

# AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

In a communication to the Baltimore News, W. H. Holtzclaw, principal of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, Utica, Miss., writes: I have read your editorial of November 15, entitled, "Booker T. Washington's Field." I have found it very interesting, but there are some points which I feel ought to be amplified, to say the least. It is for this reason that I venture to write you as letter.

For instance, you make a comparison between the Northern Negro and the Southern Negro, and you state at the southern Negro's progress 50 years has not been relatively immensurate with that of the Northern Negro during the half century of freedom. You were kind enough to give some very valuable reasons for this. The facts which I have at my command, however, and which can be had from the United States census, convince me that taking everything under consideration, the Southern Negro's progress during the past 50 years has far surpassed that of even the Connecticut Negro whom you speak. We ought not to overlook the fact that the Southern Negro is making progress under tremendous difficulties—among them is a matter of education. The Connecticut Negro has paid, on the education of each of his children, out of public funds, for any given year, more than 15 times as much as we Negroes in the South receive per capita.

Besides, he has educational facilities. For 50 years the Negroes have had here in the South the poorest of opportunities to educate their children—schools terming being from three to five months in length, and the children taking up the remainder of the time of their childhood. Besides, when they do attend school, the facilities are often so poor that it is almost equal to no school at all. It requires a boy 26 years to complete common school course under the circumstances. There is often no more than the wreck of a log cabin with no heating apparatus, and but the poorest of blackboards, and little or no protection from the elements. The teacher presiding over such a school is often paid as low as \$10 a month (that is the case in my own county) for five months, and out of which she has to pay not less than \$7 a month for board. If this sounds extravagant, I have only to invite your attention to the latest annual report of the superintendent of education of the state and Louisiana. It cannot be expected under such conditions that a Negro will make satisfactory progress.

But this is not the worst. There is, according to the United States census, about 2,000,000 Negro children in the South who cannot get into even the poorest schools that I have just mentioned. That is to say 52 per cent of the Negro children of the South, according to the United States census, tend no school at all.

Methodists who sought to have colored bishops provided for work among a colored people failed to receive the action of the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, the alternative vote failing to reach the necessary two-thirds. Announcement of the total conference vote was made by Dr. Joseph H. Hingley, secretary of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The plan was known as the Mississippi proposition.

Representative L. C. Dyer of Missouri, gave the record of the colored soldiers in the wars of this country at a public meeting at the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion church, Fourteenth and Corcoran streets northwest, under the auspices of the National Memorial association, in commemoration of the fifty-fourth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia.

The association, which is a national one, is organized for the purpose of securing a site for the erection of a monument in Washington in honor of the colored soldiers and sailors who fought in the wars of this country. Dr. Dyer said he would do all he could to further this movement by appropriation by congress, and pledged the support of the Spanish American veterans, of which he is commanding chief.

Representative H. Martin Williams, who was master of the ceremonies, made a short address, in which he stated that he was for peace, and that he hoped this country would never be another war.

As a table delicacy the file fish has established itself firmly under the exploitation of the bureau of fisheries, which undertook to bring its merits to public attention a short time ago. These fish are now marketed in great quantities and are to be found on sale at all the leading markets of the eastern part of the country, so that the government's efforts in introducing it have been eminently successful.

Swedish grass yields from one to six tons of cured hay an acre.

An enormous deposit of asphalt in the province, in the Philippines, lies near the shore line at Tacloban that can be used for the construction of roads and for the manufacture of asphaltum. The asphalt is now in the process of being marketed.

Of Swiss invention is a storage battery electric switching locomotive in which powerful electro-magnets are used instead of couplings for drawing cars.

to provide bishops for race and languages and was sent to all the annual conferences.

The vote, as compiled by Doctor Hingley, was: Total vote of the conferences, 8,402. Necessary two-thirds for adoption, 5,601. Total affirmative vote, 4,921. Total negative vote, 3,481. The proposition failed of adoption by 680 votes.

The vote of the laymen on the proposition was: Yeas 3,300; nays, 2,425. Necessary for adoption of the proposition, 3,316 votes.

The Wilmington proposition, giving bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church in constitutional matters the right of veto, which was submitted to the annual conferences by the general conference of 1912, was lost by a majority of 1,571 ministers and 960 laymen.

The Colorado proposition, granting honorary privileges to retired ministers and absentee voting on constitutional matters, had a majority of 2,912 ministers and 818 laymen. These privileges will be granted and will become law by favorable action by the general conference at Saratoga Springs May 1.

The three questions now decided have been voted upon by the Methodists since 1912 and were considered the most important propositions before the various conferences.

Mr. Washington's creed is emphasized on every occasion—that is, to "do the common things uncommonly well."

Courses are being offered in domestic science, basketry, drawing, music, sewing, manual arts, physical training and the teachers' profession at all courses.

For recreation we have tennis, volleyball and swimming. We have a band concert every Sunday afternoon from 6:30 to 7:30. There are always between 2,000 and 3,000 people on the lawn, and there is perfect order, not a semblance of authority. Everyone seems thoroughly imbued with the Tuskegee spirit.

We motored down to the Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negro Lawbreakers, located at Mount Meigs. There we found 165 Negro boys, 50 of whom came from Birmingham. We were very much impressed with everything we saw. You remember how earnestly the Negro club women of Birmingham have worked to establish and maintain this school. Recently the state has taken charge. Still, we found much that we can and must do for these boys, who must some day come back to the cities and add to the useful or criminal class their share of good or evil. The superintendent is a Tuskegee graduate, and we could see long before we drove up to the building that the Tuskegee spirit reached even to the reformatory, a distance of 27 miles from the institute. Beautiful flowerbeds and shrubbery added to the beauty of the grounds.

I feel safe in saying that with the enthusiasm and earnestness which the summer school teachers manifest in the work here that Alabama will not long remain at the bottom of the ladder in illiteracy.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

Electrical machinery is used almost exclusively in a Philadelphia ice cream factory that turns out 10,000 quarts a day.

The Rev. W. H. Jernagin urged the organization of the forces of the churches throughout the country in support of the monument movement. Thomas L. Jones told of the achievements of the colored race.

Among the guests were the commander and staff, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R.; the president and staff, Department of the Potomac, W. R. C.; the Guy V. Henry Army and Navy Union, No. 9; the Spanish-American war veterans and officers of the National Guard of the district.

The anniversary was observed Monday also at Mount Calvary Colored Baptist mission, Twentieth and E streets northwest, under the auspices of the Butler Zouaves Veteran Relief association. Prof. Jesse Lawson was the principal speaker. He voiced the feeling of his race in the sentiment that "the United States of America is the only country we know and her cause is our cause and her flag is our flag, and here together we shall live and never once say die. This is our country, our home, our own, our native land!"—Washington Star.

The Japanese have many curious superstitions about animals, the chief among which is their belief in the supernatural power of foxes. There are numberless shrines dedicated to foxes in Japan. The badger is another animal feared by the superstitious Japanese mind. It is believed to have power to annoy people and to be able to turn into a priest at will.

The mockingbird of the South is sometimes encountered as far north as the Potomac.

The Australian government in planning the establishment of a laboratory for the application of scientific research to national industries.

Experiments by the United States public health service resulted in the discovery of a new and inexpensive disinfectant derived from pine oil.

## DUTCH FRONTIER GUARDED BY 150 MILES OF FENCE

Charged With Electricity, Wire Barrier Is Studied With Dead Animals.

### SENTINELS ON BOTH SIDES

Holland Can Flood Great Area at First Signs of Invasion—Difficult to Cross the Border—Writer Describes Some Scenes of the War.

Maastricht, Holland.—They tell you in this town that they have almost forgotten that there is a war. Perhaps they have, for it has swept past them and nobody expects it to come back. The potteries and breweries, which are the principal factors in the town's prosperity, are running full time and making money; business is good enough to all appearances, and the walls are plastered with the advertisements of innumerable moving picture houses where French war movies are listed side by side with detective dramas filmed in Los Angeles.

For months after the capture of Liege passage across the frontier was a fairly easy matter. Then the Dutch Government, which has prohibited the export of many articles and is much concerned to prevent smuggling, began to tighten its frontier guard, and the Germans began a series of measures designed to keep the Belgians in Belgium, and everybody else out. Today farmers and tradesmen living near the frontier can get passes across it, if favorably known to the authorities. But without definite and approved business no man, no matter who he may be, is allowed to pass the barriers.

Take a taxicab with a trilingual driver armed with a pass permitting you to approach the frontier and drive out along the road northwest of Maastricht. Through the mists of the wet, gray afternoon you can see off to the left the hills along the Meuse, and presently, little more than a mile out of the city, you come to a long, straight stretch of road bordered by tall trees which is blocked in the distance by a bank of earth straight across the thoroughfare. Your cab halts at the barrier, and from a shabby brick house at one side of the road emerge a customs inspector in muddy tweeds and half a dozen blue-clad soldiers. Another soldier in an improvised sentry box of straw thatch on a frame of saplings, is on guard across the road, and before you are two embankments, one starting at either side of the roadway and both stretching more than half way across, with only room for a single vehicle to pass between them.

Must Go No Farther. Here you must halt; unless you are a peasant with a basket of eggs or an official of the Belgian relief commission you can go no farther. Fifty yards down the road is another double embankment, and beyond that a wooden sentry box painted black, white, and red.

Here is the German empire, or rather, its Belgian possessions. The squat, ugly village of Smeermoes lies just beyond the frontier line—low, one-story brick houses, about which not a soul can be seen except a solitary German sentry clad in a muddy uniform of no particular color, his spiked helmet covered in burlap. Here you see none of the bright uniforms worn by the men on leave or home duty in Germany.

Rumors That Germans Crossed. Limburg, of course, was not invaded. A legend persists that some German troops did cross the narrow neck of the bottle, but nobody has ever found any proofs. From Aachen, where the advance troops had been hurriedly gathered together, General von Emmich's army started west toward the Liege forts. At Yverlens and elsewhere they skirmished with the Belgian outposts. Then they came to Vise, a village less than four miles from the Dutch frontier and little more than ten from Maastricht.

The people of this town, who tell you that they hardly know now that there is a war, could see the smoke when Vise was burned—burned so thoroughly that the people who live along the border will tell you there is not a house left standing. That day they poured across the border a swarm of refugees of the darest sort, the precursors of many others in the day that followed—what was left of women and children of Vise, who had seen 200 of their men shot down in the streets, and scores of others made prisoner and started on their way to Germany.

Maastricht heard the roar of the battle at Liege, when the Germans, trying to rush the hills without adequate artillery support, were driven back with the loss of 10,000 or 12,000 men, according to local estimates, and when for two or three days an excited world thought that the terrible German army had been stopped just over the threshold. And then one morning every window at the Dutch border city rattled with the deep roar of a new kind of gun, firing at Liege from just south of the frontier line. The new howitzers had arrived, and the Liege forts were blown to pieces one by one.

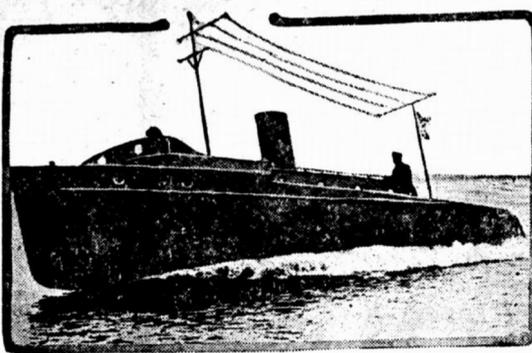
10,000 Refugees in City. Ten thousand refugees were in Maastricht before Liege fell—10,000 strangers in a town of less than 40,000. Most of them had money, and, as hotels and pensions were overflowed, the natives drove a thriving business for a while taking in boarders. But eventually most of the Belgians moved on to Rotterdam, or Amsterdam, or The Hague, or England, and these few who remained, running out of money, went to work in the factories that were just coming back to life and were absorbed in the routine of the town. They left behind them stories of German atrocities that have affected sentiment in Maastricht to a degree that may be indicated by the

### TOWER VAULTS MODERNIZED

Historic Dungeons in London Whitewashed and Electrically Lighted.

London.—Just how unromantic the official mind can be is illustrated by the manner in which the dungeons of the tower have been handled by the authorities. For the first time the vaults in the keep at the tower have been opened to the public at a charge of sixpence (12 cents).

## NEW PATROL BOAT ON SPEED TRIAL



Patrol boat No. 2 on her speed trials in Lynn bay, making an average of 24 miles an hour. The trials were pronounced satisfactory under the direction of Stewart Davis, who is commander of the Volunteer Patrol squadron. The No. 2 is the first of the fleet of four now under way. These new type patrol boats are 40 feet over all, 8 feet 8 inches beam, and 3 feet draft, fitted with 135-horse-power engines.

experience of a casual American visitor who, in all innocence, asked for German fried potatoes, and very nearly got infuriated himself from personal violence at the hands of a squad of infuriated waiters, who insisted that Holland potatoes were the only kind that could, would, or should be eaten, and that there was something damnable about the desire to have anything German.

For months after the capture of Liege passage across the frontier was a fairly easy matter. Then the Dutch Government, which has prohibited the export of many articles and is much concerned to prevent smuggling, began to tighten its frontier guard, and the Germans began a series of measures designed to keep the Belgians in Belgium, and everybody else out. Today farmers and tradesmen living near the frontier can get passes across it, if favorably known to the authorities. But without definite and approved business no man, no matter who he may be, is allowed to pass the barriers.

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Only a single regiment is left in Maastricht. The old bridge across the Meuse is guarded day and night, and beside its parapets lie chevaux-de-frise, tangled with barbed wire, and heaps of steel rails, ready to be thrown into place and block the bridge on five minutes notice. But the plan of the Dutch general staff do not contemplate any attempt to defend South Limburg in the event—which is every day regarded as less likely—of an attack from Germany. The Zuyder Zee dikes would be blown up and a great stretch flooded clear across the country. Behind the area to be flooded, almost to the center of Holland, is Utrecht, fortified almost as strongly as the cities of the Voges. Here the Dutch would make their first stand. Behind that still another area can be flooded, and then a third, extending the submerged district up to the fortifications of Amsterdam, which would be the last refuge of the Dutch army, as Antwerp was of the Belgian. Anything east of Utrecht would be only outpost fighting; but the barbed wire entanglements that are almost a constant feature of the landscape, and the marching soldiers that can be seen at almost any glance from the car window, indicate how sharp that fighting might be.

One of these outposts is Roermond, the city just above the neck of the bottle that is South Limburg. To the north of Roermond the railroad crosses the Meuse on a bridge which is strongly guarded and mined, so that it can be blown up without an instant's delay whenever the word is given. But the extent to which the Germans are prepared for even unlikely possibilities is indicated by the fact that in Aachen, a few miles over the border, there is an exact duplicate of that bridge, part by part, ready to be assembled and set up as soon as the ruins are cleared away.

Smoked Only on His Birthday. Billings, Mont.—George T. Stowell, ninety-seven, a pioneer Montana resident, is dead at his home in Helena. His last was the only illness of his life, pneumonia being the cause of his death. He avoided alcohol and smoked only once a year—a cigar on each birthday.

The largest electrical range, in the world, installed in the State hospital, Warren Springs, Montana, cooks meals for 1,500 persons daily.

When women take a hand and start a preparedness wail all their own, then shall it become universal. On the free rifle range at Winthrop, Md., women flocked in great numbers recently, all enthused over the opportunity to learn how to defend their country. An unusual sight it was to see a small wisp of a woman handling a rifle almost as big as herself with determination enough to want to learn how to handle it. The woman in the picture is Mrs. B. M. Botto, and she was as steady a shot as there was in the camp.

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# The KITCHEN CABINET

Not only physical but mental vigor and efficiency depend largely on a proper diet.

Not in the clamor of the crowded street. Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng. But in ourselves are triumph and defeat.

### LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

The faint sandwich is always filling a large place and when well made and served there is nothing that is better enjoyed.

**Cream Cheese Sandwiches.**—Take a square of cream cheese, mash it in a bowl, adding a little

sweet cream to moisten, salt and paprika to taste, with one or two canned red peppers, spread on thin slices of buttered graham bread.

**Marshmallow Nut Sandwiches.**—Toast fresh marshmallows and cut fine, mix with chopped walnut meats and sweet cream. Cut white bread, spread with butter, then with the mallow and nut mixture. A few candied cherries may be used with this filling if so desired. A half dozen cherries finely chopped will be sufficient for half a dozen sandwiches.

**Fig Sandwiches.**—Soak figs over night in orange juice, then simmer in a little water added to the juice, until tender. Add a half cupful of sugar and the juice of half a lemon to each half pound of figs. Chill thoroughly and chop to a paste. Spread on thin white bread or on slice of pound cake.

**Marguerites.**—Make a boiled frosting, using a few tablespoonfuls of steamed, chopped raisins and a half dozen chopped nuts. Put a teaspoonful on crisp, salted wafers and brown lightly in the oven.

**Sponge cake** baked in a sheet and then cut with a small biscuit cutter into rounds may be frosted with orange icing and rolled in grated rind, or the top decorated with the rind, making very tasty cakes to serve with a cupful of tea when a friend drops in.

It's the song ye sing and the smile ye wear That's making the sunshine everywhere.

Now is the only time to begin doing great things.

### SOME GOOD DISHES.

By making out menus for a week in advance, keeping lists of food well liked, thus bringing variety to the table, the housewife will save herself much time for other things. It is also a good plan to place opposite a recipe the cost of the dish. Usually eggs are one of the varying costs, but the housewife will be able to tell at a glance the cost of the dish. As the majority of women have a certain allowance to spend for the table this will help her to keep accounts and perhaps reduce expenses or at least equalize them from month to month.

When eggs are sixteen and eighteen cents a dozen is the time for angel foods, souffles, sponge cake and omelets. When they are fifty and sixty cents a dozen pork cake, apple sauce cake, escalloped dishes and eggless dishes of various kinds will be used.

**Angel Food.**—Sift one cupful of sifted flour with a quarter of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Take a cupful of egg whites, add another quarter of a spoonful of the cream of tartar and a pinch of salt, beat until stiff but not dry, add a cupful of sifted sugar, folding in lightly; then the flour, also folded in; flavor with vanilla and bake fifty minutes in a moderate oven, using a tub pan.

**Cocoa Mousse.**—Use one and a half cupfuls of cream, five tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, one and a half ounces of cocoa, or half a cupful, one-half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Dissolve the cocoa in a small saucepan with two tablespoonfuls of cream. Whip the cream and when nearly stiff beat in the sugar and cocoa; mix thoroughly, turn into a wet mold and pack in ice and salt for four hours.

**Date Pudding.**—Mix together a beaten egg, a cupful of fresh bread crumbs, a cupful of chopped dates, a cupful of sugar, a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of milk. Bake in a sheet and serve with whipped sweetened cream flavored with almond.

**Mulligatawny Soup.**—Slice three large onions and brown them slightly with four slices of chopped bacon. Remove from the heat and add a teaspoonful of curry powder, four tablespoonfuls of flour and a half teaspoonful of salt; blend all together and then add three pints of veal or chicken stock. Chop two apples very fine, add them to the soup and simmer gently until the apples are cooked and the soup is thick.

**Rice Muffins.**—Mix a cupful of boiled rice with two cupfuls of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a tablespoonful of sugar, a half teaspoonful of salt, one egg and a cupful of milk. Mix well and bake in muffin pans. Serve hot.

**Silence Pleases Orator.** What a speaker likes best is not applause. It is silence. There are moments when to a speaker the silence can be thrilling. Then he knows, as we say, that he "has" his audience. A perfect relation has been established. During those moments the thought is passing rapidly from the speaker's mind into the minds of the listeners, and is taking effect. It may not always be a sympathetic effect. It may even be hostile. Nevertheless, the thought is at work.

**Exorbitant Possibilities.** "Sometimes I am in favor of peace at any price." "Yes; there is often a temptation to feel that way. The only difficulty is that the man who controls the supply is liable to keep boosting the price till you find you can't raise it."—Washington Star.

**Once a Limestone Ridge.** The islands of Lake Erie are part of a limestone ridge that the ice age glaciers did not wholly reduce. Geologists call this ridge the Cincinnati anticlinal. It extends into Tennessee.

**Diré Japanese Prophecy.** An old Japanese prophecy says: "When men fly like birds ten great kings will go to war against one another."

**Why "Hell Gate."** Hell Gate, the narrow pass in the East river at New York, was called by the Dutch hellegat, meaning "bright strait" or "clear opening." The name quickly suggested the present English form, which was regarded as more appropriate on account of the whirlpools which made navigation dangerous.

**Fate of Annie Laurie.** The familiar song of "Annie Laurie," says the London Chronicle, was written by a soldier in Flanders to his ladylove at home. The writer was William Douglas, and Annie Laurie was one of the three daughters of Sir Robert Laurie of Maxwellton. Sad to relate, Annie did not marry her ardent lover. Some say that Douglas was killed in Flanders, but whether or not that is so, Annie was led to the altar in 1709 by James Fergusson of Craigdarroch.

**Somebody's Possibilities.** "Sometimes I am in favor of peace at any price." "Yes; there is often a temptation to feel that way. The only difficulty is that the man who controls the supply is liable to keep boosting the price till you find you can't raise it."—Washington Star.

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The sky is always blue. What though the night shall darken, and entold you And for a space in sunless silence hold you, The dawn shall brighten when your rest is through. The sky is always blue.

—Christine Davis.

### WAYS WITH PARSNIPS.

This delicious vegetable should be found often on our tables during the spring months. To boll them and serve plain put a pork shank to cook in boiling water, let simmer for an hour or two, and two hours before dinner add the well-washed parsnips, cooking gently to keep them whole. Season and serve with the pork.

**Pot Roast.**—Prepare a pot roast in the usual way and cook some parsnips in boiling, salted water until tender. Drain the parsnips and put them into the kettle after the meat has been removed; cook until well seasoned, add flour to the sauce and serve meat, parsnips and gravy all on one platter.

**Casserole Parsnips.**—Cut the peeled parsnips in thick slices and parboil in salted water for 20 minutes. Drain and put into the casserole with butter and pepper, or a few slices of bacon may be used instead of butter, or beef drippings may be used. Bake two hours, adding a little water until they are very tender.

**Browned Parsnips.**—Cut well-cleaned parsnips lengthwise and cook until tender in boiling, salted water. When tender, brown in fresh pork drippings or in suet fat. Serve the parsnips, with a sauce made with flour and cream in the fat left from frying.

**Parsnips With Drawn Butter Sauce.**—Wash and scrape parsnips and cut in pieces or in strips; cook until soft, then serve with drawn butter sauce—melt a third of a cupful of butter, add three tablespoonfuls of flour, salt and pepper to season and a cupful and a half of boiling water. Serve hot.

It is not the events of life, nor its emotions, nor this nor that experience, but life itself which is good.—F. Brooks.

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By making out menus for a week in advance, keeping lists of food well liked, thus bringing variety to the table, the housewife will save herself much time for other things. It is also a good plan to place opposite a recipe the cost of the dish. Usually eggs are one of the varying costs, but the housewife will be able to tell at a glance the cost of the dish. As the majority of women have a certain allowance to spend for the table this will help her to keep accounts and perhaps reduce expenses or at least equalize them from month to month.

When eggs are sixteen and eighteen cents a dozen is the time for angel foods, souffles, sponge cake and omelets. When they are fifty and sixty cents a dozen pork cake, apple sauce cake, escalloped dishes and eggless dishes of various kinds will be used.

**Angel Food.**—Sift one cupful of sifted flour with a quarter of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Take a cupful of egg whites, add another quarter of a spoonful of the cream of tartar and a pinch of salt, beat until stiff but not dry, add a cupful of sifted sugar, folding in lightly; then the flour, also folded in; flavor with vanilla and bake fifty minutes in a moderate oven, using a tub pan.

**Cocoa Mousse.**—Use one and a half cupfuls of cream, five tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, one and a half ounces of cocoa, or half a cupful, one-half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Dissolve the cocoa in a small saucepan with two tablespoonfuls of cream. Whip the cream and when nearly stiff beat in the sugar and cocoa; mix thoroughly, turn into a wet mold and pack in ice and salt for four hours.

**Date Pudding.**—Mix together a beaten egg, a cupful of fresh bread crumbs, a cupful of chopped dates, a cupful of sugar, a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of milk. Bake in a sheet and serve with whipped sweetened cream flavored with almond.

**Mulligatawny Soup.**—Slice three large onions and brown them slightly with four slices of chopped bacon. Remove from the heat and add a teaspoonful of curry powder, four tablespoonfuls of flour and a half teaspoonful of salt; blend all together and then add three pints of veal or chicken stock. Chop two apples very fine, add them to the soup and simmer gently until the apples are cooked and the soup is thick.

**Rice Muffins.**—Mix a cupful of boiled rice with two cupfuls of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a tablespoonful of sugar, a half teaspoonful of salt, one egg and a cupful of milk. Mix well and bake in muffin pans. Serve hot.

**Silence Pleases Orator.** What a speaker likes best is not applause. It is silence. There are moments when to a speaker the silence can be thrilling. Then he knows, as we say, that he "has" his audience. A perfect relation has been established. During those moments the thought is passing rapidly from the speaker's mind into the minds of the listeners,