

HOW

To Care For Your Auto in Cold Weather

THE first thing of frost in the air means that the motorist is something additional to look out for in the care of his car. He stands chances of having his water circulate system give trouble unless he pays it proper attention. Car that are not kept in warm places overnight will not start readily, and often times the battery will get pretty well run out before the self starter performs the function for which it is built. The garage is not heated about the best thing when coming in at night is to put a heavy blanket or other covering over the radiator or the entire bonnet, and not to remove it in the morning before the motor is running.

Standing out of doors in the cold weather will turn a motor refractory unless there is an anti freeze mixture in the water system. It is most essential that motorists make use of some formula to be procured from an expert, in order to insure against freezing. Furthermore, the radiator front should be partly covered in order first to prevent cold air being drawn in through the radiator and also to insure that the water, as it comes down through the radiator tubes is not allowed to cool too much for efficient running.

Calcium chloride and other soluble salts, which have always figured in the anti-freeze solutions suggested by motor authorities, are not recommended because of harmful effects on metals. It is possible, too, to use too much glycerin, for this has a bad effect on rubber hose connections.

ABOUT INSECTS.

Why They Are Strong Out of All Proportion to Size.

Recent experiments with insects have demonstrated their remarkable muscular power. A wood borer weighing 1.65 grams and less than two inches long can pull a little wagon loaded with fifty six grams or thirty times its own weight. When a load of eighty four grams was piled on the wagon on the beetle pulled it an inch. This was forty five times its own weight. When its legs were attached to a small dynamometer the insect exerted a force of fifteen grams, which is as if a man weighing 200 pounds were able to raise a ton.

A Hercules beetle proved his right to the appellation, for though he weighed only .65 grams and was only three inches long, he pulled 115 grams and walked off with a weight of five pounds on his back. If a proportionate weight were put on a man he would be crushed to death.

A housefly, held by the wings and brought close to a match, lifted it by its feet. To perform a proportionate feat a man would have to lift a beam twenty six feet long and thirteen inches thick.

It is an old story that a flea can jump 200 times its own height in the air. A man would have to jump over the 1,000 foot high Eiffel tower to equal the feat.

The muscles in insects are actually much larger proportionately than in man. Professor A. S. Lindt estimates that if an ant can pull an object ten times its own weight a man would equal the task if he lifted a weight one hundred times that of his body. This is explained on the basis of the far greater muscle equipment of the ant as compared with man.

How to Cleanse Curtains So They Look Like New.

After shaking out the loose dirt cover curtains with cold water. Cut up half a bar of good white soap, add a large tablespoonful of borax and mix to a jelly with hot water. Take this from the stove and add half a cupful of kerosene. Make a thick hot and with part of this mixture and boiling water. Squeeze curtains from cold water and dip one at a time into the hot soda. The dirt will simply run out. Put through a second lighter soda wash in hot water, starch, adding a little bluing, and put on stretchers. The result is curtains which look as good like new and are not worn out in washing. With two large pans this can be done in bathroom or kitchen. This mixture is sufficient for four pairs of curtains.

How to Dry Heavy Clothes on an Outdoor Line.

If you wish to dry anything very heavy, such as a blanket or comforter hang it between over the clothesline and slip two or three wooden coat hangers under it on the line. This will separate the thing to be dried, neat fashion, and allow the air to circulate between the two parts.

HOW TO KEEP WELL ALL WINTER LONG.

- Learn to love fresh air. When you come in from out of doors and find the air in your rooms stale and stuffy, and foul smelling open the windows wide and let in plenty of fresh air from the outside. Open the door, too, so that the fresh air can drive all disease laden air from the room. Become a fresh air crank even at the risk of being "disliked." Better a live fresh air crank than an almost lifeless hot house invalid. Insist on fresh air in your workshop and office. Enroll your child in the open window class at school and ask your neighbors to do the same. Avoid large crowds in closed or poorly ventilated rooms. Not only does the bad air lower your resistance, but you are in danger of catching disease from others. Don't ride in a crowded street car when going only a short distance. Walk. Walk a mile in the open air twice a day. It will add ten years to your life. If you don't believe it try it and see. Keep the windows of your bedroom wide open day and night, even in the middle of winter. You can't overdose yourself with fresh air, and disease germs can't endure it. Up with the windows!

THE POULTRY SHOW.

How to Prepare Your Fowl So That They Will Take First Prizes.

About four days before the show give each fowl a warm bath. A thorough washing and careful drying will improve the appearance of almost every fowl, whether its color is white, black or intermediate shades. A hot room and the following utensils are essential: Wash boiler filled with boiling water (preferably rainwater), two large tubs for colored fowls and three tubs for white fowls, dipper, hand brush, large sponge, cake of good toilet soap and some towels. The tub in which the fowl is first placed for washing is filled two-thirds with fairly hot water. The second tub is partly filled with moderately warm water to rinse out the soap, while the third tub for white fowls only (also partly filled with moderately warm water) is slightly colored with bluing as for bluing white clothes. Before the fowl is placed in the washing tub, its feet and legs should be thoroughly cleansed. Then stand the fowl in the water. Make an abundant lather with the soap and sponge and work this stiff lather through all the plumage. Lather the back, sides of the body and the under plumage. Rub the feathers with the web, or drape, not against the web. Extend the wings and tail and wash each feather, using the palm of one hand for a support. When the fowl has been washed, it is allowed to drain for a few seconds and then immersed in the rinsing tub. Here the dipper and sponge are used to thoroughly remove all soap from the plumage. With white fowls the bird is now dipped in the bluing water. When the fowl is taken from the rinsing tub it is stood on a table and the superfluous water is removed with the sponge. The feathers are next "patted" with a towel to partly dry them and the bird is placed in a clean coop near the stove to complete the drying. Ordinary shipping coops have slat tops and sides, and they are slow. The coops for shipping show birds must be covered with muslin or burlap sides, and they must be high enough for the birds to stand upright and wide enough for the birds to turn around without injuring their tails.

Why the Cord of Wood Shrinks So.

Ralph Faulkner and Henry Sternberg, students in the College of Forestry at the University of Washington, have proved by experiment that a cord of full length wood when sawed and repiled in the ordinary stack, shrinks on an average 27 1/2 per cent. As dealers buy wood in full lengths and usually measure it for delivery before sawing it, they are often accused of giving short measure. The discrepancy between the cord as bought by the dealer and as delivered to the customer, according to Professor Hugo Winkler, dean of the college, is not entirely explained by the sawdust. When wood is piled up in four foot lengths there are many spaces between sticks, caused by knots and curvatures. These spaces are eliminated when the wood is cut up small.

How to Remove Clothes From a Boiler With a Forked Stick.

It is much easier to take clothes out of a boiler if a forked stick is used instead of the usual round one. One can be whittled out at home. Take a piece of wood four inches wide and thirty inches long. That will make a hand twenty four inches in length and fork of six inches. When shaped the handle should be two inches wide. If you have access to trees such a stick can be found ready made. All that you will have to do to prepare it will be to peel the bark off and clean it.

Cork Carpet For Nursery.

The ideal nursery floor is covered with cork carpet, and it is as well to lay this betimes, because at first it has rather an objectionable smell, which wears off after it has been in use. Cork carpet is warm and clean. It can be wiped over with a damp cloth each day, which keeps it sweet and fresh and it is quite warm to the touch, so that a child is not chilled when sitting on it. A few small rugs can be thrown over it at convenient spaces.

PREMIER'S WIFE

Charming Consort of England's New Prime Minister.

MOTHER OF FIVE CHILDREN. Little is heard about this Welsh woman except that she makes a model Mother and Enjoys Going Fishing With Her Husband. Born Margaret Owen, and wife of England's famous Liberal since 1888, Mrs. Lloyd George has not been featured widely except as the mother of two sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter of the house has become her father's "right hand man."



MRS. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

assisting him in public duties and ministering to his comfort and health in his home.

The prime minister is a man of highly nervous temperament, and occasionally he has to have a day in bed, where he receives his private secretaries and attends to the routine of business. At such times his daughter assumes full charge of his room, allows the secretaries just as much time as her father's strength will allow and then politely but firmly cuts the day's work.

She has the knack of understanding her father's moods, and he insists upon having her near him when every one else is excluded from his room. When he is in good health the two are companions for long walks or at golf. In the summers Lloyd George has been fond of going with his wife and daughters, upon camping excursions, living out of doors and cooling the meals in gypsy fashion. He returns from such holidays with his nerves much strengthened. His daughter is a wholesome looking girl, with a highly intelligent face, and is the "apple of his eye" to her father.

PLUM PUDDING.

Here's a Rich One For Snappy Winter Weather.

One cupful ground suet, one cupful bread-crumbs, one cupful flour, one cupful sugar, one cupful seeded raisins, one cupful currants, one-half cupful finely cut citron, one-half cupful finely cut figs, one tablespoonful finely cut orange peel, one tablespoonful finely cut lemon peel, one-half teaspoonful ground cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful ground ginger, one-fourth teaspoonful ground cloves, one-fourth teaspoonful grated nutmeg, one-fourth teaspoonful fruit ground mace, one tablespoonful salt, one cupful grape juice or any fruit juice. Put the suet, bread-crumbs, flour, sugar, cinnamon, ginger, cloves, nutmeg, mace and salt into a bowl and mix thoroughly. Wash and dry the raisins and currants and then add the figs, the citron, orange and lemon peel, add one cupful water and the fruit juice and mix thoroughly. This should be a stiff dough. If there is not enough moisture add more water. Brush mold or kettle with a little melted butter and put in the pudding. The mold should not be quite full. Bake four hours as soon as they are filled. These should be prepared a week ahead of time and cooked, then boil one hour before serving. You may add one-half cupful chopped and blanched almonds to this if desired. Serve hot with hard or lemon sauce.

Sweet Potatoes a la Dixie.

Boil two medium sized potatoes until barely tender, remove the skins and slice about a quarter of an inch thick. Lay in a baking dish, alternating the layers of potato with layers of butter and sugar, having butter and sugar on top. Consult taste as regards the amount of sugar, but do not be too sparing with the butter. Add a half cupful of water and bake very slowly until the potatoes have absorbed the sirup. Allow them to brown at the last and serve very hot.

Who is that Foolish Man that is in Love with you?

"How do you know he is foolish?" "He is in love with you."—Houston Post.

A TREE AND A DISEASE.

Malaria and the Effect Produced by Planting a Blue Gum.

During the latter decades of the nineteenth century it was a common practice to plant blue gum or eucalyptus trees in districts infected by malaria fever. It was held that the essential oil produced by the leaves combated the harmful vapors rising from the swamps laden with the poison of the disease. The discovery that the malarial germ is introduced into the blood by a mosquito has settled once and for all the origin of the disease. The theory that the eucalyptus tree neutralized the poison vapors is not sound, yet the fact remains that where blue gums were freely planted there was always a notable decline in the amount of malaria.

What is the explanation of this circumstance? It has been demonstrated that, of nearly all trees, the eucalyptus absorbs the greatest amount of water to grow. Two seedlings—a blue gum and a plum—were placed with their roots in the same soil, and the height of the water was carefully marked. The plants were kept in a warm atmosphere and ex-Philemon. They were very poor, but amused at the end of twenty-four roomed house spotlessly clean. The little eucalyptus had disappeared of four times the water that the plum had been able to take up. Seeing that blue gums increase in height with great rapidity, often growing many inches a day in a hot position, the amount of moisture taken up increases on a greatly progressive scale. And this is just what brings about the downfall of the malarial mosquito. To complete its life cycle it is necessary that this insect should pass its larval stage in pools of water. With the coming of the eucalyptus these pools and indeed all marshy places disappear, the breeding spots of the mosquitoes are gone, and in time the insects vanish altogether.

THE MIDDLE WEST.

Can Any One Really Tell Just Where It is Located?

The east retains a somewhat condescending attitude toward the middle west, and in its friendliest moments speaks of the plainness as "first rate raw material," as if the middle west existed and had somehow a local habitation and a name. The middle west itself is by no means so sure about that. Although the prairies begin at Batavia, N. Y., Buffaloes recent being termed middle west-ern. Omaha I should describe as unquestionably middle western, yet there are middle westerners who repudiate Nebraska and only tepidly accept Kansas, while St. Louis and Kansas City belong to the middle west according to some authorities, to the south according to others as well.

By general consent Minnesota belongs to the northwest. However, if you go halfway from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., all of Minnesota lies behind you. In Chicago they say: "Why, man, alive, there's nothing western about us! This is the interior." A dear soul in Montana remarked to me: "How jolly to hear that you came from the east! I'm an easterner myself. I lived in Iowa."

Where, then, is the middle west? In the words of the immortal Artemus, I answer, "Nowhere—nor anywhere else."—Rollin Lynde Hartt in Century Magazine.

The Height of Trees.

When one is out for a walk it is a very common thing to wish to know the height of a particular tree which happens to catch the eye. When the sun is shining it is possible accurately to measure the height of the tree from the shadow it casts on the ground. In order to do so a stick must be set up right in the ground so that its shadow falls beside the shadow of the tree. Then, as the length of the stick's shadow to the stick's height, so is the length of the tree's shadow to the tree's height. For example, suppose a two and a half foot stick shows a shadow three feet long and the tree's shadow is eighteen feet long. Therefore the tree is six times as high as the stick, which shows that the height of the tree will be fifteen feet.

He Was Short.

Early one evening a frail little girl entered a candy store and asked for a cake of chocolate. After she had the candy she put four pennies on the counter and started out. The storekeeper though averse to frightening the little thing, called after her in a gentle voice: "You're a penny short."

Well Named.

"A wonderful man is my uncle," said little Binka, "so very original and witty."

He says he called his dog "Sausage" because it was half bread, his goat "Nearly" because it was "all butt" and his prize cockerel "Robinson" because it "Crusoe."—Exchange.

A Sure Winner.

"I've been stuck at different times on cotton, tobacco, oranges and corn."

"Well?" "Now I think I'll invest in a coal mine. That crop is never a failure, and there's always a demand for the output."—Kansas City Journal.

Vessels large may venture more, but little boats should keep near shore.—Franklin.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Sleepy Time Story About Two Very Hospitable People.

An Interesting Account of a Happening That Has Been Handed Down From Remote Antiquity—Kindly Act Richly, Rewarded—Skating in Switzerland. I think I will tell you a story of long ago, said Uncle Ben to Little Ned and Polly Ann. It is about

NOBLE TRAVELERS.

In the old times it was thought right to treat strangers kindly. I think I find a place by your fireside? "Certainly," replied Philemon kindly. "Walk right in, and welcome."

Baucis greeted them pleasantly, and when they were comfortable by the fire she hustled about to get supper. When their guests were seated at the table the oil couple were amazed to see sparkling wine flow from the pitcher Philemon had filled with spring water.

Then the tall stranger said: "The meal which you spread so willingly for the tired strangers shows that in this valley there is at least one house where kindness rules. Come with us, Baucis and Philemon, followed the strangers to the top of the hill. When they reached the top they looked back and saw where the village had stood a raw material," as if the middle west existed and had somehow a local habitation and a name.

Where the little cottage of Baucis and Philemon had stood rose a splendid marble palace. Inside was wealth enough to last for many a year. "I am the god Jupiter," said the tall stranger. "My companion is Mercury. Can we grant you any wish before we go?"

"If you please, we have lived so happily together in this world we should like when the time comes to leave it not to be parted," replied Baucis and Philemon.

The old couple lived happily for many years, but at last they grew very, very feeble. "It is time for me to go," one said to the other. Then each noticed that the other was turning into a tree. They grew side by side, the one an oak and the other a linden.

Chalk Chase.

Corner or chalk chase is a short after school game and is played much like hare and hounds. There is a hare, fox or wolf, or perhaps two. A boundary of about six city blocks is chosen and well defined. There should be no misunderstanding with regard to boundaries. To the hare or hares is furnished a lot of chalk, preferably in lump; he starts at a signal, goes where he pleases and at another signal from whistle or horn or at the end of one minute begins chalking easily visible marks wherever he bends at a considerable angle from a nearly straight course. He puts a mark on every corner that he turns; if he goes over a fence he chalks the side; if through an old building or an open cellar he does the same at each bend and turn. As many boys may join the chase as can get together, and it means a good, hard job to catch the hares.

Sport on the Ice.

For many years Switzerland has been the resort of fashionable folk in the winter season. Since the war, however, there has not been so much



Photo by American Press Association. SKATING IN SWITZERLAND.

arety. The two young people shown are Ernest and the girl is Lady Hermione Lytton, quite grand names for small folks. They are skating at Interon, Switzerland.

ABOUT EMBROIDERIES.

A History of What We Now Crave For Adornment.

Embroidery is one of the oldest of arts. The most primitive people have made use of the needle in this way and do today. Among the relics of the Swiss lake dwellers have been found the earliest of needles, proving the antiquity of this form of handwork. In the museum of Cairo, Egypt, there are several fragments of linen woven in blues, greens, reds and black and ornamented with needlework. The lotus flower designs of Egypt are charming, and one piece bears the name of the owner, of the fifteenth century B. C. In the British museum in London and the Louvre in Paris are to be found interesting pieces of old Assyrian and Persian embroideries dating back to 435 B. C.

Spanish embroideries reflect the influence of the Arabs' oriental patterns, and many of the old German embroideries follow the Byzantine traditions.

Indian, Chinese, Turkish and Persian embroideries date back to early times. Many of these are beautiful in texture and design. Some Indian and Turkish embroideries are enriched with pieces of glass, metal and beetle wings. Chinese and Japanese embroideries are usually done in silk on a background of silk. Japanese designs are more pictorial in character, while the Chinese include dragons, birds and flowers. The surface effect of some of the Chinese embroideries is often wonderfully smooth and regular. In the Persian embroideries of carpets, robes and hangings—a preference is shown for floral designs. In the Victoria and Albert museum is a beautiful linen prayer rug, quilted and embroidered in chain stitch of silks in yellow, green, white and red. The design is a floral one.

With the complexity of modern civilization, the interest in the making of beautiful embroideries in England and America has somewhat subsided. The royal school of needlework in England is now reviving the interest, and there is much improvement over the seventeenth and eighteenth century examples. The influence of the art of William Morris and Burne-Jones was felt in the embroidery of the nineteenth century and helped to improve the designs.

FOR SCHOOLGIRLS.

Two Accessories That Appeal to 1917's Maidens.

The sport hat is one of the new notions trimmed with a heavier band, the edge of the brim being overcast with chenille thread. A white broadcloth collar is embroidered and finished with deep silk fringe. Both models are delightfully girlish.



UP TO DATE.

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Talltale Details.

A woman who prides herself on the arrangement of her rooms will always appreciate the importance of such details as cushions, lamp shades, and so on, at their full decorative value. Well does she know how the effect of the whole room may be practically made by a happy touch in such apparent trifles and how, equally, it may be marred by an error of judgment as regards their choice.—The Parisienne understands such matters to perfection, and, as a rule, her home is an artistic delight.—She is a master hand at adding just the right touch of color here, the right cushion there, little things which give distinction to a room—things which otherwise are ordinary.

From Paris comes the newest thing in pillows. It is oblong in shape and is developed in all sorts of materials and color combinations. One seen recently was of blue silk banded with broad black satin ribbon. It had none of the heaviness and solidity of the regulation cushion cover made with a front and a back seam, together with a cord, its cover consisting of one piece of silk only, folded over the pillow and invisibly joined at one side.

To Prevent Bottle Tragedies.

The little brass bell around the neck of every bottle containing poison, when it rings, may be had at any drug store. To prevent the possibility of a child's getting hold of a bottle containing poison, the child is Lady Hermione Lytton, quite grand names for small folks. They are skating at Interon, Switzerland.