

FOOD IN THE TROPICS COSTS 5 CENTS A DAY

Americans Could Live on That Sum
if They Could Stand the
Meals Served.

PLANTS WILL GROW IN THE U. S.

Ben and a Half of "Aroids" Was
Harvested Last Year in
South Carolina.

When Americans learn to eat the food of the tropics they may live on 5 cents a day, says a writer in the Los Angeles Times. That men may live at this cost and maintain health and vigor is proven by the fact that millions are doing it today. That one of the cheap foods upon which they thrive may be grown throughout the southern half of the United States is among the new revelations of the Department of Agriculture. That it will stand shipment to the balance of the country is also shown.

A ton and a half of this food was last year harvested from a sixth of an acre in South Carolina. It will this year be widely propagated and next year there will be plants for distribution to a wide circle of experimenters.

The plants that make this cheap living possible in the tropic are the aroids, one representative of which is the "elephant's ear," with which Americans are familiar as an ornamental plant. It is one of these aroids which yields the poi of the Hawaiians, the melanga of the Cubans and the oto of the Panamanians. Yautias, dasheens and various other plants somewhat widely known belong to the same family, which is called by a hundred different names in various parts of the world.

Roughly they are all aroids. They grow in abundance in Central America, South America, the West Indies, equatorial Africa, Malaysia, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan and China. In all these countries the natives plant them crudely in damp places and reap abundant harvests. They prepare them for eating in a hundred ways. They are toothsome, nourishing, economical. They far surpass many of the expensive foods of this country and have much that recommends them to the entire world.

The aroids are root crops. They are more nearly comparable with potatoes than with anything else we know. The tubers grow in clusters on the roots of the plant. They are often larger than one's fist and are covered with a somewhat rough skin. This may, however, easily be removed, or it may be left on until after cooking. The tubers may be baked, boiled or fried. Baking is probably the best method of cooking them. They may be mashed and prepared with butter or milk or eggs.

There are great numbers wherever the elephant's ear flourishes, but too far north will not come to maturity. There are many varieties and some of these flourish much farther north than others.

The aroids are wet land plants. They thrive on lowlands that are much flooded, provided the water does not stagnate on them. Their favorite conditions are those under which potatoes would not thrive. Some varieties grow well under conditions suitable for rice.

There are in the south millions of acres that are lying idle because they are too wet, and some of these great areas would be ideal lands upon which to grow the aroids. They require little cultivation as compared with other crops. It is because of this small labor demand that the crop has always been so popular in the tropic, where men are not given to overexertion.

HORSE PLUNGES INTO A CINCINNATI STREET CAR.



One of the most remarkable accidents on record occurred in Cincinnati when a runaway horse jumped through the rear entrance of a street car at Fourth and Main streets, injuring half a dozen panic-stricken passengers. The platform of the car was wrecked, the doorway was splintered and broken glass was sent flying through the car. When police arrived they found the horse so tightly wedged into the car that the wreckage had to be cut away with axes before he could be pulled out. The horse was so badly injured he had to be shot.

BUSINESS-TRAINED GIRLS SAID TO MAKE GOOD WIVES



IRLS who have been trained in business life are favored as possible wives by bachelors in all parts of the United States, according to the opinions that have been expressed by 500 of them. Some of the most striking things the bachelors say are given in Good Housekeeping Magazine.

A Massachusetts man says that "as a rule the girls who are in business know the value of money and expect less than the daughters of the rich." "The majority of the business girls I know live at home and pay a very small board bill, leaving a comfortable balance for clothes and little luxuries which would have to be materially reduced if they were to marry me," is the frank declaration of a Springfield (Mass.) man. "Every husband," says a bachelor, "has a natural pride in being able to provide better for his wife than she could for herself. Any other feeling on the part of the wife lessens her respect." "I am positive they are better companions for men than girls who do not know the real value of a dollar." So speaks a champion of the business girl from Washington, D. C.

The 500 bachelors were asked to express their minds in regard to the right income to marry on. Their ideas range from \$500 to \$15,000 a year. The average is \$2,439.40. They all agree that club life "isn't in it" with having a home of one's own, and they believe that the girls who want their husbands to provide the luxuries of parental homes aren't worth marrying.

"The young husband, unless he starts with some parental cash stowed away, cannot hope to furnish the luxuries the girl has been accustomed to for some time after his marriage," says another Springfield (Mass.) man. "His stinted resources must be taken as a matter of course. The girl undoubtedly has had the benefit of years of industry on the part of her parents, while her new-found better half is just beginning to get some for himself and others. Present salaries do not average as well on the whole for the young man as the income of the parents. The uselessness of competition is obvious."

"All depends upon the parties involved," is the sage pronouncement of one respondent to the inquiry. "However, I do think a good percentage of the girls to-day expect all the comforts and 99 1/2 per cent of the luxuries. The whole tendency of the day seems for the young men and women to begin life where their parents leave off. They want to set up housekeeping with silver and solid mahogany, when, perhaps, the parents purchased theirs only ten years back."

WHY SOME BLOWS ARE DANGEROUS.

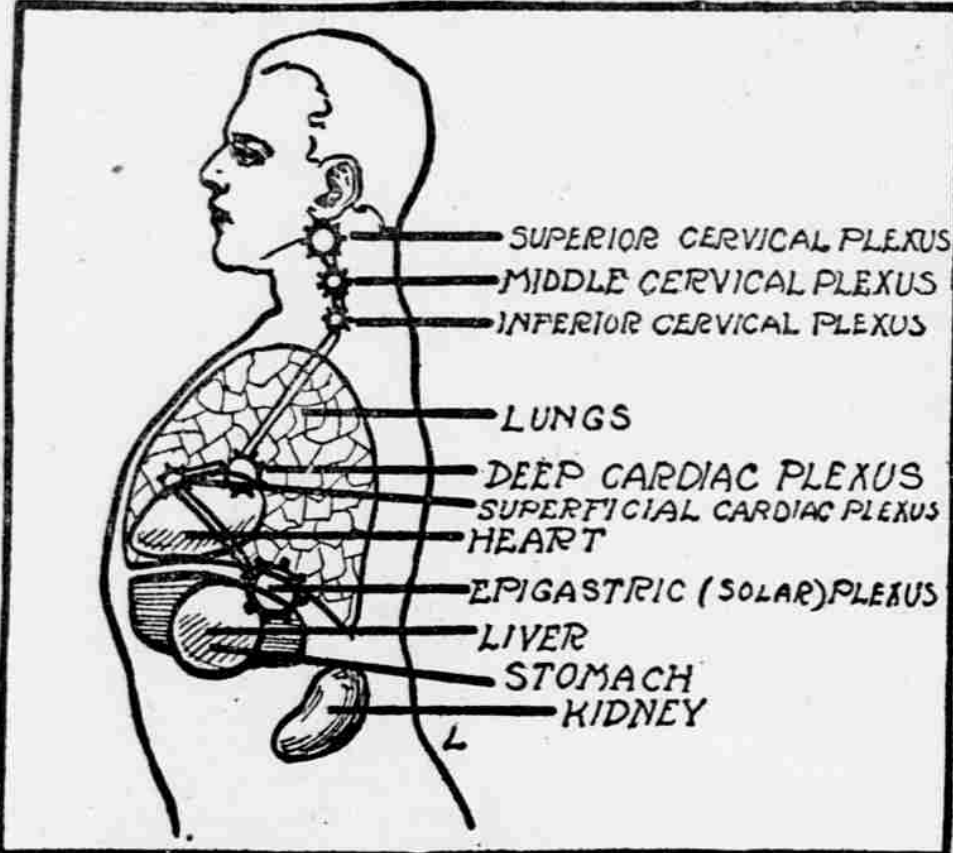


Diagram showing side view of the heart, lungs, stomach, liver and kidneys. Also the position of the nerve centers (plexuses) affected by dangerous blows in boxing. Sketched by Dr. W. R. C. Latson.

Scientific fistic combat began with the cestus of the Greek athletes. The cestus was a sort of boot, made of leather, fitted to the forearm and heavily weighted. The science of the cestus was simple. The boxer merely lunged out at an exposed point of his opponent's anatomy, trusting to the rapidity of the blow and the weight of the cestus to break down the defense and land his punch. The cestus, as might be imagined, inflicted frightful injuries, and often caused death by a single blow.

Until thirty or so years ago boxers fought much like the old Greeks, simply trying to hit any exposed place, and keeping up this random pounding until one or the other, from pain, exhaustion or loss of blood, was forced to stop. Gradually, however, it came to be known that a sharp, rapid, not necessarily powerful blow, landed exactly on certain points, would cause temporary paralysis of both mind and muscles. Thus came the "knock-out" blows.

The nervous mechanism which regulates the action of the bodily organs, heart, lungs, stomach, liver, and so on, is composed of millions of fibers or threads. These fibers are at certain points gathered into knots, or, as they are called, plexuses; and a shock or blow at one of these points will produce temporary paralysis of every function—that is, a "knock-out." The principal nerve knots (or plexuses) connected with boxing are shown in the diagram. A blow to the chin, under the ear, over the heart, or just under the breast bone, is likely to reach one of these points. These are the dangerous blows of boxing.—W. R. C. Latson, B. S., M. D.

Johnny's Watch.

John's aunt gave him a bright and shiny dollar watch for his birthday, and the boy's satisfaction was unbounded. A couple of weeks later he remarked very dolefully that the watch wasn't keeping good time.

"It must be wound very carefully every night before you go to bed," his aunt told him.

"Oh, I never knew that," said the boy. "Now I s'pose I've just gone and ruined it?"

"Why, when have you been winding it?"

"The first thing every morning," answered the boy sorrowfully.—Lippincott's.

Progress.

Last year I experienced internal pain. My doctor, in tone supercilious, Announced that I never could motor again.

For it made me too automobilious.

But I'm still under treatment! And one disease more

Will surely deprive me of reason: For I'm suffering worse than I suffered before—

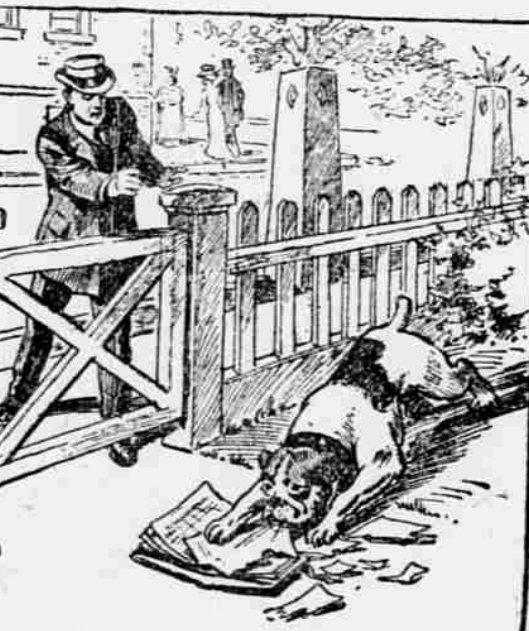
Aerospelas has me this season!

—Harvard Lampoon.

Spring Fishing.



BULLDOG ATE THE CENSUS.

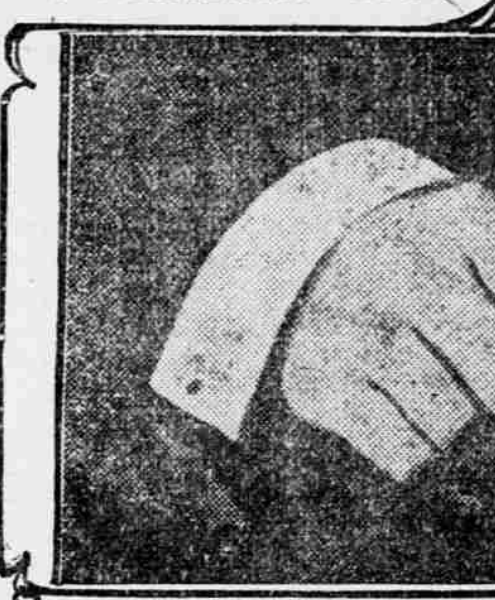


At Washington, D. C., a whole day's work of one of the bright census enumerators went for the evening meal of a hungry bulldog. All day the industrious enumerator worked, filling his book with the names of prominent citizens at 2 1/2 cents per name. Toward night he reached the gate of a house and met an unusually big bulldog. The enumerator spoke nothing but kindly words, but the dog paid no attention. Then the census man waved his enumeration book at the animal. That was the clarion call with the dog. It leaped, landing with jaws firmly locked in the enumeration book. The animal wrenched it from the startled and frightened enumerator's hands and proceeded to quietly, but unmercifully, tear it to pieces. Every name that met this fate meant 2 1/2 cents to the enumerator, but his skin meant more, so he perched on a gate until the dog's master appeared. He had to do the work all over again.

ENGLAND'S NEW KING AND QUEEN AND DOWAGER QUEEN.



Queen Alexandra.



The new Queen is Victoria. At St. James' place, on the 6th of July, 1893, Prince George, Duke of York, married his second cousin (once removed), Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, but known familiarly in court circles as "Princess May." She was then entitled to the honorable distinction "Her Serene Highness," and her full name is Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes. Her mother was Princess Mary Adelaide, daughter of the Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of George III., and her father was the Duke of Teck, ruler of a medieval duchy now belonging to Wurttemberg. The new queen was born at Kensington palace May 26, 1867, and spent her babyhood and childhood at White Lodge, Richmond, and was carefully trained and educated. She speaks several languages and is proficient in music, being the possessor of a beautiful soprano voice. She was betrothed to the Duke of Clarence at the time of his death, and less than two years later became the affianced of his brother, her present consort. She is the mother of five sons and one daughter. Her eldest son, Albert Edward, now her apparent to the throne, is a manly lad who will be 16 years old the coming June. At present he is serving as a naval cadet. Prince Albert Frederick, the second son, and her presumptive, also is a naval cadet.

With the accession to the British throne of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Queen Alexandra becomes the dowager queen, the first the empire has had since the death in 1837 of William IV., who was survived by Queen Adelaide, a princess of Saxe-Coburg-Meiningen. As dowager queen she will receive an annuity of \$350,000 for her maintenance.

NEW KING'S NEAR RELATIVES.

King George V. has three sisters. They are:

Princess Louise, who, during the life of the late king, was the princess royal of England. She was born February 20, 1867; was married January 27, 1889, to the Duke of Fife, and has two children—Alexandra Victoria, born May 17, 1891, and Maud Alexandra, born April 3, 1893.

Princess Victoria Alexandra, born July 6, 1868.

Princess Maud Charlotte, born November 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, to Prince Karl of Denmark, who is now King Haakon VI of Norway.

The uncles and aunts of the new king are:

Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. She has three children.

Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne, who became Duke of Argyll on April 24, 1900.

Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia. He has three children, the oldest of whom, Princess Margaret Victoria, born January 15, 1882, was married on June 15, 1905, to Prince Gustaf Adolf, Crown Prince of Sweden.

Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Hesse. She has four children, the second of whom, Princess Victoria Eugenie, was married on May 31, 1906, to Alfonso XIII., King of Spain.

George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, who has become King, is the second son of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and was born at Marlborough House on June 3, 1865, seventeen months after the birth of his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. He and his brother entered the navy together as cadets, and he spent two years on the Britannia. Then he started on a three-year voyage around the world. In 1892, when his brother died, he became heir apparent, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. In May, 1893, his engagement was announced to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, and they were married on July 6, 1893. Six children were born to them: Edward Albert, Albert Frederick, Victoria Alexandra, Henry William, George Edward and John Charles. The Prince became Duke of Cornwall when his father took the throne, and soon thereafter started on a tour of the colonies. He opened the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. In celebration of his safe return from the tour he was entertained by the London corporation at Guild Hall on Dec. 5, 1901, on which occasion he delivered his well-known advice to England to "wake up." In the fall of 1905 he went to India, and when he returned there was another celebration. On this occasion he said that "the task of governing India will be made easier if we on our part infuse into it a wider element of sympathy." His Indian trip was regarded as not a success from a political viewpoint. In 1908 he visited Canada to attend the celebration at Quebec, and on that occasion met Vice President Fairbanks. The Prince is less democratic than was his father and does not have such an ardent love for sports. It has been predicted, therefore, that the court gayety, which was always a feature during Edward's reign, will be less marked.

CHILDREN OF ENGLAND'S NEW KING AND QUEEN.



HENRY WILLIAM ALBERT FREDERICK VICTORIA ALEXANDRA
ALFRED EDWARD JOHN CHARLES GEORGE EDWARD