25	7 10	4 33	5 19	6 49	4 54	5 1
8	F.	King Oscar of Sweden died,	1907	♉	7 57	7 17	4 28	6 28	7 11	4 33	6 20	6 50	4 54	6 1
9	S.	Battle of Great Bridge, Va.,	1775	♉	7 30	7 18	4 28	Rises	7 12	4 33	Rises	6 51	4 54	Rises
10	☉.	2nd Sunday in Advent.		♊	7 3	7 18	4 28	5 21	7 13	4 33	5 29	6 51	4 54	5 53
11	M.	Indiana admitted to Union,	1816	♊	6 35	7 19	4 28	6 17	7 14	4 33	6 25	6 52	4 55	6 47
12	T.	Edwin Forrest died,	1872	♊	6 7	7 20	4 28	7 17	7 15	4 33	7 24	6 53	4 55	7 43
13	W.	New Zealand discovered,	1751	♋	5 39	7 21	4 28	8 18	7 16	4 33	8 23	6 54	4 55	8 39
14	T.	George Washington died,	1799	♋	5 11	7 22	4 29	9 18	7 16	4 33	9 22	6 54	4 55	9 34
15	F.	Prince Albert died,	1861	♌	4 42	7 23	4 29	10 19	7 17	4 34	10 21	6 55	4 55	10 29
16	S.	Great fire in New York,	1835	♌	4 13	7 23	4 29	11 21	7 18	4 34	11 22	6 55	4 56	11 25
17	☉.	3rd Sunday in Advent.		♌	3 43	7 24	4 29	M'ng	7 18	4 34	M'ng	6 56	4 56	M'ng
18	M.	Battle of Lexington, Tenn.,	1864	♍	3 14	7 25	4 30	0 23	7 19	4 35	0 22	6 57	4 57	0 21
19	T.	Bayard Taylor born,	1825	♍	2 44	7 25	4 30	1 27	7 20	4 35	1 25	6 57	4 57	1 19
20	W.	Ember Day.		♍	2 14	7 26	4 31	2 36	7 20	4 36	2 32	6 58	4 58	2 22
21	T.	Winter Begins.		♎	1 44	7 26	4 32	3 48	7 21	4 36	3 42	6 58	4 58	3 27
22	F.	Ember Day.		♎	1 14	7 27	4 32	5 1	7 21	4 37	4 54	6 58	4 58	4 35
23	S.	Ember Day.		♏	0 44	7 27	4 33	6 15	7 22	4 37	6 7	6 59	4 59	5 46
24	☉.	4th Sunday in Advent.		♐	0 14	7 27	4 33	Sets	7 22	4 38	Sets	7 0	5 0	Sets
25	M.	Christmas Day.		♐	Slow	7 28	4 34	5 43	7 22	4 38	5 50	7 0	5 1	6 12
26	T.	Admiral Dewey born,	1837	♑	0 45	7 28	4 35	7. 1	7 23	4 39	7 7	7 1	5 1	7 24
27	W.	Civil Service Bill passed,	1882	♑	1 15	7 28	4 35	8 19	7 23	4 40	8 23	7 1	5 2	8 36
28	T.	Woodrow Wilson born,	1856	♒	1 44	7 29	4 36	9 34	7 23	4 40	9 36	7 1	5 3	9 44
29	F.	Texas admitted to Union,	1845	♒	2 14	7 29	4 36	10 46	7 24	4 41	10 46	7 2	5 3	10 49
30	S.	654 killed in Iroquois Theater,	1903	♒	2 43	7 29	4 37	11 57	7 24	4 42	11 53	7 2	5 4	11 53
31	☉.	1st Sunday after Christmas.		♓	3 12	7 30	4 38	M'ng	7 24	4 42	M'ng	7 2	5 5	M'ng

WEATHER FORECAST FOR DECEMBER, 1916

December opens fair and mild; storm period at the center of a Venus disturbance covers the 2nd, 3rd and 4th, with Moon on equator on 2nd. The period will begin with a warm wave, starting in the far West, storms of rain, snow and wind developing as the low barometer and warm wave moves Eastward. The storm will end with a moderate cold wave about 5th and 6th. From 7th to 10th, mild period, fine weather for the season to most all Sections East of the Rocky Mountains; stormy weather West of the Rocky Mountains. From 11th to 13th more cloudy weather will occur, with rain over the South and snow in the North. In the lower Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys precipitation will be heavy. Fair and cold 14th to 16th; warmer, with storms of rain, sleet and snow on the 17th, 18th and 19th, followed by mild weather from 20th to 22nd. A storm period will be central from 23rd to 26th, with Mercury, New Moon and earth's winter solstice as disturbing causes. Blizzards, sleet and snow in Middle and Northern States and heavy, misting rains further South. From 27th to 31st, cold wave. Zero temperature in Northern States, with freezing weather near the Gulf Coast. Sleet and snow in some localities on the 28th and 31st.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS FOR 1916.

January 1—New Years Day: in District of Columbia and all states and territories but Massachusetts.

January 8—Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans: in Louisiana.

January 19—Lee's Birthday: in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama and Arkansas.

February 12—Lincoln's Birthday: in Connecticut, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

February 12—Georgia Day: in Georgia.

February 22—Washington's Birthday: in all states and territories and Dist. of Columbia.

March 2—Anniversary of Texan Independence: in Texas.

March 22—Emancipation Day: in Porto Rico.

April 12—Halifax Independence Resolution: in North Carolina.

April 13—Thos. Jefferson's Birthday: in Alabama.

April 19—Patriot's Day: in Massachusetts and Maine.

April 21—Good Friday: in Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

April 21—Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto: in Texas.

April 26—Confederate Memorial Day: in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi.

May 10—Confederate Memorial Day: in North Carolina and South Carolina.

May 12—Confederate Memorial Day: in Tennessee.

May 20—Anniversary of Signing of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence: in North Carolina.

May 30—Decoration Day: in District of Columbia and all states and territories except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas.

May 30—Confederate Memorial Day: in Virginia.

June 3—Jefferson Davis' Birthday: in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and South Carolina.

June 11—Kamehameha Day: in Hawaii.

June 15—Pioneers' Day: in Idaho.

July 4—Independence Day: in all states and territories and the Dist. of Columbia.

July 10—Admission Day: in Wyoming.

July 24—Pioneers' Day: in Utah.

July 25—Landing American Troops: in Porto Rico.

August 1—Colorado Day: in Colorado.

August 16—Bennington Battle Day: in Vermont.

September 2—John Howard Day: in Nebraska, in penal and reformatory institutions in memory of author of prison reform in United States.

September 4—Labor Day: in all states and territories; in Wyoming by proclamation of the Governor.

September 9—Admission Day: in California.

September 12—Old Defenders' Day: in Maryland.

October 12—Columbus Day: in Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Maine, Missouri, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia and Washington.

October 31—Admission Day: in Nevada.

November 1—All Saints' Day: in Louisiana.

November 7—General Election Day: in such states holding elections.

November 30—Thanksgiving Day: observed throughout the United States, though not a statutory holiday in some.

December 25—Christmas Day: all states, territories and the District of Columbia.

Arbor Day is a legal holiday in North Dakota, Illinois, Minnesota, Maine and Wyoming, date being set by respective Governors; in Nebraska, April 22; in Montana, third Tuesday in April; in Arizona, first Monday in February; in Utah, April 15; in Rhode Island, second Friday in May; in Iowa, Friday after May 1; in Florida, first Friday in February; in Georgia, first Friday in December.

Thursday or Fair Week: in South Carolina.

Every Saturday afternoon is a legal holiday in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, California, Tennessee, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, in Louisiana and Missouri in cities over 100,000; in Illinois in cities over 200,000; in Newcastle County, Delaware, and in Charleston and Richland Counties, South Carolina.

New Years, February 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas are legal holidays by act of Congress applying to all governmental executive departments only, but are not necessarily observed by Congress itself.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

HOW TO CUT DOWN THE COST OF LIVING
IS THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Use ARM & HAMMER BRAND SODA
IS THE BEST ANSWER.

YOU KNOW THAT OF ALL LEAVENING AGENTS **SODA** IS THE CHEAPEST IN FIRST COST AND MOST ECONOMICAL IN USE. YOU SHOULD KNOW—TESTS PROVE IT—THAT OF ALL SODAS, **ARM & HAMMER SODA** IN PACKAGES IS UNIFORMLY PUREST AND SO GOES FARTHEST—(SEE PAGE 17.) AS AN EXAMPLE OF ITS ECONOMY: **ARM & HAMMER SODA** COMBINES WITH SOUR MILK, WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE BE THROWN AWAY, TO TAKE THE PLACE OF EXPENSIVE BAKING POWDERS AND SWEET MILK IN CAKES, PUDDINGS AND BREADS. BUT THE USE OF **ARM & HAMMER SODA** IN COOKING IS ONLY THE BEGINNING OF ITS ECONOMIES. THE **COOK BOOK**, SENT FREE, WILL TELL YOU ABOUT MANY OF ITS HOUSEHOLD USES. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND YOU WILL CUT DOWN YOUR HOUSEKEEPING BUDGET MATERIALLY.

MONEY-SAVING IS IMPORTANT. BUT **ARM & HAMMER SODA** IN YOUR HOME WILL SAVE YOU OTHER VALUABLE THINGS BESIDE MONEY.

YOUR TIME. NO NEED OF KEEPING UP A HOT FIRE FOR HOURS IF YOU ADD A PINCH OF **ARM & HAMMER SODA** TO YOUR VEGETABLES IN BOILING. IT RIVALS THE FIRELESS COOKER FOR VEGETABLES.

YOUR HEALTH. NO EXCUSE FOR UNSANITARY FOOD-RECEPTACLES; NO REASON FOR ILLNESS FROM SOURING VIANDS WHEN **ARM & HAMMER SODA** SWEETENS THEM.

USE ARM & HAMMER BRAND SODA FREELY IN YOUR HOME AND ON YOUR FARM IF YOU WOULD PRACTICE TRUE ECONOMY.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO LOOK FOR THE ARM & HAMMER TRADE-MARK—THE PROOF OF PURITY AND STRENGTH.

ARM & HAMMER BICARBONATE OF SODA

IS THE PUREST AND BEST BICARBONATE OF SODA MANUFACTURED

BUT DO YOU KNOW?

that in addition to its known superiority for all cooking purposes, it is most excellent for the following uses:

Dyspepsia or Heartburn—A quarter of a teaspoonful of **ARM & HAMMER BRAND BICARBONATE OF SODA** dissolved in a tumbler of water, and drunk three or four times a day, will be found very beneficial.

Colds—A half teaspoonful of **ARM & HAMMER BRAND BICARBONATE OF SODA** in a glass of water, and repeated if necessary in one or two hours will often ward off a cold in its early stages.

Arm & Hammer Brand Soda in the Bath—Give it a fair trial and note its effect.

A most delightful bath may be taken by filling the bath tub with water as hot as can be comfortably borne and then thoroughly dissolving in it from one-half to one pound of **ARM & HAMMER BRAND BICARBONATE OF SODA.** It makes the water pleasant. It is perfectly harmless and there is no danger of using too much. In fact the more used the more agreeable will be the effect.

A SODA BATH will be found beneficial for Rheumatism, Lumbago and ills of like nature.

SILVER EASILY AND SAFELY CLEANED AND POLISHED.

Fill a tin pan with sufficient hot water to cover the tarnished silver and add one tablespoonful of **ARM & HAMMER BAKING SODA (BICARBONATE OF SODA)** and one tablespoonful of common table salt for each quart of water used. *Stir until dissolved.* Then put into the solution a piece of sheet zinc about one-half or two-thirds the size of the bottom of the pan and place the silver articles in the solution so that they will be in contact with both the zinc and the tin pan and allow them to remain a few minutes. Remove the silver, rinse with cold water and wipe with a soft cloth. *The silver will be bright and clean.*

Embossing should be brushed with a soft brush covered with moistened **ARM & HAMMER BAKING SODA** to remove the tarnish from the crevices. Repeat the above treatment if the silver is badly tarnished and not cleaned by the first application. The piece of zinc and the pan should be kept bright and clean. *This process of cleaning does not in any manner injure the silver.*

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES

THE GREAT "ARM AND HAMMER BRAND"

CHURCH AND CO.'S SODA OR SALERATUS.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Housekeepers well know how important it is to thoroughly understand the art of making good bread and other similar articles of cookery. In order to do this it is essential, above everything else, to procure good materials, especially flour and good Baking Soda or Saleratus.

The value of Soda or Saleratus depends entirely upon the amount of carbonic acid gas it contains, as that constitutes its sole raising property. It is therefore apparent that the particular brand of Soda or Saleratus which produces, when used for making bread, the largest quantity of carbonic acid gas, is the most valuable to the consumer. The ARM & HAMMER SODA contains UNIFORMLY OVER 52 PER CENT. OF CARBONIC ACID GAS, OR OVER 99 PER CENT. OF PURE SODA OR SALERATUS, every pound of which, shipped from the extensive chemical works of the manufacturers, is tested, and nothing allowed to be delivered falling short of this standard. CHURCH & CO'S ARM AND HAMMER BRAND SODA OR SALERATUS is almost absolutely and chemically pure—the minute fraction of a hundredth part lacking in that respect being of trivial importance.

Consumers can, therefore, rely upon invariably obtaining good results in cooking if they insist upon using only the ARM AND HAMMER BRAND OF SODA OR SALERATUS in their households. It is manufactured of uniform quality, because of the purity of its materials, and thoroughly charged with carbonic acid gas, besides being always packed full weight.

BAKING POWDER.

The large increase in the use of baking powder of late years has induced unscrupulous persons to enter into the manufacture of cheap and inferior baking powders, producing deleterious effects on the health of families using them. One eminent chemist, after analyzing nearly fifty different brands, determined that fifty per cent. were grossly adulterated. The sole value in baking powder is the rising property, or carbonic acid gas, which is contained in the Soda or Saleratus alone. The safest and most economical plan is to use only CHURCH & CO'S ARM AND HAMMER BRAND SODA OR SALERATUS, or, if baking powders are preferred, housekeepers can make the best quality at home.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Do not use too much. The superior quality and strength of ARM AND HAMMER SODA OR SALERATUS does not require that so large a quantity be used as does cheap bulk Soda.

Insist on having the ARM AND HAMMER SODA OR SALERATUS in packages, and you will have the BEST.

WHY MANURE MAKES PLANTS GROW FASTER.

There is a wonderful and complicated process which takes place in plants as well as animals, which we call "Growing." Growth depends upon a sufficient quantity of proper kinds of food being consumed by the living thing. We all know that if our gardens are neglected or if children are not properly fed, they grow up weak and sickly. This condition is overcome or prevented by administering plenty of food and fresh air. We find that every kind of living tissue has some particular food which makes it grow better and more perfectly than any other food. What we usually call "Manure" is more or less decayed stuff—bodies of other plants or animals that have died. This is just the food which contains the most nutritious qualities for plants and crops. Thus, when the farmer wants his crops or plants to grow as quickly as possible and to be large and wholesome, he gives them the kind of food best suited for this purpose, that is, Manure. Science today shows us that many substances can be prepared artificially which assist in the growth of plants and crops in barren land, where they could not have been grown before.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

WATER AND ITS RELATION TO HEALTH.

If we are naturally healthy folk and live in a community, whether it be a large city or small village, whose water supply we have every reason to believe is "good", we give little thought to the water we drink. But some day we read of a local case of typhoid, then two or three, perhaps a number, all developng within a very short space of time. To our dismay, we are told that the water in which we have had such faith is the cause; it is "infected". In other words, it carries in its seemingly clear stream the germs which, when they enter the alimentary canal, cause the disease.

Or, if we are spared this scourge we may hear various other complaints. The water is "hard", and causes digestive troubles. It is "irony", or "brackish" (which means that it is mixed to some slight extent with sea water), or it has that indescribable "woody" flavor due to the presence of minute particles of animal or vegetable matter. Sometimes our water supply is of a pale amber tint, though it seems to contain no sediment; again, it is muddy.

Now, with all the possibilities that exist of our failing to obtain a water supply which meets our notion of "purity", it is well to know what we can reasonably demand, and how far these various qualities referred to above need cause us anxiety.

First of all, there is in nature no such thing as "pure water", that is, water made up of two parts of hydrogen to one of oxygen, and nothing else. All water, whether it comes from the heavens in the form of rain, or bubbles out of the earth as a spring, contains traces of gaseous or solid matter, organic or mineral. This being so, we can readily see that the mere presence of some foreign matter need not alarm us. Many substances are in themselves harmless.

Suppose we begin with substances most frequently found, such as iron or lime. Iron in water is not injurious, though it may be unpalatable, and because of its staining qualities is a nuisance to the housekeeper. Excessive lime, on the other hand, is found by some people to produce indigestion and constipation. However, a little patience and common sense applied to such cases often prove the underlying cause to be something else, and a "hard" water, which is otherwise free from injurious elements, is not only a healthful but a refreshing beverage. Sulphur, while occasionally found in spring water, is not common. When it occurs in any large quantity, the spring is patronized for its medicinal properties, and the ill-tasting, evil-smelling liquid is conscientiously consumed by health seekers.

The presence of organic matter is possibly more serious, since the decaying organisms may, through their odor and taste, produce nausea. Waters which come from large reservoirs and dammed lakes, such as supply great cities like New York and Boston, are subject to this trouble. These forms of plant and low animal life breed in waters which are comparatively still. When they die, they begin at once to decompose, and if they pass into our supply of drinking water, give it an unpleasant odor and taste. Now, if these bits of decaying matter are exposed to the air, they combine with the oxygen in it and lose their disagreeable and harmful properties. Consequently, certain systems of water works use artificial fountains or water falls, by which the water is violently disturbed and all of it exposed to the air, whence it takes the oxygen it needs.

Of course the most serious menace to health that water can contain is the germ of typhoid or cholera. One need not even drink the tainted water itself to become infected; milk from cans washed in such water is a prolific breeder of germs and can convey the disease readily. Of course, the original source of the infection is sewage, which in some way has come in contact with the water supply. Now, large cities have found means, through various forms of filtration, of purifying water even so contaminated, but the small community, which draws directly from a lake or river or which depends on individual wells, would do better to check the evil at its source by seeing that no sewage gets within contaminating distance of any of the sources of water supply. However, when the disease breaks out, and before the cause has been effectually removed, all water for drinking, dishwashing, or for any purpose which will bring it directly or indirectly to the mouth, should be boiled. No disease germ can withstand such treatment.

Color in water is not in itself indicative of anything unwholesome. Usually, especially if the water supply is from a large river, it is due to clay held in suspension, which can be removed by an ordinary faucet filter. However, in many parts of the country, the water, though it has no sediment, is colored a pale amber. In such cases it has passed through swampy land, and has derived its coloring from the peat formed there. This coloring substance seems to be identical with that which gives tea its color, and is entirely harmless.

The problem of a healthful water supply for towns and cities is receiving increasing and wide attention, and anyone interested in learning more of the subject may obtain lists of helpful books and articles from any large library. No one, in these days of enlightenment, need or should be ignorant of so important a subject.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

TABLES OF MEASURE.

CORN IN A CRIB, HAY IN A MOW, ETC.

The cubical contents of a crib in inches divided by 2150 equals number of bushels of corn on ear, contained in crib. If the corn shells, 50% of it will equal same number of bushels as the cubical contents of crib in feet divided by 2⅓.

The exact amount of corn on ear necessary to make one bushel shelled corn will vary according to variety, shape and size of ear, etc.

To find the *number of bushels* of apples, potatoes, etc., in a bin, multiply the length, breadth and thickness together, and this product by 8, and point off one figure in the product for decimals.

To find the amount of *Hay in a Mow*, allow 512 cub. feet for a ton, and it will come out very generally correct.

Knowing the weight, to find the *number of gallons in a barrel* or other receptacle, subtract the weight of the container from the gross weight in pounds and divide the remainder by 8.355 (the weight in pounds of 1 U. S. gallon of water) multiplied by the specific gravity, which is the relative weight of a substance compared with an equal bulk of distilled water.

TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Water.....1.00	Alcohol.....0.84	Turpentine.....0.99	Butter.....0.94
Sea Water.....1.03	Cider.....1.02	Milk, cow's.....1.03	Honey.....1.45
Dead Sea.....1.24	Vinegar.....1.02	Milk, goat's.....1.04	Molasses.....1.50

Knowing the cubic inches in a receptacle, the number of gallons is obtained by dividing by 231.

MEASURES OF ACRE PLOT.

(16 1/2 feet=1 rod.)

3x53 1/3 rods.	8x20 rods.	60x726 feet.	200x217.8 feet.
4x40 rods.	9x17 7/9 rods.	100x435.6 feet.	220x198 feet.
5x32 rods.	10x16 rods.	110x396 feet.	240x181 1/2 feet.
6x26 2/3 rods.	11x14 6/11 rods.	120x363 feet.	440x99 feet.
7x22 6/7 rods.	12x13 1/3 rods.		

WEIGHTS OF PRODUCE.

Apples, dried	26 lbs. to bushel	Malt	38 lbs. to bushel
Barley	48 lbs. to bushel	Oats	32 lbs. to bushel
Beans	60 lbs. to bushel	Onions	57 lbs. to bushel
Bran	20 lbs. to bushel	Peaches (dried)	33 lbs. to bushel
Buckwheat	48 lbs. to bushel	Peas	60 lbs. to bushel
Coal	80 lbs. to bushel	Potatoes (white)	60 lbs. to bushel
Corn (shelled)	56 lbs. to bushel	Potatoes (sweet)	55 lbs. to bushel
Corn (in ear)	70 lbs. to bushel	Rye	56 lbs. to bushel
Corn Meal	48 lbs. to bushel	Salt (fine)	55 lbs. to bushel
Flax Seed	56 lbs. to bushel	Salt (coarse)	50 lbs. to bushel
Hair, Plastering	8 lbs. to bushel	Turnips	55 lbs. to bushel
Hemp Seed	44 lbs. to bushel	Wheat	60 lbs. to bushel
Lime (unslacked)	30 lbs. to bushel		

The above are minimum weights of produce according to the laws of the United States.

IT'S CONVENIENT TO KNOW THAT

Doubling the diameter of a pipe increases its capacity four times.

A cubic foot of water contains approximately 7½ gallons, 1728 cubic inches, and weighs 62½ pounds.

The area of a triangle is found by multiplying the base by half the perpendicular height.

The area of a circle is found by multiplying the square of the diameter by .7854.

The diameter of a circle is found by multiplying the circumference by .31831.

The circumference of a circle is found by multiplying the diameter by 3.1416.

CAPACITY OF CISTERNS AND WATER TANKS, 10 INCHES IN DEPTH.

25 feet in diameter holds 3,059 gals.	7 feet in diameter holds 239 gals.
20 feet in diameter holds 1,958 gals.	5 feet in diameter holds 122 gals.
15 feet in diameter holds 1,101 gals.	4 feet in diameter holds 99 gals.
12 feet in diameter holds 705 gals.	3 feet in diameter holds 44 gals.
10 feet in diameter holds 489 gals.	2 feet in diameter holds 19 gals.

SCOPE OF VISION AT SEA.

The distance at which objects are visible at sea on clear days varies, and is, in miles, about as stated below, at the elevations mentioned:

Elev. Ft.	Miles	Elev. Ft.	Miles	Elev. Ft.	Miles
5	2.96	100	13.23	500	29.58
10	4.2	200	18.72	1.000	41.7
20	5.92	300	22.91	5,000	93.3
50	9.35				

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

IN EMERGENCY.

CINDERS IN THE EYE. Roll soft paper up like a lamplighter, and wet the tip to remove, or use a medicine dropper to draw it out. A remedy which is found very good is given as follows: DO NOT RUB THE EYE; but instead close both eyes and gently massage the eye which has not been effected. This causes a water to form in the eye, which carries the cinder to the corner, where it can be very easily removed.

DROWNING. 1. Loosen clothing, if any. 2. Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach, and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. 3. Pull and fasten tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string, if necessary. 4. Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently but persistently. 5. Apply warmth and friction to extremities. 6. By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils, and pressing the "Adam's apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation may be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of patient, compress the chest to expel the air, and repeat the operation. 7. DON'T GIVE UP. People have been saved after HOURS of patient, vigorous effort. When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed, give WARM drinks, or spirits in teaspoonfuls, fresh air, and quiet.

FAINTING. Place flat on back; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

FIRE FROM KEROSENE. Don't use water, it will spread the flames. Dirt or sand is the best extinguisher, or smother with woolen rug, tablecloth or carpet.

TO EXTINGUISH A FIRE promptly, a large package of **Arm & Hammer Brand Baking Soda** should be scattered at the base of the flames. The heat from the fire releases carbonic acid gas, which kills the flame.

FIRE IN ONE'S CLOTHING. Don't run--especially not downstairs or out-of-doors. Roll on carpet, or wrap in woolen rug or blanket. Keep the head down, so as not to inhale flame.

SUNSTROKE. Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

TO STOP NOSE BLEED.

For slight bleeding of the nose sniff cold water, apply a handkerchief dipped in cold water to the root of the nose, and sit in a chair with the head back and place something cold such as a key on the back of the neck. Never bend down over a basin. If the bleeding is constant, apply ice to the back of the neck; lie flat and plug the nostril with a piece of wet rag until the doctor comes. The hands should be held above the head; the collar loosened and fresh air breathed. Hot water should be applied to the feet.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE.

DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE.

Applicable within the U. S. and between possessions of the U. S. including Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Tutuila and neighboring islands in the possession of the U. S., and the "Canal Zone" (the territory purchased from the Republic of Panama, embracing both the mainland and the islands of Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco); and to the matter sent to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama and the U. S. postal agency at Shanghai, China, and to officers or members of the crews of vessels of war of the U. S.

First Class.—Includes wholly or partly written matter, sealed or unsealed (letters, U. S. postal cards, postcards manufactured by private persons), and matter closed against inspection. Type-writing and carbon and letter-press copies thereof are regarded as written matter.

Rate: Two cents for one ounce or fraction; U. S. postals, one cent each; postcards, one cent each. Limit of weight, four pounds.

Second Class.—Includes unsealed newspapers and other periodical publications bearing notice of entry as second class matter, when mailed by the public.

Rate: One cent for each four ounces or fraction; full prepayment required. No limit of weight.

Third Class.—Includes unsealed books, newspapers and periodicals not admitted to the second class, circulars, miscellaneous printed matter on paper not having the nature of personal correspondence, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying same, and matter in point-print or raised characters used by the blind. In this class are *not* included articles bearing print such as envelopes, letters and bill-heads, wrapping paper and all substances other than paper.

Rate: One cent for each two ounces or fraction. Full prepayment required. Limit of weight, four pounds, except it be a single book.

Fourth Class.—All matter formerly embraced in this class, including farm and factory products, is regulated by the amendments to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, operative since January 1, 1913, and August 15, 1913. The rates of postage depend upon weight and distance from mailing point, and it is provided that parcels shall not exceed 72 inches in length and girth combined, nor be in form or kind likely to injure any person handling them, or other mail matter or mail equipment, and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

For purposes of payment of postage this country, aside from the Philippines, is divided into zones, diagrams of which are posted for reference in every United States Post Office. Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less are mailable at the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than 4 ounces and not exceeding 11 pounds, excepting those parcels intended for local delivery or delivery within the first and second zones which must not weigh more than 20 pounds, are mailable at the pound and distance rates shown in the hereinafter table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound. Parcels intended for local delivery are mailable at the rate of 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional 2 pounds or fraction thereof. Parcels intended for delivery within the first and second zones are mailable at the rate of 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

Zone	Limits in miles from sender	Cost per 1st lb.	Cost per excess lb. or fraction
1	50	5 cents	1 cent
2	150	5 "	1 "
3	300	7 "	5 cents
4	600	8 "	6 "
5	1000	9 "	7 "
6	1400	10 "	9 "
7	1800	11 "	10 "
8	Exceeding 1800	12 "	12 "

A mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $25, on payment of a fee of 5 cents, and in an amount equivalent to its actual value of $25, but not to exceed $50, on payment of a fee of 10 cents in stamps.

The sender of a mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may have the price of the article and the charges thereon collected from the addressee on payment of a fee of 10 cents, provided the amount to be collected does not exceed $100. Such a parcel will be insured against loss without additional charge in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $50.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM

provides a cheap, safe and convenient means of transmitting money. Domestic Postal Money Orders are payable in the U. S. and her island possessions, which includes Hawaii, Porto Rico, the "Canal Zone" on the Isthmus of Panama, Guam, the Philippines, Tutuila, Samoa; at the U. S. postal agency at Shanghai, in the Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Newfoundland and Antigua, Barbadoes, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Virgin Islands.

Fees: From three cents for sums up to $2.50 to thirty cents for sums up to $100.

Special Delivery. A special delivery stamp, or 10 cents worth of stamps in addition to the lawful postage, secures the immediate delivery of any piece of mail matter at any U. S. post office within the carrier limits of the city delivery office and within a mile limit of any other post office Rural letter-carriers are required to deliver special delivery mail at the residences of patrons of their routes if they live within a half mile of the routes. When ordinary stamps are used to obtain immediate delivery of mail, the words "Special Delivery" must be printed or written on the envelope or covering.

If special delivery matter fails of delivery because there is no person at the place of address to receive it, the matter is returned to the post office and delivered in the ordinary mail.

A special delivery stamp does not give a piece of mail any other security than that given to ordinary mail matter.

The Registry System provides for special care and correct delivery. Without extra cost, every registered letter or parcel prepaid at the letter rate and mailed at and addressed to any U. S. post office, is insured against loss for its value up to fifty dollars. Registration fee, ten cents in addition to the lawful postage.

A letter or parcel to be registered must bear in serviceable stamps the necessary postage and registry fee, must be legibly and correctly addressed, and bear upon the envelope or wrapper the name and address of the sender; it should be handed to the post-master, clerk or carrier who will give a regular receipt to the sender. Letters or parcels for registry should not be placed in street letter-boxes or in the ordinary mail-drops at the post office.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

UNMAILABLE MATTER.

The following matter is inadmissable to the mails: that which is illegibly or insufficiently addressed, not prepaid and of the second, third and fourth class; excessive in weight; harmful in its matter, as poisons, explosives or inflammables, matches, animals, reptiles, fruit and vegetables liable to decay, or exhaling a bad odor; spirituous or malt liquors, cocaine and its derivatives; liquids liable to explosion, spontaneous combustion, or ignition by shock (kerosene, oil, etc.); obscene matter, articles intended for immoral purposes, libelous, threatening or defamatory language exposed so that it may be read; matter concerning any lottery or other enterprise of chance, or schemes to obtain money or property under false pretenses; postcards bearing particles of glass, mica, sand, tinsel, etc., unless tightly sealed in envelopes.

Complaints and Lost Mail Matter. All complaints and enquiries relative to lost mail matter of every description should be addressed to the post-master.

Return of Mail Matter. The only domestic mail matter which, when undeliverable is returnable to the sender without additional postage is letters and other first class matter prepaid two cents; official matter mailed under penalty envelopes or frank, and double postcards, but not single postcards nor postals. First class matter must remain in the post office for delivery three days; it will then be returned to the sender at the end of the time indicated if the envelope is endorsed "After—days, return to" etc.; otherwise it will be returned at the end of thirty days.

Second class matter is returnable only upon new prepayment at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction; third and fourth class matter at the rate chargeable when originally mailed

FOREIGN RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters for Newfoundland, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales (and for Germany by steamers sailing for Germany direct), per ounce or fraction, two cents.

Rates applicable to countries other than those mentioned:

Letters for one ounce or fraction, five cents; for each additional ounce or fraction, three cents.

Single postals and post cards bearing written or typewritten communications, two cents.

Double postals, four cents.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

CLEAN MILK.

Cows should be kept curried, and the udders wiped before milking with a cloth wrung out of a solution of ARM & HAMMER SODA; small mouthed pails are best.

Cows should not be fed before milking, for the dust from the fodder hangs in the air for a long time afterward. The ceiling should be free from cobwebs and dirt, and the barnyard kept in such condition that the cow need not wade through filth.

The condition of the containers demands ceaseless vigilance. When they have been emptied of milk and rinsed, let them stand for a while in a mild solution of ARM & HAMMER SODA. The Soda neutralizes the acidity of the milk that remains on the sides and in the seams, and dissolves the fatty deposits so that the vessel is readily cleansed. So valuable is Soda for the purpose of washing out milk receptacles that the New York City Board of Health advised its use in a circular issued for the instruction of the public, and for its protection from the nuisance arising from unsanitary milk bottles. After scalding, dry thoroughly and set in the sun if possible. The sun is a great germicide.

If cheese-cloth is used for straining, rinse after using and bring to a boil in water containing a half-spoonful of ARM & HAMMER SODA. And remember, in general, that while it is hard to keep bacteria from milk with the best of aids and care, it is almost impossible without the best of SODA—ARM & HAMMER BRAND.

TO SOFTEN WATER.

When softness is lacking, the addition of a little Bicarbonate of Soda—ARM & HAMMER SODA is best—will make the hardest water delightful to the skin, and vastly more efficacious for all cleansing purposes. Water thus softened has a very practical advantage in requiring much less soap to produce a suds and to loosen dirt. It does away, beside, with the curdy, tenacious streak which marks the water-line when naturally hard or unsoftened water is used.

SHINGLES, SIDING, LATHS AND MORTAR.

1000 *shingles*, exposed four inches will cover 100 square feet of surface; five pounds of *shingle nails*, will fasten them on.

One-fifth more *siding* and *flooring* is needed than the number of square feet surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and the matching in the flooring.

1000 *laths* will cover 70 square yards of surface; 11 pounds of *lath nails* will nail them on.

8 bushels of good lime, 16 bushels sand and 1 bushel hair will make enough *mortar* to plaster 100 square yards.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

CIPHERS.

From time to time, especially during war, men have wanted to communicate valuable information to their friends while concealing it from enemies. They accomplished this by various methods of secret writing, or "ciphers." One of the most interesting of all puzzles to solve is a cipher. It has been stated that no cipher has ever yet been invented that cannot be solved. Some, however, are very ingenious. The ancient Greeks used to take a long, narrow strip of parchment and wrap it spirally around a cylinder. While it was held tightly in this position the message would be written lengthwise along the cylinder, and when the parchment was unrolled the writing would be indistinguishable. Various forms of "invisible ink" have been invented. When one writes with such ink no marks can be seen until the paper is heated or treated with some chemical preparation. However such writing is not a cipher unless written in secret characters.

The best form of cipher is one which looks like something altogether harmless—a sheet of music, or a sketch of a landscape, for example. Then, even if it should fall into the possession of someone not authorized to see it, no curiosity is aroused. Whereas, if the cipher looks like a mere jumble of words, or peculiar characters, the secret may be discovered.

All important diplomatic correspondence is carried out in "code." Those who write the communication possess a code-book. Every word likely to be used is written down in this book beside another word, which stands for the first one in the cipher. Thus the word "nation" might be represented by "potato." Business houses, too, often use code-words in telegraphing or cabling. Some very important events have been recorded in cipher. Thus the seventeenth century astronomer, Huyghens, when he discovered the rings of the planet Saturn, announced the news in a cipher. Samuel Pepys, the Englishman, wrote his diary in a cipher; possibly nowadays we shcuild call it shorthand.

One of the very simplest forms of cipher is that in which each letter of the alphabet is replaced by the preceding one; thus instead of writing "b" we should put "a", "f" would replace "g", and so on. Almost anyone could read a sentence written in such a manner, especially if it were divided up into words. The best ciphers run all the words together; these are harder to solve.

Here is another easy kind.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	a	b	c	d	e	f
2	g	h	i	j	k	l
3	m	n	o	p	q	r
4	s	t	u	v	w	x
5	y	z				

In place of any letter write the number of its row followed by that of its column. For example, for "a" we put 11, for "b," 12, for "p," 34, and so on. See if you can read this sentence, which is written in the above cipher:

42222341234111441536511511415113233422153 6

In solving a long cipher, a fact often made use of is that the letter "e" occurs the most frequently of any in the English language. That character in the cipher occurring most frequently is probably "e". The next most frequent letter is said to be "a". After that, they run in order: o i d h n r s t u y c f g l m w b k p q x z.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

FORESTRY AND LAND.

Most of the dryland of the earth was at one time covered with forest, but man has considerably reduced the forest area. He burnt out the trees to provide space for pasture for the domestic animals, and chopped them down to make clearings in which to raise corn. Enormous districts have been cleared for the timber, which has yielded great profit, in this country, especially.

Now the indirect utility of forests is very great, because of their effect upon climate and soil. A piece of land bare of vegetation is exposed to the full effects of the sun and wind throughout the entire year, and to the climatic conditions caused by these agencies. But, on the other hand, if the land is covered with a growth of plants, especially trees, it enjoys advantages which the other does not. The leaves of the trees stop the rays of the sun, check violent winds, and prevent so much loss at night of the earth's warmth, which has been stored up during the daytime. The fallen leaves, together with the smaller plants which grow in the forest, prevent sudden changes in temperature. The roots penetrate the soil and bind it together; they also hold the moisture in the soil. Important results follow from all these things. The forests make the climate more even; they increase the relative humidity of the air, and prevent evaporation; they regulate the water supply, cause more evenly fed springs, reduce violent floods and the droughts which follow by making the flow of rivers more even. Thus they prevent the destruction of plants and animals by floods, they prevent the slow wearing away by water of the top soil, which is the fertile part; they prevent also landslips and avalanches. Everyone knows that you can stop a bank from washing away by growing grass on it; in exactly the same way trees prevent landslides on the hill sides, as well as the gradual erosion of the soil. Forests by checking cold or dry winds protect adjoining fields; they afford shelter to cattle and to useful birds. Forests often make a place more healthful, besides more beautiful.

In our country the increase in the alternate floods and droughts caused by the destruction of the forests led the Federal government to take steps for the protection of the remaining forests. The Act of 1891 authorized the President to set aside any part of the public lands, wholly or in part covered with timber, as public reservations. Some eighteen million acres soon were reserved, and in 1897 President Cleveland established more than twenty-one million acres more. There now are in all 185,321,302 acres. The Act of 1897 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to manage these reservations so as to secure the preservation of the forests as well as favorable conditions of water flow. In 1901 the Bureau of Forestry was established, which instructs private owners how to care for their forests, and manages the forestry service, which actually cares for the government forests. This governmental action has done much to prevent the marked change in our climate which would have followed the complete destruction of our forests.

AN INSTRUCTIVE GAME.

Every one thinks he knows the capitals of all the states in the union, but see how many of these you can guess. Each sentence represents a capital. For convenience of reference a list of all the state capitals is given.

1. A bashful girl. 2. A biblical character. 3. A famous explorer. 4. Something small but hard. 5. A bird of fable. 6. Give four capitals named after great Americans. 7. A girl's name. 8. A German diplomat.

Albany, N. Y.
Annapolis, Md.
Atlanta, Ga.
Augusta, Me.
Austin, Tex.
Baton Rouge, La.
Bismarck, N. Dak.
Boise, Idaho.
Boston, Mass.
Carson City, Nev.
Charleston, W. Va.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, Ohio.
Concord, N. H.
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Dover, Del.
Frankfort, Ky.
Guthrie, Okla.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mon.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jackson, Miss.
Jefferson City, Mo.
Lansing, Mich.
Lincoln, Neb.
Little Rock, Ark.
Madison, Wis.
Montgomery, Ala.
Montpelier, Vt.
Nashville, Tenn.
Olympia, Wash.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pierre, S. Dak.
Providence, R. I.
Raleigh, N. C.
Richmond, Va.
Sacramento, Cal.
St. Paul, Minn.
Salem, Ore.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Santa Fe, N. M.
Springfield, Ill.
Tallahassee, Fla.
Topeka, Kan.
Trenton, N. J.

THE ANSWERS TO THE RIDDLES:

1. Cheyenne.
2. St. Paul.
3. Columbus.
4. Little Rock.
5. Phoenix.
6. Jackson, Madison, Lincoln, Jefferson City.
7. Augusta.
8. Bismarck.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

HEALTH FOR THE BABY.

CAREFUL MOTHERS SHOULD READ the following by the greatest authority on the subject, L. Emmett Holt, M. D., LL. D.

IF YOU WOULD HAVE THE BABY THRIVE AND BE HEALTHY,

nothing can be of more importance than seeing that the Baby's Nursing Bottle be kept scrupulously clean and sweet, and we, therefore, quote Dr. Holt, of New York, on the subject:

"HOW SHOULD BOTTLES BE CARED FOR?"

"As soon as they are emptied they should be rinsed with cold water and allowed to stand filled with water, to which a little BICARBONATE OF SODA has been added. Before the milk is put into them they should be thoroughly washed with a bottle brush and hot soap-suds and then placed for twenty minutes in boiling water."

WE WOULD SUGGEST

one-quarter to one-half teaspoonful of ARM & HAMMER BRAND BICARBONATE OF SODA as the amount to be added to the water for each bottle.

SIMPLE REMEDIES

FOR COMMON AILMENTS.

Headache caused by sour stomach is relieved by taking one-quarter teaspoonful of THE GREAT ARM & HAMMER BRAND BICARBONATE OF SODA in water.

Hiccough is quickly stopped by a small teaspoonful of THE GREAT ARM & HAMMER SODA drunk in a glass of water.

Bites and Stings of Mosquitoes and Other Insects are relieved by frequent bathing with a solution made of a heaping teaspoonful of THE GREAT ARM & HAMMER BRAND BICARBONATE OF SODA to a glass of water.

The eruptions caused by Ivy Poisoning is reduced and the itching quieted by frequent bathing with a solution of THE GREAT ARM & HAMMER BRAND BICARBONATE OF SODA and water as hot as can be borne. Use three heaping teaspoonfuls to a pint of water.

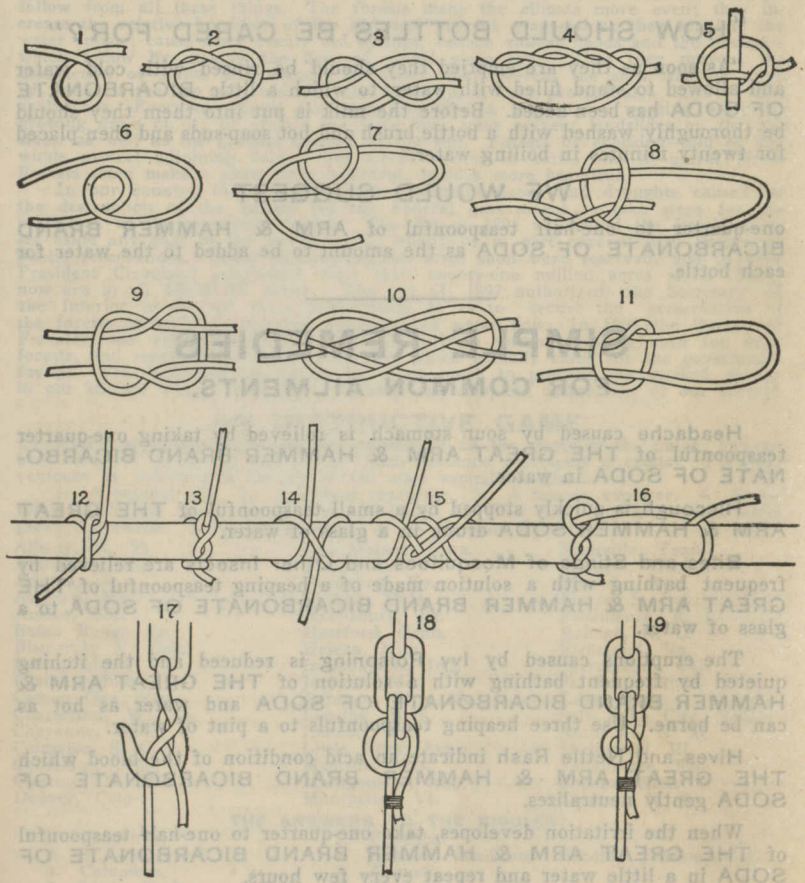
Hives and Nettle Rash indicate an acid condition of the blood which THE GREAT ARM & HAMMER BRAND BICARBONATE OF SODA gently neutralizes.

When the irritation developes, take one-quarter to one-half teaspoonful of THE GREAT ARM & HAMMER BRAND BICARBONATE OF SODA in a little water and repeat every few hours.

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM & HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

SAILORS, HITCHES AND SPLICES.

1—Bight of a rope.
2—Simple or Overhand Knot.
3—Figure 8 Knot.
4—Double Knot.
5—Boat Knot.
6—Bowline, first step.
7—Bowline, second step.
8—Bowline, completed.
9—Square or Beef Knot.
10—Crick Bend Knot.
11—Slip Knot.
12—Half-Hitch.
13—Timber-Hitch
14—Glove-Hitch.
15—Rolling-Hitch.
16—Timber-Hitch and Half-Hitch.
17—Blackwall-Hitch.
18—Fisherman's Band.
19—Round Turn and Half-Hitch.



DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

SALT—IT'S HISTORY AND USES.

Salt always has been, and ever will remain a most important substance. From earliest times it has been highly prized by all nations. The early Germans waged war for salt streams and held sacred the districts in which such streams were located. Savages ate their meat raw and needed no additional salt; but as soon as the practice of cooking food commenced, salt became an absolute necessity, as a separate article of diet. This change marked the transition from the nomadic to the agricultural state of civilization, and this was just the time when religions were taking shape. Thus salt became associated with religion, and so was often used in religious rites. The ancients obtained it by evaporating sea-water, or, if they lived inland, from salt springs. Salt cakes were used as money in some countries. The Roman Emperors gave a daily ration of salt to their armies; this later was changed into money, which however, was still called "salary," or payment in salt. Hence our modern word "salary".

Salt exists in enormous quantities in sea-water; it is estimated that if all the water in the ocean were evaporated, a salt deposit of 4,500,000 cubic miles would be left. Salt may be obtained by evaporation of sea-water. (Over 4,000,000 tons were produced in 1909 in the United States). This process is somewhat troublesome, however, especially since Nature for centuries has been performing the same process for us on a grand scale Sometimes a part of the ocean is cut off, and, with no outlet, gradually dries away. The Great Salt Lake is an example of this; it once covered a much larger area than at present—all of Utah, in fact. In time it will all have dried up, leaving great deposits of salt. This has occurred years ago in various parts of the world. In the United States we have deposits of "rock salt" of this nature in New York, Kansas and Louisiana. The greatest deposit in the world is at Styassfurt, in Saxony; the salt bed there is 4,000 feet thick, and hundreds of tons are mined every day.

Most of these deposits of "rock salt" or "halite," produced in the method described above, have, in the course of years, become buried in the ground; the salt must be mined and purified. In England so much has been taken out that the ground often caves in above the mines.

Salt is necessary to animal life, while, curiously enough harmful to vegetable life. Grass dies where salt touches it; salt sprinkled on roads and tennis courts keeps them bare of grass. On the other hand, every farmer must feed a certain amount of salt to his stock; and even wild animals require it—a fact made use of by the hunter, who lies in wait for the deer near the salt lick. The Arctic explorer takes great quantities of salt with him.

The other uses of salt are very numerous; only a few of the most important can be given here. It is a preservative of food; meat and fish are salted and shipped all over the world. Pickles may be made at home by putting up young cucumbers in brine and spice. Salt is a mild antiseptic and cleanser. It is also used in freezing ice cream. This process may be simply explained thus: Everybody knows that when ice melts it chills everything near it. Now salt makes ice melt quite rapidly; in freezing ice cream the salt melts the ice so fast that the cream is frozen. Salt is often employed in tanning hides; it is necessary in many manufacturing and chemical processes.

Salt is a chemical compound of two simple substances, or "elements," the metal sodium, and the green gas chlorine. This gives it its chemical name—"Sodium Chloride".

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

JUST 'FORE CHRISTMAS.

Father calls me William, sister calls me Will,
Mother calls me Willie, but the fellers call me Bill.
Mighty glad I ain't a girl—ruther be a boy,
Without them sashes, curls, an' things that's worn by Fauntleroy!
Love to chawnk green apples an' go swimming in the lake—
Hate to take the castor-ile they give for bellyache!
'Most all the time, the whole year 'round, there ain't no flies on me.
But jest 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!

Got a yeller dog named Sport, sick him on the cat;
First thing she knows she doesn't know where she is at!
Got a clipper sled, an' when us kids goes out to slide,
'Long comes the grocery cart, an' we all hook a ride!
But sometimes when the grocery man is worried and cross,
He reaches at us with his whip, an' larrups up his hoss,
An' then I laff an' holler, "Oh, ye never teched *me!*"
But jest 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!

Gran'ma says she hopes that when I git to be a man,
I'll be a missionarer like her oldest brother, Dan,
As was et up by the cannibuls that lives in Ceylon's Isle,
Where every prospect pleases, an' only man is vile!
But gran'ma she has never been to see a Wild West show,
Or read the life of Daniel Boone, or else I guess she'd know
That Buff'lo Bill an' cowboys is good enough for me!
Excep' jest 'fore Christmas, when I'm good as I kin be!

And then old Sport he hangs around, so solemnlike an' still,
His eyes they seem a-sayin': "What's the matter, little Bill?"
The old cat sneaks down off her perch an' wonders what's become
Of them two enemies of hern that used to make things hum!
But I am so polite an' tend so earnestly to biz,
That mother says to father: "How improved our Willie is!"
But father, havin' been a boy hisself, suspicions me
When jest 'fore Christmas, I'm as good as I kin be!

For Christmas, with its lots an' lots of candies, cakes, an' toys,
Was made, they say, for proper kids an' not for naughty boys;
So wash yer face an' bresh yer hair, an' mind yer p's and q's,
An' don't bust out yer pantaloons, an' don't wear out yer shoes;
Say "Yessum" to the ladies, and "Yessur" to the men,
An' when they's company, don't pass yer plate fer pie again;
But, thinkin' of the things yer'd like to see upon that tree,
Jest 'fore Christmas be as good as yer kin be!

—EUGENE FIELD.

(Published in "Poems of Childhood", copyright 1904 by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

DEMAND THE GREAT ARM AND HAMMER SODA IN PACKAGES.

ARM & HAMMER BRAND SODA

SHOULD BE IN

(1) YOUR KITCHEN (3) YOUR NURSERY
(2) YOUR LAUNDRY (4) YOUR BARN AND DAIRY

(1) IN THE KITCHEN BECAUSE:

IT'S UNQUESTIONABLY THE PUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL LEAVENING AGENT MAKING DELICIOUS BISCUIT, CRULLERS AND COOKIES AND THE MOST DELICATE CAKE.

IT PRESERVES MEAT FROM TAINT AND MAKES IT TENDER.

IT SWEETENS TURNED MILK.

IT RENDERS BOTH DRIED AND GREEN VEGETABLES MORE DIGESTIBLE IF USED IN THE COOKING WATER.

(2) IN THE LAUNDRY BECAUSE:

IT SOFTENS HARD WATER,

LOOSENS DIRT AND WHITENS FABRICS.

(3) IN THE NURSERY BECAUSE:

IT CHANGES IRRITATING HARD WATER TO A SOOTHING BATH.

IT CLEANSES BABY'S BOTTLES PERFECTLY.

(4) IN THE BARN AND DAIRY BECAUSE:

IT PREVENTS HOG AND CHICKEN CHOLERA IF GIVEN WEEKLY IN THE FEED.

IT KEEPS MILK CANS SWEET AND CLEAN.

IT INCREASES THE YIELD OF MILK IN COWS IF A TEASPOONFUL IS GIVEN DAILY IN THE FEED FOR TEN DAYS.

IT CURES COLIC IN HORSES AND CATTLE IF A HALF POUND IS DISSOLVED IN WARM WATER AND ADMINISTERED IN A LONG NECKED BOTTLE WHICH IS EMPTIED DOWN THE ANIMAL'S THROAT.

IT MAKES SCRATCHES HEAL RAPIDLY WHEN USED AS A LOTION.

IT ABSOLUTELY PREVENTS DAMAGE FROM WEEVIL IF SCATTERED GENEROUSLY OVER EACH SIX INCH LAYER OF CRIBBED CORN IN THE SHUCK.

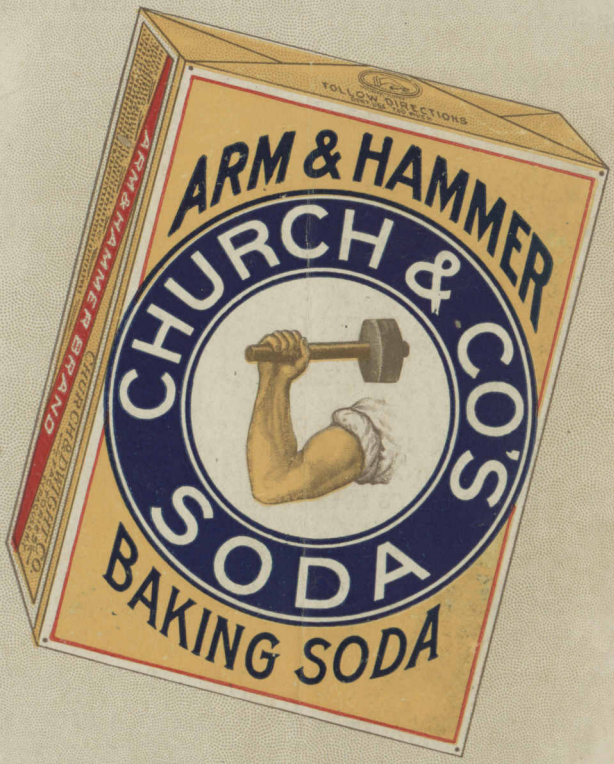
DON'T YOU NEED IT?

ESTABLISHED OVER 70 YEARS

THE GREAT ARM & HAMMER SODA

TESTS OVER 52% CARBONIC ACID GAS

& OVER 99% PURE BICARBONATE OF SODA.



THE ABOVE IS A COPY OF OUR PACKAGE.