

# ember and PRO

# In Woman's Realm

Coat Suits for Fall and Winter Show Little Changes in Style, Though Their Designers Have Been Successful in Turning Out Becoming and Beautiful Garments — Illustration Shows Some of the New Millinery Styles.

A review of samples of new coat suits for fall and winter reveals only minor changes in style and no radical new departures in trimmings and details. But styles are reserved and elegant, lines are firm and becoming, and colors are beautiful, so the new fall suits are destined to satisfy even a fastidious taste. Manufacturers say that women are growing more discriminating and that the demand for good materials and exact workmanship is at a smart pace.

As to changes in styles, coats are simpler than they have been in many

# THE HOME BEAUTY

Flowers and Shrubs Their Care and Cultivation



A Class in Bulb Planting.

## ABOUT BULB PLANTING

By L. M. BENNINGTON

When should bulbs be planted? Is a question often asked. Bulbs should be put into the ground as soon as they have acquired some of their roots. This is generally in September or October.

The impression prevails to a large extent that bulbs can be planted any time during the fall. That is not true. It is not so, but there are only two times before the ground freezes.

One of the mistakes which grows out of this lack of knowledge of the plants' habits is that of planting them too early.

A bulb takes an annual growth of roots during the fall. These are the roots which support it next spring while it is dormant.

Unless the root growth is completed in the fall, it will give a crop of inferior flowers, as the incomplete work of autumn will be on in spring.

It was interrupted by cold weather and carried to completion while the plant is trying to produce a crop of flowers.

This makes it attempt to do double duty on a slender stock of vitality. Late-planted bulbs, therefore, should always give inferior flowers and often none at all.

This explains why it is advisable to plant bulbs as early in the fall as possible. Give them ample time to develop their roots before cold weather puts an end to the work of the season if you want them to give you the flowers next spring.

## HOW TO USE A HOE

So many people have a horror of using a hoe, it is the most comfortable and important to be found in the equipment of a gardener or farmer. It is so handy to use for so many purposes that one cannot get along without it.

Probably one reason that people do not like a hoe is that most hoe workers at one time "dull" as a hoe" came into provincial use.

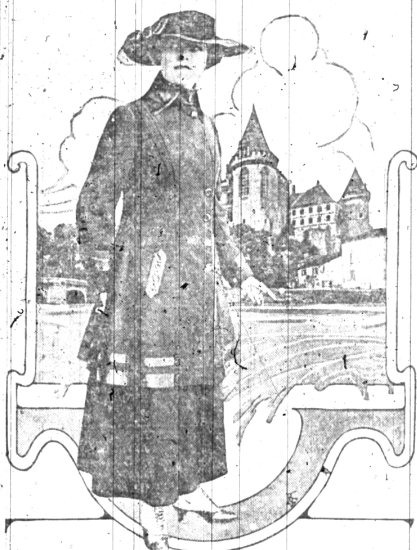
A dull hoe is certainly not a pleasant implement with which to work. The good gardener will keep his favorite hoe filed to a sharp edge all the time. It is impossible to grind a hoe on a grindstone because the level must be on the upper side of the blade when it is in use, in order to make the hoe "bite" into the soil.

The eye hoe, making the level about as wide as the thickness of the blade. Then keep it bright, and when you go out after weeds the hoe slips through the soil so easily that having is not much like hard work.

In using a long, slow movement should be made, if the soil is in good condition. Simply "scuffing" half an inch or so will keep the soil loose, and you can go over a lot of ground in one day if the hoe is sharp and bright and the strokes long and smooth.

In choosing a hoe, select one of the blade of which lies not quite flat on the floor when you are standing erect, with the handle extending from your hands when in working position to the floor. The heel of the hoe should not quite touch the floor from this position.

With a sharp hoe one can cut this "dull" work, handless and other noisy tools with quickness, dispatch and less fatigue. It is a more economical to use and more effective than any other implement for many purposes.



COAT SUIT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

of them show a closer adjustment to the figure, above the waistline, than for several seasons. Colors are high usually of the turner variety, skirts and coats remain full and for trimming there is the choice of fur or fur-furibles, brat, buttons, and machine stitching. Skirts have been made longer also and appear in both ankle and instep lengths. But it remains to be proved that women will make a fashion of this feature of the new models. The skirt cut to reach a little below the shoe top has so much to recommend it. For the street suit it is easy to walk in, elegant and smart looking. Some designers have pinned their faith to the popular skirt of a sensible length, and in this one instance, anyway, sensible goes hand in



EXPOSITIONS OF NEW MILLINERY STYLES.

hand with smart-looking. The longer skirt is not as attractive as the shorter model.

A good example of the new styles appears in the street suit shown. It is of duvetyne in dark brown and is furnished with a little silk braid of the same color, with bone buttons for trimming. The skirt is plain and modestly full. The coat is an excellent model for a street figure, with an unbroken line down the front and a large collar that is not calculated to draw attention to the neck.

At the back, its simple decoration is made of a ribbon of box-plaited ribbon tied in a rosette at the base of a spray of lilies.

The small turban at the left is of burgandy felt with a wide collar of velvet about it. Velvet lining in two and case. It is light to handle, easy to use and more effective than any other implement for many purposes.

great luminous balls set in among the of the large shallow basin bowls, used now as a little lake for single floating flowers, give a pleasing artistic effect which may be further enhanced by placing here and there on the ball several of the new celluloid butterflies that come for flower decoration.

Mirror balls are becoming popular also for porch decoration, and in the very large sizes for garden ornaments. For garden ornaments they come set

# MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle—Receipts 2,100. Best heavy steers \$8.50; best hardy weight butchers steers, \$7.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$6.50 to \$7.50; heavy light butchers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; light butchers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; best cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; butcher cows, \$5.00 to \$6.00; common cows, \$4.50 to \$5.50; canners, \$3.25 to \$4.25; best heavy bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.00; light bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; stock bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.00; feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.25; stockers, \$2.00 to \$3.00; milkers and springers, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Cattle—Receipts 840. Good cows, \$10.00 to \$12.00; fair to good, \$8.00 to \$10.00; poor and heavy grades, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,200. Best lambs, \$12.00 to \$14.00; fair lambs, \$10.00 to \$12.00; heavy grades, \$8.00 to \$10.00; mixed, \$6.00 to \$8.00; culls and common, \$4.00 to \$6.00.

Hogs—Receipts 8,010. The bulk of the good ones bringing \$11.25, which is a record for Detroit. Pigs, \$9.00 to \$10.00.

Past Buffalo Cattle—Receipts 2,200. Market 50c higher; choice prime native steers, \$9.50 to \$10.00; good to choice, \$8.75 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; plain and coarse, \$7.25 to \$8.00; best Canadian steers, \$9.25 to \$10.00; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$9.00; common and fat, \$7.50 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$7.00; mixed butchers steers, \$7.25 to \$8.00; best heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$9.00; light butchers steers, \$7.00 to \$8.00; western light common steers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; mixed butchers steers, \$7.00 to \$8.00; mixed butchers steers, \$7.00 to \$8.00; mixed butchers steers, \$7.00 to \$8.00.

Grain, Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat—Cash No. 1 red, \$1.45; No. 2 red, \$1.40; No. 3 red, \$1.35; No. 4 red, \$1.30; No. 5 red, \$1.25; No. 6 red, \$1.20; No. 7 red, \$1.15; No. 8 red, \$1.10; No. 9 red, \$1.05; No. 10 red, \$1.00; No. 11 red, \$0.95; No. 12 red, \$0.90; No. 13 red, \$0.85; No. 14 red, \$0.80; No. 15 red, \$0.75; No. 16 red, \$0.70; No. 17 red, \$0.65; No. 18 red, \$0.60; No. 19 red, \$0.55; No. 20 red, \$0.50; No. 21 red, \$0.45; No. 22 red, \$0.40; No. 23 red, \$0.35; No. 24 red, \$0.30; No. 25 red, \$0.25; No. 26 red, \$0.20; No. 27 red, \$0.15; No. 28 red, \$0.10; No. 29 red, \$0.05; No. 30 red, \$0.00.

General Markets.

Flour—\$2.50 per bu. No. 1, \$2.50; No. 2, \$2.40; No. 3, \$2.30; No. 4, \$2.20; No. 5, \$2.10; No. 6, \$2.00; No. 7, \$1.90; No. 8, \$1.80; No. 9, \$1.70; No. 10, \$1.60; No. 11, \$1.50; No. 12, \$1.40; No. 13, \$1.30; No. 14, \$1.20; No. 15, \$1.10; No. 16, \$1.00; No. 17, \$0.90; No. 18, \$0.80; No. 19, \$0.70; No. 20, \$0.60; No. 21, \$0.50; No. 22, \$0.40; No. 23, \$0.30; No. 24, \$0.20; No. 25, \$0.10; No. 26, \$0.00.

## W

HEN the fortifications of the inner city of Lemberg were dismantled in 1913 and the space which they occupied was converted into promenades for the prosperous citizens of this modern Galician capital, 200,000 inhabitants, it was doubtless assumed by many that, having suffered the shelling and arrows of outrageous fortune for the two centuries of its municipal existence, fate would allot it a serene future and a peaceful habitation. It is a strenuous and a bitter experience, says the bulletin of the National Geographic society.

Only about two miles beyond the Russian border, the Galician town of Brody is a point of great strategic importance for the eastern front. It is a city of 100,000 inhabitants, and its location is of such importance that it has been the scene of many battles. It is a city of 100,000 inhabitants, and its location is of such importance that it has been the scene of many battles.

Less than half a century before Brody was created a town in the southwestern corner of the second of an important battle in which the Poles, commanded by their famous grand hetman, Stanislas Potemkowski, defeated a Tartar army. This was the last battle of Potemkowski's distinguished career. For a quarter of a century he was at war with the Turks and the Poles, his military science being somewhat disastrous, for he was captured by the Turks in his first important engagement and was held in prison for two years. He was released in 1622, he was placed in command of the Polish republic's forces and with a force of 25,000 soldiers he won a victory at the battle of Poltava. His achievements against the army of Gustavus Adolphus was less noteworthy than his long career of military service. He was captured in 1649, he was held in prison for two years, he was released in 1651, he was placed in command of the Polish republic's forces and with a force of 25,000 soldiers he won a victory at the battle of Poltava.

Nearly 700 Years Old. Called Lwow in the Polish tongue and Leopold in Latin, Lemberg was founded by a Ruthenian prince in 1230. Nearly a hundred years later it was added to the domain of Casimir the Great, who bestowed upon the city the charter and privileges which it enjoyed during the middle ages as the Magdeburg Right.

Following the fall of Constantinople, Lemberg enjoyed a revival of trade with the East, but it was caught in the maelstrom of rebellion and pillage which swept over the Ukraine and a part of Poland during the last half of the seventeenth century, when the sack hetman, Chmielnicki, was directing the infamies of the "serfs' fury."

Lemberg was one of the Polish cities to fall before the arms of Charles XII of Sweden when the ill-fated Augustus II was driven into the great Northern war, which devastated central Europe for the first 30 years of the eighteenth century. In 1772, upon the first partition of Poland, Lemberg became an Austrian possession, and 12 years after that event Joseph II established the University of Lemberg, which, at the time of the outbreak of the present war, had more than 2,000 students.

One of the most attractive parks of Lemberg, and a favorite promenade, bears the name of the Polish patriot, Jan Kilinski, a "bumble" little shoemaker, who fought bravely in 1794, was captured and taken to St. Petersburg. After his release he returned to his shoemaker's bench and in his leisure hours wrote his record of the valuable recovery of this period of his country's history.

Since the establishment of the Galician diet in 1851 Lemberg has enjoyed increasing prosperity. Its manufactures include machinery and ironware, matches, candles, figures, chocolate, leather, bric-a-brac, and while its commerce is largely in linen, flax, hemp, wool and oil.

In 1907 two interesting finds were made in the vicinity of this city before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness. The field is wasted; the land mournful, for the corn is wasted; the new wine is dried up, the land is parched.

Not only was every green leaf devoured, but the very bark was peeled from the trees, which stood out white and dead. The insects, their bodies striped to the ground, and the old men of our villages, who had given their lives to cultivating these gardens and vineyards, came out of the groves, their faces as if they had been praying and walking and looked on the rain with dimmed eyes. Nothing was spared. The insects, their bodies striped to the ground, and the old men of our villages, who had given their lives to cultivating these gardens and vineyards, came out of the groves, their faces as if they had been praying and walking and looked on the rain with dimmed eyes. Nothing was spared.

A Horrible Accident. A popular sportsman, being vastly entertained about his country, was coaxed to show it off. One day he was thriven from his horse and lay prone on the road. A farm laborer ran to render him assistance. The first-aid man began to feel the fallen one all over to see if any bones happened to be broken, and suddenly stopped to attend to a horse.

"Hum, Jack, for heaven's sake," said a doctor, "here a man's ribs are crushed north and south, instead of east and west."

## USE ARABS TO FIGHT LOCUSTS

Soldiers Dig Trenches Into Which Hatching Pests Were Driven and Destroyed.

Dismal Pasha put some thousands of Arab soldiers at my brother's disposition, and these were set to work digging trenches into which the hatching locusts were driven and destroyed. This is the only means of coping with the situation; once the locusts get their wings, nothing can be done with them. It was a hopeless fight. Nothing but co-operation between the farmer in the country could have won the day; and while the people of the progressive Jewish villages struggled to the end—the women and children were working in the fields until they were exhausted—the Arab farmers set by with folded hands. The threats of military authorities only served to them to half-hearted efforts. Finally, after two months of toil, the campaign was given up and the locusts broke in swarms over the country, destroying everything. As the Prophet Joel said: "The land is as the garden of Eden