

THE HOME CIRCLE

Today's new Motor Toggery

It has gotten so that the automobile is as much a pleasure in late fall and winter as in summer. The family man who can afford a thousand dollars for a car is very likely to discover with the acquisition of this new possession that the cost of his car is only half the initial expense. After the car comes the motoring raiment for himself, his wife and his daughters. Then the fur rugs, electric foot warmers and other devices for outwitting the nimbler and annoying Jack Frost. The family man is lucky indeed if he does not mortgage his office furniture as well as the house so sufficiently equip the family for correct and modish motoring.

A woman may keep quite warm in a wool coat, of course, but there is something in the very appearance of a fur coat that is attractive and irresistible to a woman. The feminine fancy tends toward the line of a great, shaggy fur coat, and most women prefer a fur coat of an inferior grade to a beautiful, fur-made suit. The fur of the motor coat is always attractive on the outside, and the fur-lined coat is always bulky and hard to handle, although it may be quite warm. Besides, the fur-lined coat never possesses the dash and jauntiness of a fur garment showing a pelts to the weather.

There seems to be no reason why any woman who can afford to ride in an automobile cannot afford a fur coat, because many of the expensive furs are now being made up in quite attractive patterns at a low price. Seal, mink and mink, while very desirable, are not essential to correct form as regards the motor attire for this winter. There are many of the lesser furs, including dyed squirrel, muskrat, coney, caracul and raccoon. All of these will be used successfully this winter with the motor toggery. Young reindeer hide, sometimes called "quills," is a very soft and supple pelt, and is being made up into attractive motoring coats. In Paris these coats have huge collars of skunk fur and are fastened with many jeweled buttons in all sorts of effects.

Dyed squirrel is one of the satisfactory pelts for a motor coat. This fur is one of the warmest, and is quite soft to the touch. The soft-brown shades blend with the winter environments, and brown is a much better selection than gray for winter wear. The grays absorb and hold the cold, pinched faces and frost-red noses. Of course, seal skin is the ideal pelt for the motor coat. It has a velvet texture and a warm-brown color. There are many seal coats which cannot afford this expensive pelt. Hudson seal or French rat makes a very successful substitute for the real seal and French women are fondly wearing the imitation pelts. Not a great many years ago it was considered almost a disgrace to wear imitation seal, but then the pelts were made to resemble the real thing so exactly that a smart, discerning person would not be deceived. The French imitations are trimmed with skunk to a great extent, which gives a pretty effect.

When comfort is considered, the top coat comes next to the long motor coat for winter wear. This top coat is a comfortable, cold-weather wrap, of double-light outer cloth. This is a very light, exceedingly warm and soft, is very light in weight. It is cut on more roomy lines than the form-fitting garment designed for walking use, and the double-fur cloth, in addition to the heavy lining on the outer side, shows a gray and cheerful plaid in self-tones on the reverse. Some of these coats are lined to the hips with flannel, or are worn over a knitted jacket. These are comfortable for the coldest weather, especially if the coat has a broad collar of fur, which may be turned up about the throat.

The lighter woolen materials will be much used this winter for the frocks. A very pretty gown can be made of olive-

of pink chiffon cloth in two shades, one layer over the other, adds an attractive touch to the bonnet.

The fur bonnet is one of the newest ideas in motor toggery. This is like the hunter's cap, fitting well over the head and ears. The bonnet can be of dark gray beaver and trimmed with satin ribbon in a strawberry-pink shade. Long streamers of the ribbon are tied under the chin. Rose and gray is a combination that can be worn with almost any motoring costume. The bonnet may be developed in gray beaver and old-blue ribbon, brown beaver and rose ribbon, or other harmonious combinations.

The tendency is in favor of dark colors this season, in both tailors-made and semi-dressy suits. Many mixtures of black and white are particularly desirable.

The short-sleeved peasant blouse is a prominent feature of all types of dresses for the winter.

CARING FOR PLANTS IN WINTER

The woman who has grown a number of plants during the summer and fall is now confronted with the question of how to care for them during the winter. Many women buy a new supply of plants in the spring and always meet with the same result when winter comes—the failure to keep them. Only a few dead slips are left of the plant which was to produce a green beautiful flower.

It is quite necessary to cut the slips just under the eye of the plant. The eye, a thing unseen by many women who grow plants, is the little lump where a sprout is about to break into a branch.

Cut the slip a little below this point. Then trim off the superfluous leaves higher up. It does not matter to leave a leaf or two on, but they do no good, and the slip is much easier to handle when it is leafless. When many slips are trimmed off as the plant will furnish, take the denuded stem and hang it, root upward, from the ceiling or ceiling.

The best way to plant the little slips at first is to bed them in sand, either in boxes or in separate small pots. The sand is easier in regard to the extraction of the slip than is dirt. When the

slip shows signs of taking root it is time to remove it from the sand and transplant it in a box or pot of a larger size. The little slips can be planted a few inches apart for the first planting, but when they begin to root and are again transplanted they should be treated to the amount of space required by the larger plants to which they will eventually grow.

One of the mistakes to avoid is giving too much water to the small plants when they are the stand. Another important point to remember is that the water must have room to flow out at the bottom of the box or pot. For instance, if a pot or box is placed on a cement or concrete floor there is no way for the water to gain an outlet, although there is an opening in the bottom of the box or pot. When the water has no outlet it stays in the box or pot, thus rotting the plants through excess of moisture.

Guard against cold by covering delicate plants at night during frosty weather. In the daytime it is usually warm enough, but at night the mischief is done. A good way to protect the plants is to use an inverted box to cover them. Even an old newspaper or two thrown over the plants will protect them and probably save them from being bitten by frost.

Practically all early spring flowers out of doors are produced from bulbs. To have any of the lovely effects capable of being produced by bulb planting the work must be done before the really good weather sets in. As long as the ground remains unfrozen the bulbs can be planted. Not only do bulbous plants store up food sufficient to produce flowers if supplied with moisture only, but the flowers are in nearly all cases, actually formed within the bulbs at the time they are received from the merchant. The quality of the flower—in fact, its very existence—depends upon the good culture it receives during the growing season. If the flower is not already in the bulb, it is beyond the power of anyone to bring it out.

The depth at which bulbs should be planted varies with their size, a good general rule being to place them at a distance from the surface equal to about four times their diameter, which may be exceeded a little if the soil is light and sandy. Shallower planting produces earlier flowers, but these are of a poorer quality.

There is no lack of material for obtaining pleasing effects from bulbs, and bulbs are quite cheap—probably the most inexpensive method of growing flowers.

Spring flowering bulbs thrive in almost any position, and all bare spots. The charm of bulbous plants is never better exemplified than when the blooms are seen arising from the smallest and earliest kinds should be used. To be effective they should be planted in quantity and naturally.

The earliest class of tulips to flower is the Duc Van Thol. These are sweet-scented and dwarf, rarely growing taller than six inches. Parrot tulips, coming later in the season, have late flowering kinds have a very distinctive appearance, producing flowers of a large variety, fringed at the edges, and of brilliant coloring. This species gets its name from the way in which the flowers just before opening resemble the neck of a parrot.

Darwin tulips are a later flowering kind, with a very strong manner of growth, having massive leaves and flower stalks two or three feet high. These can be used for very effective when massed along the edges of shrubs or in garden borders, or, especially, their long stems rendering them especially desirable for cut flowers.

MR. JUSTWED STARTS A FEW THINGS WITH THE FURNACE



HE WAS TRYING OUT THE FURNACE

Mr. Justwed was in that suspicious mood when, as is generally conceded, a husband may be approached by a wife upon such things as new curtains, a fall hat, bill or any one of the thousand and one necessary things a married man sometimes has his evening paper after a good dinner and an enjoyable smoke. He was comfortable. He was amiable. Moreover, he was satisfied.

"Ah, I tell you, Blossom," he sighed, rapturously, "a house certainly does beat an apartment for solid comfort! Indeed, I don't see how we stood it so long—when all the while we might have had a couple of flats like barnacles to the bottom of a ship? It beats me!"

"Well," suggested Mrs. Justwed, "maybe it's because they never tried living in a house."

"Of course," agreed Mr. J., "but that doesn't let them out. Why don't they try?"

"Why didn't we—sooner than we did?"

"Why?" he repeated. "Well, for one reason, because it seems to be an accepted theory that an apartment is cheaper than a house. Never having been married before, I was content to accept that view of the matter without question."

"Come to think about it, Blossom, I guess that's the reason. Don't you think so?"

"It is more expensive, however, you'll have to admit that," objected Mrs. J.

"Not at all, not at all," insisted Mr. J. "We paid \$37.50 for that four-room and bath hole in the wall, didn't we?"

"Well, we pay precisely the same amount for this cozy little two-story colonial home, don't we?"

"There's your heating," interrupted Mrs. J.

"Of course," assented Mr. Justwed airily, "but that's scarcely worth considering. Now, for instance, the heat next door to us is heated by only six tons of coal all last winter—the severest in this locality for some years, too. At \$7 a ton that's \$42. Now divide that by the number of months in the year. It makes an addition to our former flat rent of precisely \$3.50 a month, making this house cost us, with heat, \$41 a month. Gas and household expenses, of course, are the same. Surely the extra rooms, the privacy and the true 'home feeling' is more than worth the difference! Uh, uh, I can't see it that way."

"It doesn't seem much extra, does it?" Mrs. J. assented. "But then, they say, there are many additional expenses here and there for little things that one

doesn't have to contend with in an apartment."

"Well, if there are," insisted the argumentative Mr. Justwed, "I haven't seen them yet!"

"There's another point you've overlooked, Homer. A house is considered twice as troublesome as an apartment."

Mr. J. sat right up in his chair.

"Well—of all things!" he exclaimed.

"You women can always find something to find fault with, can't you? The idea! That's not what I'm talking about. What I mean is the plain, straight, simple act of keeping the furnace going. Now, I can't see where that's anything to holler about. Where does it come in?"

Mr. Justwed thought a moment before replying.

"I suppose the care of two or three extra rooms and the climbing of a flight of stairs really aren't worth mentioning," he said, "but it's the extra work for the head of the man—the man that I had reference to. There's the furnace for example."

With the very mention of the word furnace Mr. J. seemed electrified.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed. "Are you singing that same song, too? Why, every last man I meet downtown gives me the same old song and dance about the bother of taking care of a furnace. It makes me tired! It's all tummy!"

What was he doing?

Why, he was trying out the furnace!

"It's getting sort of chilly tonight, Blossom," he explained. "And I might just as well start up the fire now as wait a few more days. Besides, I noticed that the fire in the kitchen range is out, and that means no hot water in the bathroom, of course. Come down; I want to show you something."

Mr. Justwed forthwith descended the stairs.

Now, you see this little arrangement back of the furnace and near the boiler that looks like a gas stove?"

"Well, that's just what it is. By lighting it you can have hot water for the bathroom without the furnace or the kitchen range. Mighty convenient, isn't it?"

"Well, it's in the spring and, fall, you know, when it's either too cold enough to start a furnace or too hot to have it going."

Mr. J. suggested that it might be used right then and there—and the starting of the furnace delayed a few days longer, since the weather was not actually cold.

But Mr. J. couldn't see it that way.

He stuffed a half dozen old newspapers into the yawning iron mouth and piled them on top of them an armful of "kindlings." Then he dumped two shovelfuls of coal on top of them.

"Draft! damper! Hum! He didn't notice them yet!"

He struck a light and applied it to the paper, which, of course, blazed up merrily for a time and then died out.

Mr. J. was surprised.

"That's funny!" he exclaimed, perplexed.

Just then his gaze lit upon the water-gauge.

"Oh!" he cried, as one provoked with his own stupidity. "Did you ever! You see Blossom, I forgot to turn the water into the boiler—naturally the fire wouldn't burn!"

That's the trouble! I dare say, with most of these men who kick about taking care of a furnace—they overlook some little thing and then get sore and lose their heads when they can't get results. It'll be all right now."

He kept the water turned on until the indicator registered "25," and then turned it off.

Then he gave his attention to the fire. Somehow only the outer edges of the newspapers had burned. Sure! He remembered now! They burnt better if torn apart, and in small pieces. Of course!

So he tore them up, got a fresh supply of "kindling" wood and more coal.

Presently nothing but a few pieces of glowing burning wood were left.

But only for a few minutes, for even began to catch fire—since Mr. J. had forgotten to open the draft damper below! As the last spark died out Mr. J. let out an expressive "Demmit!"

Mrs. J. started a hasty retreat to the top of the stairs, where she paused and remarked, facetiously, solely to keep from bursting into a peevish laughter that she knew would bring more dire results:

"Why don't you get down on your knees and blow on it, Homer?"

"Burning!" he cried. "Burning! That furnace never was meant to burn! And, what is more, I'm never going to even look at it again! The idea of expecting a man to go to his office and work hard all day and then come home and take care of a furnace? I'll get hold of the janitor of that peaceful little apartment house and just moved out of and pay him, spot-cash, to take care of the blasted old thing every winter. Furnace! Humph! I'd like to get hold of the man who invented them."

"Draft! damper! Hum! He didn't notice them yet!"

A Cable Recorder

One of the most ingenious devices employed to record cable messages is used in foreign countries. A fine wire is stretched vertically between poles of a powerful electric magnet. The currents from the cable in passing through the wire cause it to be deflected, according to their direction at one time to the north and at another to the south pole of the magnet. The shadow of the wire, projected across a narrow slit, falls as a black spot upon a strip of photographic paper that is caused to travel at a fixed rate of speed. When the message has been received the photographic paper that is caused to travel at a fixed rate of speed and becomes the handwriting of the instrument. To be ready when desired, it is claimed that a speed of 20 words per minute has been attained with this novel recorder. The machine has not been placed in use in America.

Granary of the World

A report was recently made to the Turkish government by the engineers who have for a year been planning an irrigation system for Mesopotamia. The engineers propose the building of a series of dams in the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers to control the floods and impound the water for the irrigation of the soil. This was once the granary of the ancient world.

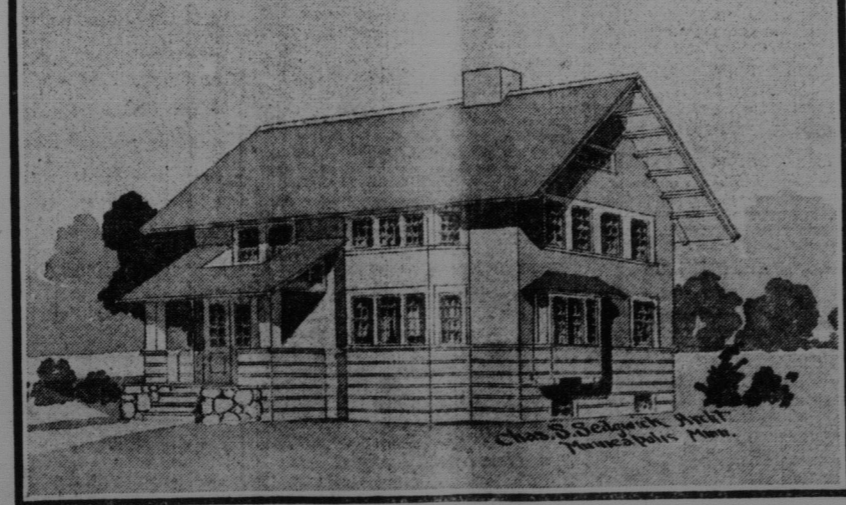
They estimate that an expenditure of \$100,000,000 would produce so great a result that it would earn an annual profit of nearly 20 per cent. When the country was thickly populated it was irrigated, but in the centuries since then engineering methods have improved so that water can be distributed much more successfully than was possible in ancient times.

When one side is baked the other is turned. Sheet after sheet is baked in this manner. No salt is used in the batter, and the bread has a sweetish taste. It is usually blue, taking the color of the corn from which it is made.

When visiting friends have a care of the "fattened calf." The digestion is often ruined by a single dinner. It is claimed by many physicians that people who eat cold unless the stomach is out of order.

A Wide Front Cottage, Costing \$3,500

DESIGNED BY CHAS. S. SEWICK, ARCHITECT.



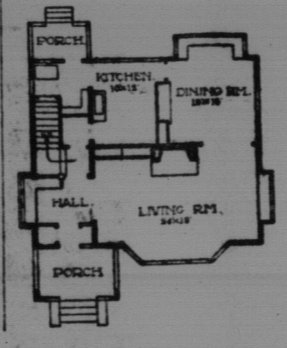
This cottage design has a wide frontage of 34 feet by 28 feet in depth. The roof is low-pitched and wide-spreading eaves, with timber eaves, and stands with the pitch of the roof to the street and a gable at each side. The eaves are eight feet. The first floor is elevated three feet above grade and the outside of frame is covered with wide fire siding left rough and stained up to the sill of first-story windows; above this sill course the walls are shingled and stained or may be sided at same cost. If cemented with a pebble dash, it will increase the cost \$125. This is a peculiar plan, having the entrance at the right-hand side, with a cross-hall at that side, with staircase and at the rear an entrance to the kitchen. At the right of the entrance and across the front is the main living room, 14 feet by 24 feet, with a wide projecting bay window in front and carried to full height, with the same projection in second-story main chamber. There is one main chimney, located in the center and rear of living room, with a wide

fire-place. The dining room opens back-ample windows and a projected Dutch window at the rear. There is a full basement and rooms for heating plant, laundry, etc.

The second story has three chambers and ample closets, with bathroom, linen closet, etc. The first story is finished in mission stain, with oak floors; the second story is in natural pine or fir and varnished, and has a good birch floor. The space is used for storage space, but rooms can be finished in the center if desired.

The outside staining on walls would look well in brown and the roof shingles in red, with all sash painted white.

When it comes to recreation two things are to be considered. One should "loaf" and also take exercise. Too much of either has a bad effect, but equal portions of both are beneficial. Over-exercising is bad and causes lines to form on the face. Do not abuse the stomach at any time.



Queer Chinese School

China during the past few years has been paying a great deal of attention to American methods and has established at Peking a school for the training of Chinese railway officials. The school is connected with the ministry of communications and is built for six hundred pupils, who come from all parts of the empire and range in ages from 18 to 25. There are about 40 teachers including an Englishman, an American two Frenchmen and two Germans. The curriculum includes the Chinese language, drill, geography, history of the Chinese, railroads, mathematics, drawing, chemistry, traction management, bookkeeping, steam and electrical engineering and railroad law.

Making Bread in Sheets

Women of the Mohi Indians in the deserts of New Mexico make bread in sheets no thicker than a sheet of paper. The even, thin bread is made in a ground between two heavy stones until it becomes very fine. Then it is mixed with water and a very thin batter prepared. This batter is spread on a hot stone over the fire, where it is allowed to bake for considerable time.

Interesting Facts

It has been proven that women have much better eyesight than men. In China women are not permitted to be photographed unless they obtain special permission. The Persians have a different name for each day in the month. Physiognomists claim that thick, short, curly hair is an indication of great natural strength. Only one letter out of every million goes completely astray after mailing. The average pulse of a normal man beats about 72 times a minute. In Norway there is a law prohibiting men to vote who have not been vaccinated. When visiting friends have a care of the "fattened calf." The digestion is often ruined by a single dinner. It is claimed by many physicians that people who eat cold unless the stomach is out of order.

LITTLE FABLES OF THE RISING YOUNG MAN

THE CHAP WHO FOLLOWED THE SIGN POSTS AND THE ONE WHO SIMPLY WALKED.

There were once two rising young men interested in getting along in the world. Both were well aware that there is no aeroplane line running from the valley up to the heights of success, and that the only way to mount is to climb step by step up the long, dusty road. They were both content to climb and willing to bear the hardships of the journey. Both were eager to reach the top, but still patient and persistent enough to take it in slow, steady stages with, perhaps, a forced march here and there when the occasion seemed propitious.

So far they were alike. But when it came to a question of ascending the heights the resemblance ceased.

One looked ahead along the road he was taking. The other just climbed.

One kept an eye open for the signposts along the way and followed them. The other simply walked—without worrying much as to where the road was going to lead him, confident that every road must lead some place.

One managed his journey and tried his utmost to keep on the path. The other simply kept on a path—any path—so long as it was a path. "A rolling stone gathers no moss." And it has also been said that a stationary boulder never acquires a polish. Both of which, no doubt, are true. But there is another interesting fact about the movement of immobility of a stone that prevents food for thought.

Back in the days of the Roman Empire, for example, a boulder lying in the grass on the outskirts of a town was in no sense a menace to that town. But, when an invading Roman army came along, seized the stone, placed it on one of their catapults and sent it flying and hurtling through the air into the town—then that scattered death and desolation in its wake.

So long as the stone simply existed it was harmless. Immediately it was set in motion—toward a definite point—it became a menace.

And so it was with these two rising young men. Chap No. 1 was just as hard a worker as was Chap No. 2. But he just-worked. He stuck in his job as persistently as the stone clung to the same spot of earth on which it had reposed for years. He kept on grinding away at the same old task, faithfully, loyally—without looking ahead to see what it was all going to bring him and

where it was going to land him at the end of his years of toil.

Firm in the belief that "stick-to-it-ness" and conscientious effort are bound to bring their reward, he was content. So he did not stop to think whether the reward was really worth having at the end of the journey. He was content to let the business game go on as it pleased—whether the road he was following would bring him out at the top of the highest peak on his mountains, or down to the valley at the summit of one of the lower peaks!

Chap No. 2, on the other hand, had a keenly developed sense of direction. He, too, stuck to his job for no man can succeed at anything without pertinacity—but he also took care that the job did not stick to him! A barnacle simply clings to the side of a boat—going just where the boat goes. Sometimes a man holds on to a job so long that he becomes a business barnacle—going just so far as the business wants him to go and no farther.

Chap No. 2 kept his eye open for jobs that were going the way he wanted to go—the way wherein lay advancement and experience in the line he had chosen as his life work—the way, the path, that led up the particular crag of the mountain of success he desired to ascend.

As soon as he had definitely ascertained that the job he was holding offered no further opportunity to learn new facts about the things it concerned—that the mere sense of commensurate with the effort and the years spent in acquiring them—then he cut loose and sought another job. But, he it marked, always one connected with his chosen business—always one more worth having than the one he had abandoned! And always a little harder, a little more exacting than its predecessor.

That's why Chap No. 2 is steadily advancing in his chosen work, why he slowly but surely forging ahead and getting nearer and nearer the top. He isn't in! Why he is still toiling away at the same old desk anticipating and being content with pleasurable moments in salary the trial engagements in his duties—why he's giving the best that is in him for the requirement of something that isn't worth having in the end!

He isn't a rolling stone—and he isn't a stationary one—he's simply a rock sinking into a hole in the ground.