The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery—Their Care and Cultivation

A Fine Planting of Rhododendrons—the Effect Is Worth Studying.

FLORAL WORK IN SEASON

By LIMA R. ROSE.

Divide and set peony roots now. Fall planting is best for them.

Mixing compost rough for flower pots means without sifting it.

Hurry your order for bulbs and plants. Have your borders and pots ready for them when they come.

Roman hyacinths are best for late potting, as they come into bloom much earlier than the Dutch varieties. Each bulb throws up several flower-spikes.

Are your neighbors' plants finer and better than yours? If so, there is a reason for it, and you should seek to find out what it is and profit by the knowledge.

Fall is the best time to take up, divide and reset old plants of herbaceous perennials, or to plant most new ones. They should become well-established before freezing weather as to root growth.

More herbaceous perennials are heavy feeders, and a thorough enrichment of the lower soil is of great importance. Top dressing every fall should be well attended to, and this should be forked into the soil in the spring, after the freezing is done.

Winter protection is valuable for all plants, no matter how hardy they may be. The object of this is not to keep the plant roots warm, but to prevent the sun, especially in the spring, from warming and thawing the stalks and ground, thus exposing the plant cells to alternate thawing and freezing, which is very hurtful to them.

Lay in a supply of potting soil now, so if the need arises for soil when the ground is covered with snow or frozen, it can be met. Equal parts of good garden soil, old, well-rotted manure leaf mold (or wood soil) and sand should be stirred well together, sifted through a coarse sieve and stored under shelter in boxes or barrels.

Do not let the plants intended for the window garden stay out too long. Even a slight chill will hurt the tender ones, and do the hardy ones no good. Do not pinch out the buds after the first of November.

Do not transfer the plants at once from the border to the sitting room. From the open air to the veranda or a bench on the sunny side of the house; from there to a shed or cool room as the frost approaches, then to some room where a near fire shall banish the actual cold; then place them in your windows and they will not realize the change so greatly.

Crotons do not need a specially rich soil. Mix together three parts of leaf mold, one of garden soil and one of thoroughly rotted manure. Heat and moist air are essential. Full sunshine is liked, except in hot weather.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR

One of the plants which has benefited much of late years from the scientific attention of growers is the delphinium, that "perennial larkspur" which gives such a grateful bit of shaded blue when grown correctly.

A bed or border of delphiniums will often remain in full flower over a period of three months, and they form one of the small but gallant band of plants that will endure much bad weather.

SOME HINTS IN SEASON

By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

Give your garden crops just the fertilizer they prefer. Remember that plants furnish us with edible leaves or stalks, flourish if given nitrogen; when the fruit, root kernel of bulb, is the edible part dose with ashes, potash or phosphoric acid.

Keep an eye on the hotbed when the sun shines brightly. Too much heat will make the plants weak and spindly.

Get the brush for the peas and poles for the beans when it is too wet to work in the garden.

If you have no hotbed, sow seeds in shallow boxes placed in the south window. Provide drainage, and water them when the soil feels dry to the touch.

Do not plow too early in the spring. Wait until the ground is dry. Follow with the harrow until the soil is finely pulverized.

Let the rows run north and south; this gives the most sun exposure.

SOME EASILY MADE AND EFFECTIVE BEDS

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

A charming hedge is made by planting scarlet salvia in a row in a background, then a row of white ageratum with blue ageratum as a border. Here we have the patriotic colors of our flag effectively combined.

The blue of the ageratum and the scarlet of the salvia would prove a rather violent contrast if planted next each other, but separated by the white of the nicotiana, their aggressiveness is toned down in such a manner as to produce a pleasing effect.

Another lovely hedge is made of zinnias in the back row, then calliopsis, with white phlox as a border.

Fine effects are secured by the liberal use of ricinus. This plant will grow to a height of seven or eight feet in rich soil, with leaves often a yard across of a rich bronze-green, overlaid with a coppery luster.

Ribbon beds can be worked out with good effect by using different colors of the verbena in rows. Such beds are most pleasing when near the house, or close to the path, where they can be looked down upon.

CYCLAMEN

Given the proper conditions, the cyclamen is remarkably easy to grow. When well-grown it is difficult to find a more useful plant for room and window decoration. The soil best suited to them is a fresh, turfy loam, with a fourth to a fifth of well-rotted horse manure, to which add some clean sand if the soil is heavy. Plant so as to leave the top of the bulb just below the surface. The flowers vary from deep red to pure white.

PLANT CANNAS

Plant cannas one to two feet apart, depending altogether if they be dwarf or the tall-growing sort. They like very rich soil and plenty of water during the growing season. A mulch of strawy manure will help to conserve the water that is given them. Cut off all the seed-pods as they form.

These Madame Testeau Roses Won Second Prize in the Seattle Flower Show.

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear

Your party frock may have a high waistline, or a normal waistline (a little bit pinched in), or no waistline at all, like the frock shown in the picture. Choose whichever style looks best on your figure with the assurance that it has the approval of some world-famed costumer back of it.

The pretty dance frock shown in the picture has a double skirt of net, one of them finished in points about the bottom, bound with narrow satin ribbon. Over this an second skirt of net, finished with a border of three rows of satin ribbon, is draped in double points at each side and gathered into the waistline.

The overbodice is of lace bound with ribbon and fastens at the back. It is finished at the top with a border and suspenders of crepe georgette and at the bottom with little silk balls. The dress is worn over a slip of taffeta.

Among new models in net there are some having underpetticoats of net and crepe instead of silk, and the effect is wonderfully soft. Net in two colors, henstitched together, provides some novel effects in draperies and a favorite combination is paprika, or tomato red, and white. The dress pictured is all in white with silver ribbon in binding and border and in the ball trimming, but the same idea is carried out successfully with colored ribbons on white net. The silk underslip might be in a tint instead of white.

A coarse-meshed silk lace, used in the bodice, stretches sufficiently to accommodate itself to the lines of the figure, and may be re-enforced with a lining of net or crepe georgette.

The eternal feminine will assert itself in soft and frilly or demure frocks for afternoon wear—and let us be thankful therefor. No matter how much she may devote herself o' mornings to splashy-dashy sports clothes, or how uncompromisingly tailored her street dress may be, trust the woman of today to garb herself in something alluringly soft and utterly feminine-looking, before the sun goes down, or mighty shortly thereafter.

The pretty lingerie dress has returned in all its glory of fine lace and fine handwork on fine materials. Sheer cotton and linen fabrics, and laces, dear to the hearts of, fine ladies, are put together with painstaking needlework in these frocks. They never fail to captivate women possessed of good taste, and the French have an axiom that explains it. "There is nothing so beautiful as cure," it runs.

Besides these sheer gowns there are others of soft silk crepe, or light woolen fabrics, that are of the same character. One of them is shown in the illustration, and it might be made of crepe de chine, challies, satin, silk and wool poplin or any other supple material. It is a one-piece dress with longitudinal plaits down the front and three wide tucks in the remainder of the straight, full skirt. The sleeves are full and gathered into a frill at the

NET A FAVORITE IN PARTY FROCKS

FEMININE SOFTNESS IN AFTERNOON GOWNS

waistline. There is a soft girdle and a sailor collar of silk with a collar of fine net-top lace draped over the collar of silk. The frock fastens at one side with snap fasteners, but ornamental buttons are set over them.

Even these afternoon gowns are not much lengthened as to the skirts. But this is a matter that the individual may decide for herself because authorities are of two minds about it.

Julia Bottomley

A Military Touch.

There is a novelty cloth of thick yet soft and downy appearance something like eiderdown in tangerine color developed into a voluminous military coat with modified cape collar having an inlay of national blue. The rounded yoke crosses the shoulders as epaulettes under which the raglan sleeves are set in and loose box plaits fall from under the yoke at either side back and front. A tangerine belt with inlay of blue slips through slashes under these plaits and bugle shaped pockets faced blue distend at either side of the skirt section. Turn back cuffs on the sleeves are made similar to the belt.

Philippine Underwear.

The Philippine underwear has made so strong an appeal to the American woman, because of the combination of a moderate price with exquisite workmanship, that the dealers in French underwear are publicly appealing to the women to buy the product of France for sentimental reasons.

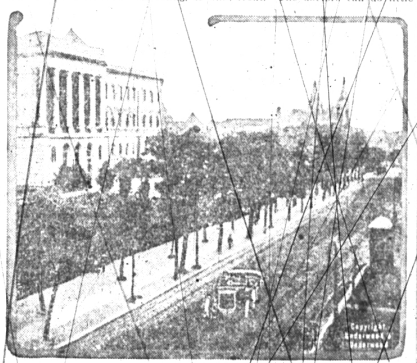
Galicia in War-Time

GALICIAN WOMAN AT THE PLOW

BEFORE the war geography and politics combined to make Galicia a province apart from its neighbors. On the south the Carpathians cut off easy access from Hungary; on the north the Russian frontier was much more than a conventional line.

Galicia was part of the old kingdom of Poland, but in the eastern part of the province its population, mainly Ruthenian, was openly antagonistic to the Poles—as the stormy debates in the assembly at Lemberg and the students' rows in the university of the same city often proved. Even in religious matters there was no union, and the provincial capital boasted three rival archbishops as well as a high dignitary of orthodox Jewry. The Jews, indeed, were everywhere, as petty traders, usurers, bankers, and year by year they were becoming more and more the economic masters of the country, writes A. Wyatt Tilby in the London Graphic. The country was poor, but it was made to be wealthy. The soil is good, there is excellent arable and pasture, there are valuable mines in the mountains, and, above all, there are vast oil fields. It was the oil which attracted the only Englishmen or Americans who ever went to Galicia. But there was a heavy annual drain of emigration, and it used to be said in jest that there would soon be more Galicians in Chicago and Winnipeg than in Galicia.

But two years of war hit Galicia hard, and the second year harder than the first. Lemberg, which has changed hands twice, has indeed escaped damage, and Przemysl—a miserable, second-rate town, in spite of its strategic importance—suffered little during the prolonged siege. Cracow, too, far away to the west, where the great monuments of old Polish history combine to form one of the most interesting, if the least visited, of European cities, was threatened for some months, but has so far only heard the echo of the guns. It is the villages and smaller towns that have suffered.



LEMBURG, GALICIA

Its Villages Not Beautiful.

Now, a Galician village is not, as a rule, a beautiful object. No artists visit the country to paint its cottages; no authors waste superlatives on its rustic charm. Indeed, the only thing superlative about it is its mud, which is as much a specialized product as a London fog. In the winter, when the snow is hard, one may, if sufficiently foolish and inexperienced, walk down the street without leggings reaching to the knee and still emerge recognizably human; in high summer the mud changes its form but not its evil nature, by turning into dust. But for the rest of the year it is just mud. Even the women wear wellingtons, and tuck their skirts in at the top.

Nor is a Galician interior much more attractive. The house, which is built of clay, is necessarily fashioned to resist the cold, for the winds from the north blow straight down on the province. Even if the window is made to open, it is not opened from October to May. I remember entering one such cottage on an Easter Sunday morning some years ago. The whole winter's accumulation of stale, exhausted air was insupportable after the fresh spring breeze out of doors. A sick child was in the large family bed; a hen with its chickens looked at me suspiciously from the other end of the colored quilt; an inquisitive pig protruded its snout from beneath the bed.

The whole family slept in that bed at night, except the husband, who occupied the warm corner by the stove as of right; and the animals, who represented the real wealth of the family, made themselves snug in the rest of the room. The floor was trodden earth, and sanitation was as the snakes of Ireland. The extraordinary thing to an Englishman was that this insufferable atmosphere produced beautiful children, healthy women and sturdy men. I have seen children come out of a hovel whose graceful carriage might be the envy of a woman of fashion, and whose faces were those of angels.

Typhus Is Their Scourge.

According to our notions, they should all die of consumption; but typhus, born in dirt and nourished on underfeeding, is the real scourge of the country. When a case breaks out, the family of the victim go to the church and the whole village comes to pray with them for the patient's recovery; and typhus being one of the most infectious diseases known, it must be a very rapid, innocuous type that does not produce an epidemic when these are the only means taken to cure it.

I suspect that much of the heavy mortality among the troops fighting in Galicia has been due to this cause. There have been bitter fights in Austrian and more particularly the Hungarian papers, of terrible outbreaks all along third front. The doctors can do little under military conditions; only winter can lessen the scourge—by killing off the victims. But in spring the whole thing will break out again.

Meantime the condition of Galicia must be miserable indeed. The heaviest fighting on the eastern front has been there; the terrific battles of Galicz have almost rivaled Verdun. It is known that the Germans have carried off much of the stock to replenish their own larders. Nearly all the able-bodied men of the country have been called up for military service over two years. Agriculture has been practically trained; communication between east and west is cut off by the line of the opposing armies, which lies right across the province from Volhynia to the Carpathians; and very many of the villages have been destroyed, as in other parts of Poland. Whatever the political fate of Galicia after the War, the conquerer will have to rebuild its industrial life from the foundation.

Worth While Quotation.

A man who lives right and is right has more power in his silence than another has by his words.—Phillips Brooks.

In Real Japan.

In Japan if one will leave the hotel and the tourist office and the cocktail drinkers and get out into the real native quarters, there are enough things to interest anyone. One old man passes with his load of crickets, which sing in hot weather and are kept in cages like so many canaries. These gentle creatures make a noise like a squeaky axle, and one bid under the hood of a 12-cylinder car would subject the most careful chauffeur to scorn. They are caught with bird lime and make nice little pets, cheap to buy and not requiring gasoline for the upkeep.

Ancient Lead Diggings.

Several Indian lead diggings and evidence of smelting furnaces used by Indians many years ago have been found by Charles E. Brown and Albert O. Barton of Madison while studying the Indian remains in Grant county, according to an article published in the latest number of the quarterly bulletin of the Wisconsin Archeological society.

Although many evidences of Indian village sites, cemeteries and planting grounds have probably been destroyed, the authors of the article were able to find about 15 village and camp sites, and ten mound groups in Platteville, Harrison, Potosi and Paris townships and in the vicinity of Cassville.

Some of the old Indian lead mines were found within the city limits of Platteville. They consist of burrows dug in the base of a hill near the water's edge. An Indian smelting furnace was discovered some time ago in Platteville township at a place known at Tufa Falls. It consists of a hopper-shaped hole, lined with stone grates upon which the lead ore was heaped and covered with burning wood. The melted lead dropped into the hopper.

The Ultimate Consumer.

Frieda—"What is an ultimate consumer?" Father—"The ultimate consumer, dear, is someone who ultimately consumes his last penny in keeping body and soul together."—Puck.

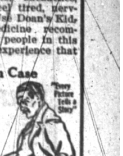
Puzzling.

Why is it women eager to go shopping are unwilling to go marketing?

That Knife-Like Pain

Have you a lame back, aching day and night? Do you feel sharp pains after stooping? Are the kidneys sore? Is their action irregular? Do you have headaches, backaches, rheumatic pains,—feel tired, nervous, all worn-out? Use Doan's Kidney Pills—the medicine recommended by so many people in this locality. Read the experience that follows:

A Michigan Case



Ambrose Hatfield, 1105 Broadway St., East, Grand Rapids, Mich., says: "My kidneys were disordered and I was tortured by sharp pains in the small of my back. As I got older, the trouble grew worse and gradually the pains went up into my back and shoulders. I was a weak and dejected man and had to be helped around. After other medicines failed, Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to good health. My strength came back and I was able to return to work, free from pain."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

India's Hoarded Treasure.

The "hoarded treasure" of India is estimated by the Financial Review at over £ 600,000,000. Most of this is believed to be hidden in comparatively small sums. It is a financial axiom in London that all the gold and silver which is sent to India annually by the British government is immediately absorbed and passes quickly out of circulation. In India, however, the existence of any really important hidden wealth is declared a myth.

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

Play That Helps.

Play that leads the children to use their own ideas and perhaps also to make for themselves is infinitely to be preferred to amusements that offer no stimulation to their imagination. In a family where word games were liked the mother saved all the newspapers that had large black letters, and let the children cut the letters out neatly. An envelope was labeled for each letter, and all the "A's" put in one, all the "B's" in another, and so on. Then squares of cardboard were cut out and the letters were pasted on. Material for a game was economically supplied that and extra occupation for the children, too. Another time some paraffin was given to them to mold. It was first put in the oven until in a workable condition. Beginning with marbles and blocks, the children soon attempted more ambitious modeling, to their own pleasure and astonishment.

Powers of Flying Lemur.

The flying lemur lives in the Indian archipelago. It is from two to three feet in length, and is furnished with a sort of membrane on each side of its body connecting its limbs with each other. This is extended and acts as a parachute while it takes its leaps, from a higher to a lower place. Sometimes it will soar from a distance of 200 feet, or about the length of a city block.

Do Tell!

He—So you let Lieutenant Topple kiss you?

She—Yes. How do you know?

He—I heard him brag he'd smelt powder.

Foods Are Increasing In Price

But you can still buy

Grape-Nuts

at the same price.

This staple cereal in its air-tight, wax-protected package will keep indefinitely, yet is ready to eat at a moment's notice.

Grape-Nuts is full of compact nourishment with a delightful wheat and barley flavor.

The Most Economical of Prepared Cereals