



TAKING THE CENSUS



When the framers of the constitution decided that population should be the basis of representation in the lower house of Congress, provision for a systematic national enumeration of the people of the country became a necessity. The constitution ordered that this enumeration should be made within three years after the first meeting of the first Congress and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as Congress should direct. Political necessity thus forced upon the new republic the first national census of modern times.

Among the ancient peoples it is recorded that Moses numbered the tribes in the wilderness and that Satan provoked David to number Israel. The word "census" comes from Rome, where, long before the Christian era, citizens and their property were registered for the purposes of taxation. In England, William the Conqueror, to make more certain the collection of his revenues, ordered a great survey of his new kingdom, the results of which were embodied in the "Domesday Book." But the census of the United States, taken in 1790, was the first of modern times. The results of the enumeration were transmitted to Congress by President Washington Oct. 27, 1791, in a small report containing fifty-six printed pages. It showed a population of 3,929,214. It cost the government \$44,377 to learn that, with one representative for every 33,000 people, its lower house would be composed of 105 legislators.

As early as 1810 an attempt to include in the census information pertaining to the manufactures of the country was made, though it met with little success. The act of 1850, which gave the census work to the newly-created Department of the Interior and a census board composed of the Secretary of State, Attorney General and Postmaster General, increased the subjects of inquiry to include mines, manufactures and agriculture.

With each succeeding decade, writes H. B. Chamberlain in the Chicago Record-Herald, the scope of inquiry was enlarged until the mass of information gathered became too large to handle and was out of date before it became



available. The eleventh census, that of 1890, was not published until seven years after it was begun. The census of 1880 appeared in 1889. For each enormous sum of money were spent—that of 1890 cost more than \$11,000,000—thousands of clerks were employed, tons of literature were distributed, but the necessity for reorganizing the machinery for taking it a census every ten years, as though for the first time, caused insufferable delay. The director of each census had to create the office anew, secure quarters, collect and drill an army of employees and attend to the preparation and distribution of schedules before the actual work of enumeration could be undertaken.

The work falls naturally into three stages—the collection of material facts by enumerators, the census takers, who in 1900 numbered more than 50,000, under the direct charge of 300 supervisors; the tabulation and analysis of this material in the central office in Washington, and its publication.

On June 1, 1900, the enumerators began their house-to-house canvass. They

did not visit public institutions, as in these the officials of the establishments were required to collect information concerning the inmates. Special expert agents were employed to gather data relating to manufacturing and mechanical industries. City enumerators were given two weeks in which to make their rounds. Those in the country were given a longer time. When enumerators had finished their work they delivered their portfolios to the district supervisors, who in turn sent them to the central office at Washington, where a clerical force of 3,000, helped by the automatic punching machine and the electric tabulating machine, prepared copy for the printing press.

The four principal reports on population, agriculture, manufacturing and vital statistics, when completed, filled ten quarto volumes, 10,000 pages of printed matter. With the special reports, which appeared later, they sustained the claim that in this matter of census taking the United States leads in scope of inquiry, combination of facts and cost incurred.

The twelfth census was taken under the act of March 3, 1890, under which the director of the census, W. R. Merriam, was given entire control of the work. When he took charge of the work all that he inherited from the eleventh census was a typewriter, a horse, a wagon, a cart and some scattered papers and records. His was the first census staff to be given a building of its own. His pleadings for the preservation of the plant which his work necessitated undoubtedly helped the passage of the act of 1902, establishing the census bureau as a permanent part of the governmental organization. A later act, approved Feb. 1, 1903, transferred the census office from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Commerce and Labor. July 1, 1905, by order of the secretary of the latter department, the name "Bureau of the Census" was adopted.

The bureau of the census is charged with the duty of taking the decennial censuses, of collecting such special statistics as Congress requires, including the collection in 1905 of the statistics of manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, and the annual collection of birth and death statistics, statistics of cotton production and cotton consumption, and statistics of cities of 30,000 or more inhabitants.

Great Britain and France were the first European countries to follow the example of the United States. Each took its first census in 1801. In many of the European countries they have a one-day enumeration. In Great Britain and Wales schedules are left in each house Saturday evening and are called for Monday morning. The country is divided into permanent districts for the purpose of registering births and deaths and the registrar general is the census superintendent. In Ireland the royal Irish constabulary and the Dublin metropolitan police are the agents for distributing and collecting the schedules. In Germany the count covers the period between sunrise and sunset and the police are utilized as in Ireland. In Russia the count begins at midnight. The British government makes provision for the cost of the census taking, but in France and other European countries the expense is borne by the municipality.



Things to Know About Cakes.

To bake cake nicely the heat should be uniform throughout the whole time of baking, else a soggy streak will be found in the cake. For light, thin cakes a quick oven is required, and for dark cakes, with fruit, a slow oven with even heat. Avoid as much as possible the moving of cake after it begins to rise, as the motion may cause the escape of gas, leaving the cake heavy. Pans should always be well greased with good, sweet lard, except for thick or loaf cake, which requires a buttered piece of white paper for the sides and bottom of baking pan. To know when the cake is done, pierce with a clean broom splint. If it comes out free the mixture is done.

Vegetable Roast.

Use one quart of beans before cooking. Boil the beans in the usual way without pork. Rub them through the colander; then cook enough rice so you will have one-third as much as you have of beans. Salt beans and rice while cooking. Put one cup of peanuts through the meat chopper, also three good-sized onions, add one and one-half tablespoonsful of sage and pepper to taste. Mix all thoroughly with enough moisture to form into a loaf and bake one hour. Turn out on a platter and serve hot.

Homemade Sausage.

Add to five pounds of lean pig pork (about one-third pork tenderloin) two pounds fat pork. Put through the meat grinder several times, then season with a spoonful of salt, a heaping teaspoonful of powdered sage, a third of a teaspoonful pepper and salt and a spoonful of ginger to each pound of meat. Mix well, then pack in jars or cloth bags, covering fully an inch thick with melted lard.

Butter Cookies.

Stir very foamy one cup of butter, one-half cup of sugar, one whole egg and two yolks; then add two cups of finely sifted flour; flavor with almond extract. Let the dough rest for an hour, covered, and in a cool place. Then take out on floured baking board and cut out small cookies. Brush with white of egg and sprinkle with granulated sugar. Bake a very light golden brown, on floured tin.

Hashed Potatoes, Browned.

Cut cold boiled potatoes into very small dice, mix with them a tablespoonful of butter, a dash of minced onions and a tablespoonful of minced parsley. Turn into a greased frying pan and cook long enough for the mass to brown at the bottom. Do not stir. When browned, loosen about the edges and bottom of the pan with a knife and turn the pan upside down over a heated platter.

Fried Cakes.

Mix together a large cup of thick sour cream and a full cup of sugar. Add five small eggs, or four large ones, well beaten, one teaspoonful of baking soda and a little nutmeg. Add enough flour to make the proper thickness for frying. Do not put in too much at first, but try a bit of the dough in the boiling fat and if it is too soft add more flour to the dough.

Chocolate Creams.

Measure the unbeaten white of an egg, add to it as much water as there is white, and stir into this mixture enough confectioner's sugar to make a paste that can be molded into shape. Roll between the palms into round balls, roll each of these over and over in the chocolate coating and lay on waxed paper to dry.

To Spread Frozen Butter.

Plunge your butter knife for a few moments before using into hot water. Then wipe dry and the butter will spread easily. A knife treated this way will also cut new bread as easily as stale. If the buttering or cutting process is to be prolonged, use two knives, submerging and using them alternately.

Fudge.

Boil together a cup each of sugar and grated chocolate with a gill of milk and a quarter-cup of molasses. Stir often, and when a little hardens in cold water take from the fire, beat hard, add a teaspoonful of vanilla, beat again, and pour into buttered tins, marking into squares.

Quick Brown Bread.

One cup of rye meal, one cup of Indian meal, two cups of flour, one scant cup of molasses, one cup of boiling water. Mix these ingredients well together, then add a level teaspoonful of baking powder and a teaspoonful of salt. Put in a Boston brown bread tin and steam for four hours.

MOROCCO, LAND OF RAINBOWS



Exact information is not one of Morocco's exports. That is no land of facts and figures. It is a country of traditions and superstitions, on the one hand; of dreams and rainbows, on the other.

Language in Tangier forms a curious study, not because so many tongues are heard, but because so many of the half dozen that are spoken are used by the same people. The mastery of Arabic is a life study, but a vocabulary of a few hundred words is adequate for discussion with the natives. When one is a loss to express himself, he need only fill in the gap, it is said, by "Allah is the greatest," "Allah, confound the Christians," or some such pious phrase, the use of which makes his conversation more, rather than less, acceptable.

It is worth while to say a word about the system of surveillance under which a visitor in Tangier lives. Theoretically he is the freest creature imaginable, but actually he is a marked man the minute he is spotted on the deck of an arriving boat, and there-

after no Central office shadowing could be more effective, more baffling. By a system of wireless telegraphy among them, your comings and goings are followed, and you soon discover that a small army of Moors knows where you are from, what you are there for, how long you expect to stay, and more about your life, habits and affairs than some of your most intimate friends at home.

One is constantly running across oddities that illustrate the Oriental character of Morocco. Take the steamboat service between Tangier and Gibraltar as an instance. It sounds the height of progress when you hear that there are three companies, each with three sailings a week, but upon further inquiry you discover that the boats of all three go on the same three days and at the same hour!

Morocco is a country of many Sabbaths. Friday is the Mohammedan Sabbath, followed by the Jewish Sabbath—the Hebrew element in Tangier is considerable, and strict in religious observance. Then comes the Christian Sunday. Subsequent comparison, however, revealed little difference between any days of the week. On the Mohammedan Sabbath a black flag is hoisted on the minarets at the prayer of dawn, instead of the white flag that announces the time of devotion on other days. It remains up until the middle of the forenoon, by which time everybody is supposed to have found out what day it is.

When you (Allah lengthen thine age!) go to Morocco, you will hear about some of the men you've read of in a way that will upset previous ideas. There is Raisuli, for instance, whom Americans remember as capturing Ion Perdicaris, and who more recently held for six months Sir Harry Maclean, an Englishman and drillmaster of the Sultan's army.

A bold, bad grigand—that's how Raisuli is painted abroad. At Tangier, on the contrary, he is rated as a patriot whom the Sultan misused when he deposed him from the governorship of the surrounding province. In any event, it is true, at least, that he cares nothing for money, but only seeks to regain his position. Such ransoms as he has secured have been distributed among his followers, it is said, and as yet the \$100,000 given up for the release of Maclean lies to Raisuli's credit untouched in the State Bank at Tangier.

Looked at in the large, Morocco is a wonderful country, still largely unknown. At this time of war and ferment it is possible only to skim the edges. The interior, with the civilizations of Fez and Marrakesh, the life of the mountains and plains, it is impossible for the "dog of a Christian" to see. Some day, perhaps, he may return.

Fond Hopes.

Williams—You must expect to work if you are going to be elected to public office.

Walters—Oh, yes, I expect to work to get elected. But after that I won't have to do much of anything.—Somerville Journal.

Lady—You look robust. Are you equal to the task of sawing wood? Tramp—Equal isn't the word, mum. I'm superior to it. Good mornin'.

Perpetual Youth.

The elixir of youth lies in the mind or nowhere. You cannot be young by trying to appear so, by dressing youthfully. You must first get rid of the last vestige of thought, of belief, that you are aging. As long as that is in mind, cosmetics and youthful dress will amount to very little in changing your appearance. The conviction must first be changed; the thought which has produced the aging condition must be reversed.

If we can only establish the perpetual youth mental attitude, so that we feel young, we have won half the battle against old age. Be sure of this: that whatever you feel regarding your age will be expressed in your body.

It is a great aid to the perpetuation of youth to learn to feel young, however long we may have lived, because the body expresses habitual feeling, habitual thought. Nothing in the world will make us look young as long as we are convinced that we are aging.

Nothing else more effectually retards age than keeping in mind the bright, cheerful, optimistic, hopeful, buoyant picture of youth in all its splendor, magnificence; the alluring picture of the glories which belong to youth—youthful dreams, ideals, hopes and all the qualities which belong to young life.

One great trouble with us is that our imaginations age prematurely. The hard, exacting conditions of our modern, strenuous life tend to harden and dry up the brain and nerve cells, and thus seriously injure the power of the imagination, which should be kept fresh, buoyant, elastic.—Orison Swett Marden, in Success Magazine.

Some people believe a party is not a success unless the guests make a great deal of noise.