

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

The meeting in Carnegie Institute Music Hall, Pittsburgh, for the benefit of Hampton Institute, Virginia, developed into a memorial to the late Booker T. Washington and to his work toward the solution of the race problem in America. Every speaker eulogized him, the quartet paid tribute to him in song and an unexpected feature of the meeting was a presentation of a medallion representing Doctor Washington's head, which had been modeled in clay by Miss Ruth M. Harris, now a student in the University of Pittsburgh.

There were several hundred persons at the meeting, numbered among whom were many prominent men and women of Pittsburgh as well as many Negroes who realize the work that is being done for their race at Hampton. The program opened with old plantation melodies sung by graduates of the school. Dr. John A. Brashear presided. He drew attention to the fact that at the last Hampton meeting in Pittsburgh, two years ago, Doctor Washington was one of the speakers. Doctor Brashear then introduced George McAneny, managing director of the New York Times.

Mr. McAneny said he became interested in Hampton's work when he was sent there to write a descriptive story some twenty-five years ago. Since that time he has been active in the work of Hampton, and of the Tuskegee Institute, which Booker T. Washington made famous. Mr. McAneny said that Hampton has many phases in its work, but that of which he likes to think is that it is the scene of the greatest attempt to reach a solution of the problem of the place the Negro is to occupy in this nation. He welcomed Maj. Robert Moton, also a speaker of the evening, and the principal of Tuskegee, as Booker T. Washington's successor as the leader of his people.

Major Moton's address was an exposition of the aims of Hampton—to wipe from the mind of the Negro the repugnance toward manual labor which came to him when he was freed, to instill in him a knowledge of the dignity and honor of labor of the hands, to teach him to believe in himself, and to respect himself rather than to feel shame at his color or his race. He said that the adjustments of the two great extremes—the white and the black—is the greatest problem this country faces, and he rejoiced in the belief that Hampton and Tuskegee are helping to solve it.

A short address was made by Rev. E. Turner, chaplain at Hampton, and Miss Harris then presented the medallion to Major Moton to be presented, in turn to Tuskegee.

Dr. Kelly Miller, dean of the college of arts and sciences, at Howard University, in Washington, spoke on "The Essential Elements of the Race Problem," at the regular monthly meeting of the Protestant Ministerial association, at Roberts Park Methodist church, Indianapolis.

The Negro problem, he said, was "essentially a human problem," with the white race in the position of trustee. He placed especially that education and encouragement be given the Negro. Howard University, with which he is connected, is a Negro institution.

The Rev. J. H. Crum was chairman of the meeting. A considerable number of colored men and women were in the audience. The Rev. A. B.

The Negro population of the United States increased from 757,208, or 19.3 per cent of the total population, in 1790, to 9,237,763, or 10.7 per cent of the total, in 1910. The increase between 1900 and 1910 was at the rate of 11.2 per cent, while during the same period the white population increased by 22.3 per cent.

Since 1810 there has been a continuous decrease in the proportion which Negroes have formed of the total population, due, at least in part, to the fact that the white population has been continually augmented by immigration, while there has been very little immigration of Negroes during the past hundred years.

The problem of the Negro is one to which the South has not always given sufficient attention. The South is only just awaking to the fact that as the old status of the Negro is gone, never to return, it is its duty to do what it can to establish a new one on an enduring basis. As the Houston Post said the other day: "It is essential to the well-being of the white people that the industrial

status of Negroes be improved. By teaching them to become efficient and thrifty and encouraging them to better their conditions materially and morally, much will be accomplished toward correcting the conditions that make them easy victims for tuberculosis and other diseases. We cannot say that these things are not our business, unless we confess indifference to our own well-being. The Negroes are not going to make much progress without the co-operation and sympathy of the white people, and we must face the unchangeable truth that we can best help ourselves in fighting tuberculosis by aiding them to rise above the miserable living conditions which so large a proportion of them are now compelled to endure."

The Negro is not only the white man's burden but also the white man's problem. But the problem is surely one that can be solved.—Dallas Times Herald.

A new motor driven surgical drill is so constructed that it can be thoroughly sterilized without injury in steam or dry heat.

"Machete" has a fierce and foreign sound, suggestive of Moros, Philippine insurrections and Central American revolutions, but as a matter of fact most machetes are made in Bridgeport, Conn., and the American consul at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, asserts that these Yankee tool stabbers are the finest on the market.

An Englishman has developed a method for growing lawn grass on such a foundation that it can be handled as a carpet or rug.

Storms announced that the program for May would include a consideration of the subject of national charities and corrections and that two or three men of national reputation would speak.

Doctor Miller said in part: "The race problem constitutes a challenge to Christianity in the world today. If Christ should come to America, he would not ask of the Christian church how many costly edifices have you constructed, or how well have you organized your schemes of endeavor according to the exactness of business efficiency; but rather what are you doing for the least of these my brethren in black whom circumstances have placed in your own midst?"

"The Negro cannot be segregated from the communal life of which he forms an inseparable part. It is not necessary to like the Negro in order to be interested in him. You may hate with deep malignity your fellow-passenger on an ocean steamer, but the moment he becomes afflicted with the malady he elicits your keenest interest and anxiety, for he has the power to communicate to you the malady which has afflicted him.

"Every ignorant Negro in Indianapolis lowers the standard of intelligence of the city. Every vicious one impairs its moral reputation, everyone who is sick affects the health of your fair capital. Those disease germs pay absolutely no regard to the doctrine of race superiority. They are not even frightened at the scarecrow of social equality, but gnaw with equal avidity at the vitals of black and white alike and pass with utmost freedom and satisfaction from one to the other.

"Strong emphasis should be placed upon the Negro, not because he is black, but because his needs are greatest. In this work of human uplift, you may well lay aside all preconceived theories of racial arrogance and conceit and apply yourselves in the spirit of Christian brotherhood to this great human task.

"The Negroes as a mass had to be improved in their efficiency through industrial training, to which Dr. Booker T. Washington devoted his life. At the same time they need leaders to guide them wisely amid the dangers and vicissitudes of life. Just as we appeal to the Christianity, philanthropy and statesmanship of the white race to assist and encourage the industrial training of the masses, we with equal earnestness urge the importance of the higher education for the development of a wise and effective leadership."

Nearly 1,000 Negroes gathered at Victoria, Texas, for the grand central meeting of the colored farmers of Victoria and the Southwest Colored School Teachers' association meeting. At noon all formed in line at the school building and marched to the public square. A large United States flag was at the head of the line, while about 300 school children each carried small ones. On arriving at the square all formed about the bandstand and joined in singing "America." Following this several influential Negroes addressed the gathering. The teachers were in session all the afternoon and evening in the colored school building.

The government of Uruguay will assume control of all telegraph and telephone services and reorganize and improve them.

While the details of the construction have not been made public, it is understood that the new craft will be equipped with six 12-cylinder motors of 300 horsepower each, giving a total power to the airship of 1,800 horsepower. This power, it is believed, will be easily capable of sending the America through the air at a speed of 100 miles an hour.

In addition to attaining the highest speed yet reached by any large aircraft, the America will be enabled by its large size to carry without the slightest trouble a crew of six persons, fuel, instruments, provisions and equipment necessary for the proposed flight.

In his letter to Mr. Hawley, Mr. Wanamaker told of his insistent desire to cross the Atlantic, in the belief that it would be the first step in the evolution of commercial air lines connecting all the continents. His letter in part is as follows: "Pursuing my purpose to build an aircraft that will cross the ocean, the America Trans-Oceanic company was incorporated, and the company, acting for me, has placed an order with the Curtiss Aeroplane company for a new craft that will have more than ten times the power of the old one. It will be of special design, entirely different from any aircraft heretofore built, and especially adapted for altitudinal and arising from rough seas, and therefore eminently fitted for the transatlantic flight. It is now under construction and will be tested at the Atlantic coast aeronautical station at Newport News.

"I still believe that the first crossing of the ocean will bring quickly in its train aerial liners, which will regularly cross in the air from continent to continent. The first crossing of the

Atlantic ocean will only mark an epoch in aerial navigation, and this faith in its future is another important reason for the existence of the America Trans-Oceanic company. I hope to see the day when this company will be running aerial liners regularly across the Atlantic and other oceans."

To indicate that his faith in ocean aerial navigation had not swerved from his former beliefs, Mr. Wanamaker also quoted in his letter extracts from a letter written by him in February, 1914, prior to the launching of the old America.

"The crossing of the Atlantic ocean in one flight of an aircraft," read Mr. Wanamaker's letter of that date, "is to my mind as important to aerial navigation as was the voyage of Columbus to transportation by water."

NEW AIRCRAFT TO CROSS ATLANTIC IN 30 HOURS

Rodman Wanamaker Is Building Second Giant Craft to Fly Over Seas.

TO BE LARGEST EVER BUILT

Will Be Ten Times Power of America, Which Was Sold to Great Britain at Outbreak of War—To Carry Crew of Six Persons, Fuel and Provisions.

New York.—The construction of a new America, to be the largest aircraft ever built and to have sufficient power and speed to cross the Atlantic ocean in 30 hours, was announced to local aeronautical authorities by Rodman Wanamaker of Philadelphia, president of the Aero Club of America. The order for the huge air machine already has been placed with the Curtiss Aeroplane company and is now under construction.

Mr. Wanamaker was the owner of the old America, in which an attempt to fly from Newfoundland to England was to have been made in 1914. After completion it was launched in June of that year, achieved a trial speed of 60 miles an hour and was ready for the transatlantic flight when the war intervened.

John C. Porte, a lieutenant in the English army, who was to have had command of the trial trip across the ocean, returned to his regiment in England and the proposed flight was postponed until after the war. In October, 1914, however, under what was reported as a contract made contingent upon England's entrance into a war, the America was sold to Great Britain and was shipped to that country aboard the steamship Mauretania. While news concerning the British use of the huge airship has been censored, Americans returning from abroad have asserted that the great hydro-aeroplane has proved all the claims made for it prior to the war.

Ten Times Power of Others. The new America will be ten times the power of the old one, will be of design different from anything ever constructed, and will be by far the largest airship of any nature ever



Rodman Wanamaker.

Washington, D. C.—The long fight against the foot-and-mouth disease is over. The secretary of agriculture has issued an order removing all foot-and-mouth quarantines and restrictions against the shipment and movement of live stock. The order specifically removes the quarantine from a small territory in Christian county, Ill., the last area which was under suspicion. Along with the removal of this local quarantine, the various federal orders restricting shipment of cattle are rescinded, so that dealers can now ship their cattle as before the first quarantine was imposed.

Upon notification that the United States is free from the disease, all foreign governments which have placed embargoes on American cattle are expected to remove these embargoes, so that cattle raisers will then be able to resume shipments to these foreign countries.

The magnitude of the work of eradication and control carried on by farmers, shippers, and the state and federal governments is shown by the fact that before being controlled, the disease had gained a temporary footing in 22 states and the District of Columbia. The disease appeared and was controlled in 269 different counties.

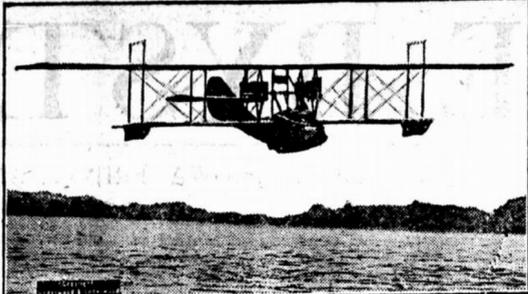
The importance to the stock-raising industry of eradicating foot-and-mouth disease may be judged from the results of this plague in Denmark, where the disease appeared at about the same time that it broke out in the United States. The area of Denmark is approximately equal to that of the three England states—Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It is, however, a great dairying country, and it has been estimated that the losses in milk in one year caused by the foot-and-mouth disease have amounted to approximately one-third of the total cost of eradicating the pestilence in 22 states of this country. The Danish authorities were unable to carry out their former policy of slaughter, and were compelled to resort to such measures of control as could be established by quarantines and other restrictions.

As a result of better understanding between the state and national governments, representatives of the department believe that many of the obstacles which confronted the authorities in the past outbreak, would not be encountered in dealing with any future occurrence of the disease. The veterinarians, however, will not abate their watchfulness for some time. Examination of animals and animal products offered for import will continue to be unusually strict. The department, moreover, particularly urges all farmers and cattle handlers to notify their state veterinarians and the department of any suspicious cases of sore mouth combined with lameness in their animals. Those in charge of the eradication work are confident that

noticed matrimonial disqualifications, Doctor Laselle said. "Girls with red hair see brown and black and yellow tressed ones being married on all sides, while they pine alone. It is the same with redheaded men.

"Redheaded people are the weaklings of the race, too, provided they have the fair skin which generally goes with red hair."

Only about one man in each 208 exceeds six feet in height.



The America on a Trial Trip.

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"What man can do once, he can do any number of times. Once the Atlantic is crossed in a single flight of an airship there will soon follow regular transatlantic trips and a fixed safe transatlantic passenger air line.

"The crossing of the Atlantic by air is not a matter merely of initiative, nor of daring, nor even of skill; it is a problem of science."

The fact that the Curtiss plant has been for some time at work upon a huge aircraft had been rumored, but that Mr. Wanamaker was going to continue his efforts toward a crossing of the Atlantic was not definitely known by many persons until the other day.

It is stated by local aeronauts that the designs were prepared by Glenn H. Curtiss and W. Starling Burgess, and that the very best aeronautical engineers in the country, supported by unlimited financial aid, have been called to their assistance.

WINS BIG FIGHT ON STOCK PLAGUE

Country at Last Is Entirely Free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

WATCHFULNESS NOT ABATED

State and Federal Governments Brought to Better Understanding Which Will Insure Efficient Co-Operation in Future.

London.—A reduction in the prison estimates for the coming year of \$500,000—or about 12 per cent—and the shutting up, in whole or part, of a score of prisons. These are some of the visible evidences of the reduction of crime in this country owing to the war.

Of the 20 prisons closed or in process of closure, 11 have been closed entirely, all being situated in towns of moderate size, like Chelmsford, Hereford, Stafford, St. Albans, Devizes, and so forth. Of four others a wing only has been given up. Arrangements are now being made for the total closing of five more.

It is true that not quite all of the diminution in criminality can be ascribed to the war, for the process has been going on since 1904, undoubtedly as a result of the greater intelligence of British legislation.

In their last report the commissioners of prisons ascribed the decrease in criminality to three chief causes—namely (1) the drifting into the army of a considerable section of the population from which the criminal classes ordinarily come; (2) the new demands for labor and the greater facilities for making a livelihood by honest means; and (3) the restriction of the sale of liquor. Experts have no doubt that it is the last of these three causes which has been most influential.

HORSE FALLS DOWN 100 FEET

His Master Lets Him Slide Over Mountain Snowdrifts With a Rope.

Truckee, Cal.—Hank Weber, with his snowshoe horse, arrived at Truckee the other day after a hair-raising trip down the mountainside.

After leaving the Southern Pacific snowsheds at the summit, the way to the bottom of the mountain was almost straight up and down, with many drifts of snow nearly fifty feet deep.

The only way over some of the drifts was to tie a rope on the horn of the saddle and let the horse slide down. The horse slipped on one of the drifts and fell to the bottom, almost a hundred feet below, luckily escaping injury.

Old Man, Cave Dweller. Fulton, Mo.—H. B. Bode, deputy state highway commissioner, has discovered that Callaway county has a cave dweller in one of the bluffs in the hills northwest of Cedar City.

Curious children first discovered the man when they cautiously crept up to the mouth of the cave, and found him sleeping on leaves and dried vegetation. His fire smoldered near the entrance to the cave and near at hand were some primitive cooking utensils.

During the day he carries load after load of fagots and logs to keep his fire going, and apparently he lives in comfort. Children reported him to be a kind looking man, with a long beard.

Treasure in Old House. Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Clifford J. Wade, a building contractor, who recently bought an old frame house in George street and began to remodel it, found a small secret door in the baseboard of one of the rear rooms on the second floor. The door afforded ingress to a vault in the wall. In the vault was an iron box containing \$121.98 in gold, silver and paper dollars, halves, quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies. Most of the money had been coined in 1860 and 1874.

The KITCHEN CABINET

When a man is his own enemy it's only because he's too much his own friend.—Oliver Twist.

There are certain polite forms and ceremonies which must be observed in civilized life, or mankind relapse into their original barbarism.

Saving is like sewing—if it is well done the harvest will repay bountifully.

Life means not submission to, but mastery of, environment.

CARROT DISHES.

FOR THE TABLE.

In setting the table no matter how simple the equipment, there can be a daintiness and care in its arrangement which shows thought and love of the beautiful. No matter how poor one may be the air of neatness is always indicative of refinement. A simple centerpiece of green, a five-cent fern or a flower always adds beauty to the table. Then the conversation is most important; where there are children whose ideals must be formed, the table talk may be the means of shaping their entire lives. Petty gossip, criticism and time for general correction makes an otherwise pleasant meal most uncomfortable. Table manners should be taught to children, but example will do much, with an occasional kindly correction.

Come to the table in a bright and happy mood, keep the conversation in pleasant and instructive grooves. One of our great educators always had an atlas, an encyclopedia and a dictionary in the dining room to be consulted during the meal when it was necessary to use reference books. The children from that home went out with a broad and general education that could never have been acquired from books or college training. In the tender years of a child's life impressions may be made, facts learned without conscious effort on his part, that will remain in the memory as long as the mind lasts.

Wholesome food is one of the necessities of a well-balanced body, and wholesome thought is just as vital to a well-balanced mind. We believe these things and nod approval when they are spoken or written, but we get nowhere unless we ourselves work to accomplish results. We often hear remarks made of certain families of children, "they are so well-mannered, they were just born that way." The fact is, if those lives were investigated, that the parents have spared no pains or time, no comfort, to teach and train them. This training is not always seen, but it must be given to get good results.

GOOD FOREIGN CAKES.

These cakes are good to keep and will be appetizing as long as they last. **Lebkuchen.**—Boil a pint of honey and a cupful of sugar together, cool and add a half cupful of flour. Beat three eggs slightly, add a cupful of brown sugar and stir twenty minutes. Add a fourth of a teaspoonful of cloves, the same of cinnamon, a teaspoonful of soda, the grated rind of a lemon and orange, a half pound of chopped almonds, four ounces of sliced citron, a half teaspoonful of nutmeg and two and a half cupfuls of flour; mix all ingredients together and let stand over night, well covered, after rolling out in the form it is to be baked. An extra cupful of flour will need to be added as it is ready for the pan. Frost when baked with powdered sugar and water.

Kisses.—Beat the whites of five eggs until stiff, and a pound of sugar, beat half an hour and add a teaspoonful of vanilla. Drop on a tin and bake in a moderate oven. These cakes may be sifted on the side and filled with whipped cream or any desired filling.

Blitz-Kuchen.—Take four egg yolks, three ounces of sugar; mix together for twenty minutes. Cream three ounces of butter and add it to the first mixture, then add three ounces of flour. Drop on a tin and spread a fourth of an inch thick, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and bake in a moderate oven.

Peppernuts.—Boil together a can of karo sirup and a cupful of sugar, add a half cupful of butter and a half cupful of lard; when melted add a teaspoonful of soda, three teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two of cloves, and two of anise. Mix well and make into small balls and bake. They may be dipped in confectioners' sugar and water if desired.

A cake to be fine grained must be well mixed. The butter may be softened but not melted, as the melting of the butter spoils its texture and will spoil the grain of the cake.

Swedish Rice With Codfish.—Cook together a cupful of rice in a cupful of water and four cupfuls of milk for half an hour. Remove from the heat; add a cupful of rich milk, two well-beaten eggs and three cupfuls of shredded codfish. Season well and bake in a moderate oven 40 minutes. Serve with drawn butter sauce and lemon quarters, garnished with parsley.

A mixture of cooked rice, hard-cooked eggs, white sauce and cheese, makes a most satisfying luncheon dish.

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American Citizens. In practice there is no such thing as a "citizen of the United States." Such "citizen" is about as mythical as the mermaid. In order to vote, for instance, one must bring his citizenship down to the concrete and become a citizen of New York, or of some one of the other states. You cannot vote in New York unless you are a citizen of New York; and the same is true of all the other states. The "citizen of the United States" is a very vague gentleman.

Daily Thought. Certainly, in our little sphere, it is not the most active people to whom we owe the most. . . . It is the lives like the stars, which simply pour down on us the calm light of their bright and faithful being, up to which we look, and out of which we gather the deepest calm and courage.—Brooks.

Value of Elderdown. Elderdown is one of the poorest conductors of heat, hence its use as a bed covering.

Gathering Food for Bees. A clever scheme, that appears to have originated in Scotland, is to gather pollen from flowers with a vacuum cleaner for use as food for bees. The heater on wide stretches of moors provides ample supplies, and it is said that in some places the young bees were mostly reared on this pollen.

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Ideal Combination. "May both races forgive us," said the California philosopher, "yet if the lords of Karma grant us our will, we shall in our next incarnation be half Irish and half Hebrew. For the Irishman is happy as long as he has a dollar, and the Hebrew always has it."

Where the Harm Lies. It is no harm for a man to take himself seriously unless he loses patience with his friends for not doing the same.

Very Hot. Another—Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and when melted add half a cupful of rice and stir it for 15 minutes, occasionally; then add one chopped onion, one chopped tomato, a clove of garlic and cover with water or vegetable stock; season highly with salt and pepper, cover and let rice cook slowly for 40 minutes.

Dutch Rice Pudding.—Mix a cupful of rice, two cupfuls of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, the yolks of four eggs, the juice of a lemon, one cupful of sugar, a grating of nutmeg, a half cupful of chopped raisins, half a cupful of nuts and the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff. Bake in a buttered pudding dish until brown.

Spanish Rice.—Fry one large onion, chopped with two tomatoes, add a cupful of stock and salt and pepper to taste. Cover and let simmer ten minutes; then add two cupfuls of boiled rice, mix with a tablespoonful of butter and serve very hot.

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That vegetables are a necessity in the diet, there is no question. They furnish mineral salts (which they take from the soil) as well as cellulose and water, which are invaluable, giving bulk to the food, exciting peristaltic action and flushing the digestive tract. Carrots are vegetables which are not well enough valued; they contain many elements necessary to the blood, especially iron, which make them a most important addition to the vegetable diet.

Carrot and Nut Loaf.—To one cupful of boiled and mashed carrots add some well-beaten egg, half a cupful of chopped walnuts, one finely minced onion, a tablespoonful of butter, melted, a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and bread crumbs to make a stiff mixture, a cupful will probably be sufficient. Form into a loaf and bake in a greased pan half an hour. Serve hot with tomato sauce.

Carrots Flamande.—Boil carrots until tender without scraping them, then rub off the skin and cut in strips. In to a saucepan put butter; when melted add lemon juice, turn in the carrots, season well with salt and a dash of cayenne and sprinkle with chopped parsley after they have become heated ready to serve.

Carrot Puffs.—To each cupful of cooked carrots add half a cupful of cream and a beaten egg, one teaspoonful of butter, melted, half a teaspoonful of sugar and a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Mix well, pour into greased custard cups and bake half an hour or until they are puffed up and light.

Delicious as well as attractive-looking soups may be made of carrots. Using the mashed carrot as a puree, put through a sieve and some of the liquor in which the carrots were cooked for additional flavor; add to a hot cream soup and garnish with grated cooked carrot.

Carrots With Lemon Butter.—Shred the carrots with a slicer in shoestring strips, cook until tender in boiling, salted water, drain and season with butter, minced parsley and lemon juice.

But for some trouble and sorrow, we should never know half the good there is in life.—Dickens.

Play must be incidental in a satisfactory life.—Dr. Elliot.

WAYS OF COOKING RICE.

It is interesting to note the various ways common rice is served in the various countries.

Spanish Rice.—Fry one large onion, chopped with two tomatoes, add a cupful of stock and salt and pepper to taste. Cover and let simmer ten minutes; then add two cupfuls of boiled rice, mix with a tablespoonful of butter and serve very hot.

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