

# The Home Circle

## THE MEN'S CORNER.

PETER PRY SHEVLIN

### A Rift in the Cloud

As the day annually set apart by the President of the United States as a day of general Thanksgiving draws near, the question arises in the mind of every thinking man: "What have I to be thankful for?"

On first thought our troubles are generally uppermost in our minds, and we dismiss the subject without the thought it deserves. There are very few, if any, of us, however, who have not much to be thankful for, and to none does this more apply than to those of us who not only toil for our daily bread, but look forward to that future, when, by dint of sacrifice, economy and providence, the penny laid away for the proverbial rainy day, can be turned to good account and our burdens thereby lightened.

A few weeks ago those interested in the financial affairs of the world witnessed an upheaval in the money market which for a time threatened to be even blacker than the traditional "Black Friday." By the intervention of powerful influences disaster was averted, and now the rift in the clouds, at first barely discernible, has assumed the proportions of a beacon, and a new era is dawning in this nation's financial affairs. Rapid recovery in the financial situation has followed the energetic efforts of leading bankers in conjunction with the hearty cooperation of the Secretary of the Treasury and those with whom large and small are in a better position to find safe and well paying investments than they have enjoyed for many years previously. As confidence is being restored depositors are bringing forth their little hoards from chimney corner and stocking and restoring them to the vaults from which they had withdrawn them when assailed by the dread fear that their all was in danger of being swallowed in the maw of Wall Street.

One and all of us, however, have much to be thankful for when we recall that all through the stirring events of the past weeks the savings banks of this country stood sound and imperishable, and their doors were ever open to those who had closed active accounts with national banks and were content to allow their money to earn the annual three or four per cent. which these magnificent institutions offer.

With the arrival of each inbound steamer into our ports for the past few weeks a steady stream of gold has poured from the European money markets and there is more money in circulation in the United States today than ever before. This could not be unless that confidence, which is a part of the rock on which the affairs of this nation stand, had been fully re-

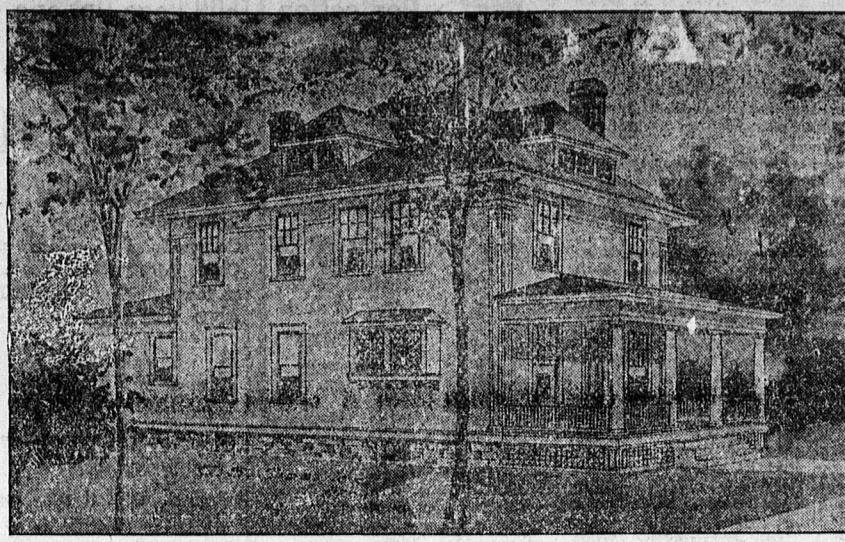
stored. A few weeks ago New York suffered a money shrinkage of \$30,000,000 but this was shortly, and the golden stream has now more than doubled this shortage. One fact the small investor should bear in mind. A dollar in the bank is worth four dollars which a man keeps in his pockets to pay out on demand. If all the money were taken out of the national banks and hoarded there would be but \$35 per capita, or say \$175 per family and this is a sum much in excess of what some require, but it would leave business prostrated.

There is absolutely nothing in the present situation to inspire a man to hoard his savings. Place your money in a good, sound bank and if you are of a speculative turn of mind watch the stock market. In reality the recent events of Wall Street have done a world of good. Water has been squeezed from inflated stocks, and today many of the best on the lists can be purchased at their true valuation and in many instances away below this figure. Reaction is bound to follow and speedily so. It is only a question of a few weeks when stocks will again soar and those who are not averse to making a turn can purchase outright of course, good sound certificates, and these can be placed in a strong box and kept there until the investor has an opportunity to reap the golden harvest that must necessarily ensue.

The closest observers of the market are a unit in declaring that the level is abnormally low, and that the opportunity for investors has not been so good since 1900.

Another lesson taught by the recent disturbances which all should be devoutly thankful for is that capital and labor is close together today than they have ever been. Reports from various industries indicate that there has been scarcely any interruption to business through strikes, these factors, capital and labor, appreciating as never before the necessity of holding together. New England manufacturers report a demand for staple goods, and in fact the demand for leather goods is far above normal. Textile mills are all busy, worsteds continue in demand, as do woollens and cotton goods. For a time it seemed as if the raw material would fall far enough to depress goods, but exports in the past few weeks have been abnormally heavy. These factors all tend to check the depression.

In light of all these conditions are there many of us who have not much to be thankful for and glory in the knowledge that we are all Americans, an integral part of the greatest nation in the world?



### The Man With the Camera

As winter approaches and autumn wanes the man with the camera finds the woods and fields irresistible and hastens to respond to the call of the wild. At no season of the year are the opportunities so good for woodland views as in the autumn, when trees, bare and gaunt, stand as grim sentinels marking time until budding spring approaches. There is no pastime which brings man closer to nature than the art of photography, and a day in the open with camera aback is ever productive of good. He soon learns to see all that is beautiful in nature, and as his eye becomes more acutely trained to his surroundings, the more readily he can copy landscapes of entrancing beauty which hitherto he had been prone to pass by unnoticed and unheeded in his customary rush through life.

The amateur is now coming into his own, as a glance at the pictorial magazines of the day will attest. Keenly alive to the commercial side of photography, if nothing else, publishers of scores of periodicals are offering prizes well worth the while of every amateur to strive for, and in consequence the field of the professional is proportionately shrinking. A few years ago the camera was regarded as a plaything. Today it is a serious factor in the art of the New World and studies from life, as well as those of still life, are daily presented for our edification. A well known landscape painter recently remarked that pictorial photography is destined to become the popular expression

could never attain. It frees them from that nightmare—the pursuit of color harmonies, whose laws, in all probability, they could never master. Let their creative efforts to discovering fine subjects and compose and reproduce them with taste and personality.

Statistics prove that there are more than 4,000,000 amateur photographers at work in this country today. It seems incredible that that which was regarded only in the light of a fad a few brief years ago should have become a craft which is providing a fund of information to readers of the periodicals of the day as well as affording delightful and health-giving pastime to those who seek to gain a more intimate acquaintance with Dame Nature herself.

### Clothes and the Man

Try as they might, the fashionable tailors of London and New York have not been able to educate their patrons up to the hazy effects that they sought to do early in the season. The well dressed man of the winter of 1907-08 will more quickly, more tastefully and more comfortably garb than in many years past. Some tones will take the place of glaring stripes and loud checks and plaids that once was so often wont to meet with last year. Especially does this apply to the business suit, which is cut in a variety of shapes, straight or double breasted, sack or the long skirted cutaway as fancy calls for. But in nearly every instance it is manifested that warm, rich tones, are

effected, with woads and Scotch cloth in the ascendency. Overcoats too are returning to the simpler cuts, with the ruddock, and others of equally extreme patterns, relegated to the rear. These latter styles are still to be seen at the race course and once in a while about town, but the well dressed man is taboing them with a persistency which seems likely to sound their death knell. The sartorial is popular and will continue so until the spring cuts are shown.

It is gratifying to note that with the flight of the swallow these monstrosities in footwear are fast disappearing. A month or so ago at every turn was to be

### A PLAIN ECONOMICAL HOME

A large proportion of people are believers in the plain home, both for economy's sake in first cost, and also for economy in future care, knowing that the simple home has "staying qualities," not so plain as to be homely but rather to be "home like." Seek first of all, comfort and convenience of arrangement, secondly, quality of good construction, and thirdly, a pleasing exterior.

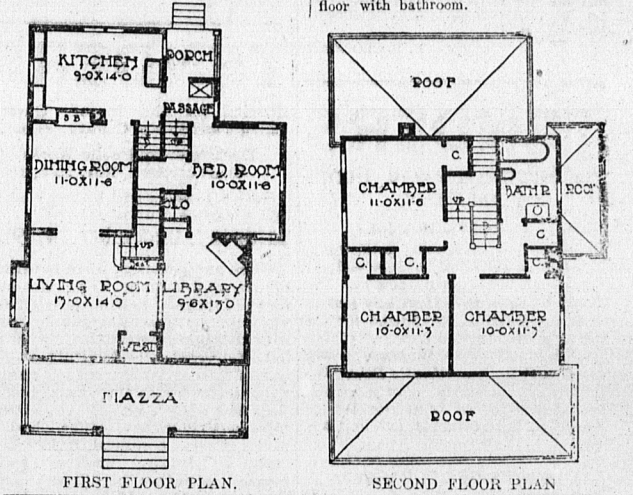
The design shown by our illustration is of a plain house, simple in outline, rectangular in form, a very pleasant home to live in and well adapted to a small family where the good housewife does her own work and requires a bedroom on the first floor.

The living room occupies the front of the house with a neat columned arch so as to form a library or small reception room at the right and with a fireplace and book shelves. The stairs lead up from the centre of this room opposite the entrance, making a very pretty feature to the room. A short section of stairs

lead up from the rear hall to the main platform, thus avoiding separate rear stairs. The passage-way coming between the bedroom and kitchen affords space for a refrigerator and outside entrance to rear porch. The dining room and kitchen are conveniently arranged with sideboard, cupboards, etc.

The size of the main part of the house is 24 by 36 feet and the rear is 19 by 21 feet, this portion being on story in height. The finish of the house is in hard pine, stained and varnished in the first story and soft pine, painted in the second story, the estimated cost exclusive of heating and plumbing is \$2,800. The height of the first story is 9 feet and the second story is 8 feet. The roof is low pitched with dormer windows lighted in the attic, affording nice space for store room, play room or servant's room. This house adapts itself well to a narrow lot. The corners are simple and plain and the entrance, making a very pretty feature to the room. A short section of stairs

There are three bedrooms on the second floor with bathroom.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

seen men whose shoes were as effeminate in cut, and flashiness of tops, as those of their sisters who sought to have a pair of shoes with cloth tops to match every gown in her wardrobe. The fashionable bootmaker is now displaying men's shoes of the plainest possible shapes and the variety. French fashions are popular, and the taste is the correct boot for the really well groomed man.

Man however is left with one field in which he can allow his fancy full scope. Haberdashers are displaying shirts of varnished patterns and in these he cannot go wrong, but bear in mind that to be really

well groomed never fail to have your cuffs attached to the shirt and all such garments must be a coat shirt. Those who can afford such luxuries are having shirts, collars and cuffs made in one garment, and especially does this apply to the dress variety. French fashions are popular, and the taste is the correct boot for the really well groomed man.

### Care of the Teeth

BY BEATRICE CAREY.

There was a time when a woman of sixty had preserved her teeth was a novelty, and few people even of middle age were found to have attractive, well cared for teeth. In those days the aim of the average dentist was merely to patch the teeth, and gold was used to plug them up so that they would not ache. The aim was to make them useful, but when it came to making them ornamental, the case was hopeless. The old fashioned dentist did not hesitate to put a conspic-

uous gold filling in the front of your mouth, but nowadays the first idea is to take perfect care of the teeth, without disguising them with noticeable fillings.

Nowadays white gold fillings are used to a great extent, a new enamel, which is made to exactly match the tooth in color is put where the fillings show, and in cases where the teeth are dark or broken, and have been much filed, the teeth are often cut off and crown teeth used to replace them.

The modern dentist aims to have the teeth look as though they have never been out of condition, and to be becoming to the face. Good teeth are a most important point of good looks, and many a woman noted for beauty owes much of it to regular brilliant teeth. The teeth light up the face, and many women who spend time worrying over their hair, their complexion, their double chin or other physical peculiarities, do too little worrying over their teeth.

After the teeth have been put in order the thing to be kept them pretty. Every morning the teeth should be cleaned with a good tooth powder. Have a brush which reaches every part of the mouth and have it with moderately stiff bristles.

Then rinse the teeth with clean water, with a little borax dissolved in the water, and for this use a very soft and small brush. This may be followed with a rinse in boracic acid.

The teeth should be rinsed after each meal and for this purpose there is nothing better than a mouth wash of peppermint water. This perfume the breath, and is very refreshing. Pour a little of the essence of peppermint in a glass of water and wash the mouth and throat with it.

Once a week the teeth should be gone over with pumice stone. To do this take a little of the fine powder in a tin and place it on the tooth brush. Brush the teeth lightly with white pumice is recommended, it must be remembered that too vigorous or frequent use will in time take off the enamel.

If the teeth can be preserved until middle age, they will be pretty sure to last out one's life. The main danger to the teeth comes in youth, when the teeth are young and not very strong, and when the enamel is still tender on them.

Children whose teeth do not seem to get strong, should eat plenty of cereals and good wholesome sweets. It is erroneously believed that sweets injure the teeth, but in moderation, wholesome sweets are good for them as well as for the stomach. Good honey is excellent and maple sugar is particularly a muscle and nerve builder for the teeth.

Some faces are spoiled because the jaw is too narrow, and when this is noticed in the case of a child, there are various ways to remedy it, before it is too late. Gum chewing widens the jaw and for this reason it is recommended to young children whose teeth seem inclined to crowd. The child may be allowed to chew gum a couple of hours a day, as this exercises the jaw and broadens it, making room for the teeth.

The three blouses pictured are all good examples of the season's new modes, the designs being suitable for blouses for various occasions. For instance the dark blouse pictured in one of the cuts is an excellent style for a simple blouse of silk, satin or crepe de chine to wear with a tailored gown. It is especially smart in black or white, tulle or soft satin being used, the plaided frill down the centre of the front being of silk mull edged with Valenciennes lace. The wider insertion used down the centre of the front and on the collar and sleeves was a Cluny in a lattice pattern. For wear with a black cloth tailored gown, nothing could be more effective than a blouse in black, navy, saline or liberty satin, with plaided frills of black chiffon or organdy edged with lace and insertion of fine black Cluny.

Dark blouses grades to be much in vogue this season, many of these having a little of the cloth of which the suit is made introduced in some clever way, generally about the lower part, the blouse proper being made of accordion plaid, striped, smocked or tucked crepe, silk or soft satin.

Chiffon cloth, and the dyed nets and generally cut in a deep V or U shape, the round yoke seldom being seen. There is quite a fancy for having the collars fit close and very high at the back and sides, while being curved out comfortably under the chin, such collars being most carefully shaped and boned.

The second blouse illustrated shows a design that is suitable for a dressy blouse for afternoon wear et cetera. The model was in cream white satin finish silk. The blouse was laid in loose plaits and there were Japanese sleeves, and a trimming of little bands of the material crossed over bands of tucked muslin. The revers and sleeves were of lattice embroidery in which applique figures of lace were inserted.

The other blouse sketched is a novel and effective design either for cloth, velvet or silk. The model was of checked velvet, with passe-partout motifs finishing the ends of the crossed fronts. The revers were of cream white corded silk finished by a fold of plain velvet or black satin and there was a chemise of dotted tulle and lace and underlayers of the same.

Jacquard is applied to cut out the rust and then the cuttings of a lead pencil or some stove polish worked in the spaces will disappear. For bureau drawers that are hard to open and shut, try rubbing common laundry soap along the sides and edges. The best that greases with every movement of the deeper's body can be effected by using rubber bands or felt covering over the ends of the bed shafts.

Before putting away the window and door sashers for the winter, rub them with a cloth well saturated with kerosene oil. The kerosene of the wire, if not protected in some way, is so rust and because very brittle, the average life of a screen being thus but one season. If they are cared for in this way, however, they will last for several years and show very little wear.

### Smart Blouses for Winter Waists

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Old stockings cut down the seam make excellent cloths for polishing furniture and floors, as well as soft iron holders.

A bowl of goldfish is so often seen now in a conservatory, living-room or enclosed porch, that it may be helpful to give a word of advice as to their care. More often the little fish die from over attention

### The Tea Table--Its Appointments

BY SARA CRANFORD.

The serving of tea in the late afternoon, either to the members of the household or to any chance visitors is now the rule in a great many households, and the custom is certainly a delightful one. A home where "afternoon tea" is a regular practice is apt to be a very popular place to the friends of the different members of the household to gather and especially as the days grow shorter and the cold winter weather sets in, a daily tea table, particularly appointed in a most attractive part of a drawing-room or living-room.

Whether the appointments to be used are of the most lavish, fancy or of the simplest character, this mid-afternoon refreshment can be equally dainty and appetizing, but the manner of service should always be appropriate to the surroundings. Several years ago, the tea table, with numerous cups and saucers and other fittings, was a regular place of furniture in the drawing room, but now it is considered the height of bad form to have a regulation tea table on view.

A small table, easy to move and preferably with a folding top is now kept in some corner of the room or conveniently at hand, clear for use. When required the table is placed in the center of the room, ready for her coming and on it is placed the tray.

Tables of the Pembroke order, with a very narrow top and broad, wide leaves are most convenient, and then there are nests of tables, generally in sets of four, with straight legs and square tops, each one sliding under the next higher, which are delightful. These "nests" are also very convenient when there are a number of people to serve as they may be placed around the room for the holding of sandwiches plates, cups et cetera at the convenience of the guests.

The complete afternoon tea service usually consists of a kettle and stand, a teapot, waste bowl, cream pitcher, sugar bowl, and tea caddy, besides the cups and plates required. An engraved glass screen to protect the kettle lamp is also a useful and attractive addition and another innovation is a silver trumpet for blowing out the blaze. These trumpets may also be had in brass or copper. A tea ball is also a useful addition, the newest form being really a tea ball spoon, which is more convenient to handle. This is very convenient for the individual cup of tea as the boiling water is simply poured in the cup and the tea, enclosed in the spoon allowed to steep in it for a minute or two.

All these appointments should be placed on a tray, which is spread with a clean, white cloth, the tray being brought to the table ready set. The kettle should be previously filled with boiling water, requiring only a moment or two of flame from the alcohol lamp to set it bubbling. Any extra dishes may be brought on small serving trays.

In selecting brands of tea, an excellent combination, which will be liked by most people is found to be a mixture of English Breakfast and Orange Pekoe in the right proportions, which is two-thirds of the former to one-third of the latter. Lemon and cream should both be placed on the table.

### Frock for Young Girl

BY SARA CRANFORD.

This young girl's frock shows an effective use of bias strappings of broadcloth in a figured or contrasting weave material. Broad cloth may be used after this design, the model however, being in a soft, woolen material in old blue with broad cloth strappings or bands to match. The broadcloth was left with the cut edges unturned, and stitched by machine.

Small cakes, sandwiches or fancy crackers are served with the tea, a few good receipts being added. It is not considered good form to have too great a variety or very elaborate refreshments, one or two kinds of sandwiches with a basket or plate of small cakes being sufficient for every day occasions.

Buttered Triscuit.—Flat shredded wheat crackers. Before serving butter and base in the oven, serving very hot.

French Cheese Sandwiches.—Shred brown bread spread with buter-du-jelly, with a layer of cream cheese on top.

Roquefort Cheese Sandwiches.—A filling of Roquefort, softening with cream cheese and lettuce hearts and sprinkled with paprika.

Onion or Lettuce Sandwiches.—Leaves of onion or lettuce between slices of brown bread spread with mayonnaise.

Brown Bread Rolls.—Thin slices of brown bread spread with cream cheese and rolled tightly, tie with chocolate colored ribbon.

### Some Useful Household Suggestions

Instead of Finger Bowls. (From Life.)

Handkerchiefs.—How does it happen, Jane, that you never saw finger bowls before? Didn't they use them in the last place you worked?

Jan.—No, ma'am; they mostly wash themselves before they came to the table, ma'am.

Judgment. (From Puck.)

Elder (discussing the new minister's probation discourse)—"In my opinion he was justified in dividing folk into the sheep and the goats. I wadna just say, Jamie, that I was among the unco guid, an' I wadna say that you were among the unco bad. So what do we come in? He'll no do for us, Jamie. We'll no vote for him."

QUICK AND THE DEAD. (Everybody's Magazine.)

"What little boy can tell me the difference between the 'quick' and the 'dead'?" asked the Sunday school teacher. Willie waved his hand frantically. "Well, Willie?" "Please, ma'am, the 'quick' are the ones that get out of the way of automobiles, the ones that don't are the dead."