

Important to Separators Buyers



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Rose St., Regina

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for Separator,
Regina, Saskatchewan, May
10.
SCOTT & COMPANY.

TENT'S
IMPLY SECURED
the business of Manufacturers
others who realize the advan-
their Patent business transacted
reimbursement advice free. Charges
inventor's Address sent upon re-
Marion, Reg'd., New York Life
and Washington, D.C. U.S.A.

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CITY FLOWER GARDENS HOW to MAKE the BACK YARD ATTRACTIVE



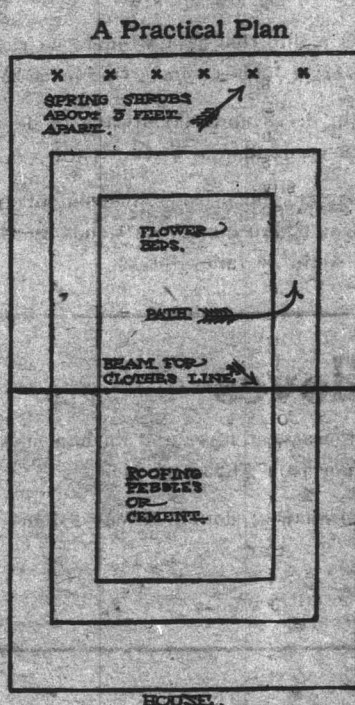
A Back Yard
Garden in
Winter Trim

Next spring, after a year's experience, it
will be soon enough to commence experi-
ments. These last named shrubs should
be planted at a distance of from two to
three feet apart.

Next, the side fences must be covered
for all idea of a back yard is of course to
be done away with. For this purpose
an excellent, hardy green vine is the
anemone radicans. Crispus ramblers
should also be allowed to climb over the
fence. Another charming climbing flower
is the Dorothy Perkins rose.

For border flowers, snowdrops come
up first after the frost has entirely dis-
appeared from the ground, next the cro-
cuses, after these gay colored tulips, then
the goodly smelling narcissus and finally
the exquisite bell flowered hyacinth.
These border flowers may be planted in
rows or in regular clumps, as preferred.
Among the crocuses the white, blue or
yellow are equally adorable, and these
early spring flowers make an exquisite
border growing about the edges of the
path. Crocuses are not expensive, costing
anywhere from 25 cents to \$1.00 or more
per fifty.

TULIPS are planted with a stick, the
bulb sunk in three to four inches and
covered snugly with sand before the
earth is replaced. The plants should be
three to four inches apart. The leaves
must be allowed to turn yellow after the
plant has finished blooming, for it is
while the leaves are withering that the
bulb ripens and multiplies. In tulips the
variety is large and the bulbs range in
price from 50 cents for fifty to as high as
the gardener is willing to pay. Pink,
white, striped pink and white, ruffled
tulips, Dutch parrot tulips, all are beau-
tiful. Indeed, to the plant lover one flower
does not differ from another in glory, but
in kind only. From the gaudy hibiscus
to the dainty snowdrop each blossom is
for her a thing of perfect beauty.



which grows to a height of from four to
five feet, springs (Philadelphia grand
dora, growing from three to four feet in
height), Forsythia (Fortunei), from four
to five feet. "Pinks" (Japan)—these are
about the most satisfactory of the spring
flowering shrubs, and, although there are
many others to be found in the cata-
logues, it is perhaps advisable to use
only the well tried ones for the first year.

THE girl who for one reason or
another must remain in town all
through the springtime and per-
haps must wait until the summer
is well commenced before she
can get really into the country
and enjoy the delight of awakening life
in the trees and shrubs all about her can
but content herself with the next best
thing; she must bring the country to her
own city doorstep, or, rather, to her own
back yard. And it is astonishing how
much of the spirit of the country can be
crowded into a tiny back yard with but
a comparatively small expenditure of
time, ingenuity and the help of just a
little money.

Only recently have the dwellers in large

cities awakened the possibilities of
their back yards, and though the deep
extensions on the majority of city houses
have greatly curtailed their yard space,
still there is often a small plot of ground
left that can be converted into a most
fascinating flower garden.

A girl who is really enthusiastic in her
love of plants and flowers will want to
do all the work herself in her back yard
garden. Before she can start in her
planting, however, she must first send to
a florist for a hired man to dig up the
earth thoroughly and have it fertilized
with a well rotted manure or a mixture
of bone meal and sheep manure can be
used. The ground should be dug down
from two to three feet, and the fertilizing

should be done as early in the year as
possible.

If the yard is one of the old fashioned,
oblong shape, with a two to three foot
border all around, then a flag walk, and
in the centre a large plot over which the
bars for the clothes lines are placed, the
first thing to do is to divide the centre
space in half with a cross beam hung
from one fence to the other. The lines for
the clothes can reach straight back to the
kitchen door, and if stretched at double
the distance there will be plenty of room for
the largest wash. This half of the centre plot
is covered over with roofing pebbles, with
asphalt or with cement, the white pebbles
looking, perhaps, the most attractive, and
also absorbing rain and dampness most
rapidly. The earth in the plot bordering
the flag walk and the other half of the
centre plot is next dug down and fertilized.
Instead of the old flags roofing pebbles may
be laid on the narrow walk or path, mak-
ing this garden still more attractive.

Morning Caps Attractive Work.

GIRLS who are accomplished needle-
women will find a fascinating oc-
cupation in making some of the charm-
ing breakfast caps now fashionable for
gifts to their friends. They are not
usually worn by young girls, but as pieces
of handwork they are most attractive.
No embroidery or lace work of too costly
for their decoration, and they offer an
unexampled opportunity for the display
of skill and taste. The caps are made
in a great variety of designs, according
to the taste and appearance of the per-
son who is to wear them. The question,
of course, is what is becoming, and
there are quite enough designs in
favor to make it possible for a becoming
style to be selected for every one.

Some of the caps are full in the crown,
with a full ruffle or plaiting around the
face, and others are quite flat on top,
without any ruffle, and finished around
the face merely with points of lace. The
most coquettish and charming ones for
most persons are those with the full
crown and ruffles, especially for per-
sons with small faces.

Fine lace of all sorts is used on the
caps, Chum, filet, guipure and Valenciennes
being the greatest favorites. The lace
must be very good, even if it is not real
lace, and almost always real lace is used.
The material is also of the finest, the
most delicate and sheer weaves of linen
batiste and nainsook, Paris muslin, &c.,
are employed. These materials must be
exquisitely fine and sheer, as much so as
chiffon, or the effect is not good. Clifton
net, plain and embroidered, and allover
lace are also used for these caps.

The caps are trimmed with insertions
and medallions of lace and narrow plait-
ings and flounces, also with fine embroi-
dery on both crown and ruffle, and with
hemstitching, drawn work and, in fact,
every sort of fine needlework, all of the
decoration being kept light and delicate.
When they are made of tulle or net in-
stead of wash materials blond lace and
the thin Spanish and Irish laces are used.
The caps are sometimes lined with a
very delicate color in this silk which is
readily removable, so that they may be
cleaned or laundered. The ornamentation
of the cap matches this color and is in the
form of ribbon bows or artificial flowers,
or both. Satin flowers and the usual mil-
liners' flowers are both used on the caps.
The flowers are fastened in the bow in the
front or sometimes at one side, and again
the lace face ruffle will be draped up in
several places with knots of the flowers.
Satin and velvet ribbon are both used on
the caps, and when the material employed
is not a wash fabric ribbons with gold or
silver patterns are used sometimes or the
flowers may have a touch of gold or silver.

A charming bit of coloring used in these
caps is of ivory rather than pure white
material, Nattier blue velvet ribbon, not
very wide, and small pink roses. This
coloration is an exact replica of some
of the caps seen in old pictures. The
similar caps seen in old pictures. The
ivory tone, which may be had in either
chiffon net or batiste, is frequently more
becoming than pure white. Another looks
in such a way that no further
charming and becoming cap lined with a
thought of them if necessary.

Girls Now Collect Bookplates.

ANY young girls are now taking a
great interest in making collections—
perhaps it would be better to say in
starting collections—which they hope to
continue for many years. Indeed by be-
ginning early one has more chances to
pick up good things and need not be in a
hurry. All sorts of things are collected,
and one of the latest notions is for book
plates.

Some girls who are very fond of books
and own a considerable number of them
have already book plates of their own.
They really have a good deal of knowl-
edge of the subject. There is much to
learn about the different kinds of plates
and the different makers of them, the
difference between the engraved and the
printed ones and other details, but a girl
learns all this and becomes more and more
interested.

Most book plates are kept in cabinet
drawers, either mounted on cardboard or
just left unmounted, but some people have
them framed and hang them on the wall.
A girl who is looking for an original way
to decorate her room will find this a most
attractive one. She should have the book
plates framed in a plain wooden moulding
at twilight, and during the evening be-
siding and cards should be taboo, be-
cause the delicate ocular muscles
strained by fatigue make the lids blink.
This habit usually shows its traces in a
network of the lines all around the eyes,
but especially beneath them, where the
lines quickly degenerate into wrinkles.

Girls and Their Hair.

THELETTIC girls should make a point
of being so trimly put together that
they do not fall to pieces in the
stress of play or feel afraid that they
may do so. Men sometimes scornfully
say that girls cannot play games with an
undivided mind because half of their gray
matter is taken up with anxiety lest their
hair is falling down, an anxiety so keen
that their hands are forever going back
ward to adjust slipping pins. Now that
is an aspersion which all athletic girls
should resent, and they should make such
comment impossible by arranging unruly
becoming than pure white. Another looks
in such a way that no further
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PRACTICAL TALKS BY THE APRIL GRANDMOTHER

"BECAUSE a dim light strains the
eyes quite as much as does a dark
light, it is why I kept my lids
closed during the exhibition of those dis-
tressing vivants," confessed the April Grand-
mother to her eldest granddaughter as
they were leaving the assembly room of a
fashionable hotel. "Even your young
eyes betray the irritating effect of trying
to pierce the gloom of a vast, half
illuminated auditorium, and to prevent them
from looking strained, faded and old to-
morrow you should promptly apply a
compress of fine linen soaked in very cold
water. It is also advisable to go early to
bed, for there is nothing which will so
soon refresh tired ocular nerves as many
hours of sleep."

"Eyes that have been overworked
in the daytime," continued the April Grand-
mother, "should be given absolute rest
at twilight, and during the evening be-
siding and cards should be taboo, be-
cause the delicate ocular muscles
strained by fatigue make the lids blink.
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an eye cup and the lids dried with a
fresh, soft handkerchief, rubbed toward
the nose, the better to prevent the for-
mation of wrinkles about the eyes or
upon their lids.
"A rose water bath is best for eyes
which have been made red by prolonged
weeping or by weeping, and, if possible,
one should afterward lie down, for a re-
solute in a darkened room as a complete
respite from work and light is a wonder-
ful aid to clearing and brightening a pair
of ordinarily healthy eyes."

"Bloodshot eyes nearly always indicate
a cold, dark circles about them usually
denote imperfect circulation, and swell-
ings below them are frequently a sign of
incipient dropsy. For any of these condi-

tions it is unwise to resort to home re-
medies. They need the prompt attention
of the family doctor, who probably will re-
commend a visit to an eye specialist."

"Eye trouble is so much more common
now than it was a generation ago," added
the April Grandmother thoughtfully,
"that I think it must be largely owing to
our high pressure manner of life. That a
strain upon the nerves has an effect upon
the ocular muscles is evidenced by the
number of school girls whose eyes have a
restless, excited expression. Their eyes
balls, even when such girls are conversing
with quiet, elderly people, continually
shift from one object to another in a man-
ner which indicates not only extreme ner-
vousness, but a lack of that repose which
should characterize every American bred
young gentleman."

A WRITING DESK CONVENIENCE.

ONE of the most useful things a girl
or, indeed, any one at all, can pos-
sibly have for her desk is a calendar
blotter. How often when writing a letter
of the month it is, and, although there
may be a calendar in the desk, there are
surely many times when it cannot be
found at the moment it is needed. And
the blotting paper is often old and nearly
worn out before one remembers to get a
new piece. Both of these little troubles
are done away with by having a calendar
blotter.

The blotter can be made with either
twelve sheets of blotting paper or six, ac-
cording to whether the owner writes much
or little, and also whether she uses up
blotting paper quickly or not. There is
a very great difference between different
people on this question. The sheets of
paper may also either be large enough to
nearly cover the desk or they may be small

pieces that are picked up and laid over the
writing to blot it. If the large sheets are
used they must be kept in a drawer of the
desk and one taken out as it is needed; but
the small ones can be fastened together at
one end, the whole pad kept on the desk
and one sheet torn off when wanted.

To make the blotter all that is needed
is a pad calendar and the right quantity
of blotting paper. Choose the latter by
the color of the decorations of your room
and the calendar also by whether your
blotter is to be large or small. If there
are to be twelve sheets of the paper paste
one page of the calendar on the upper
left hand corner of each piece of paper.
If there are to be only six pieces of
paper paste the January page of the cal-
endar in the upper left hand corner, and
the February page in the upper right hand
corner, and so on through the year. A
girl who makes one of these blotters as a
gift for a friend will be most gratefully
thought of all through the year.

Narcissus poeticus is the charming title
of a tiny yellow-eyed narcissus costing
for fifty plants from 65 cents up-
ward. Tiny Spanish Iris is another ex-
quisitely pretty border plant, costing only
20 cents for a hundred plants.
To fill in the centre of the border beds
and the large middle plot there is a great
variety of hardy perennials which can be
relied upon to bloom in any city garden.
Peonies are always effective, but care
must be taken to procure two year old
roots, else the plant will not bloom the
first year. Japanese iris, which will
flower until June 15, and the German iris,
which blooms so profusely early in
May, are a joy to look upon in their
bright spring hues. Columbine is an-
other pretty spring flower, and the old
fashioned bleeding hearts should not be
omitted from this back yard garden.

No garden is complete, however, with-
out a wealth of roses. A few good varie-
ties of early roses are the Jacquemont,
Madame Plantier, La France, Coquette
des Blancs, and the Baronesse Roths-
child. Tea roses also will bloom early in
June if planted in a well sheltered spot.
Two year old plants should be procured,
for this garden must show up to its best
advantage its first trial year.

No true flower lover could be content
without at least one bed of heartsease in
her garden. Pansies, if sown in March
in boxes placed in the kitchen window
and then transplanted as soon as the
plants are big enough, will give a ray

A Flower the Symbol of Easter.

It is impossible to think of Easter time
without a vision of myriads glorious
colored, exquisitely perfumed flowers.
Yet how many remember when we pass
the crowded "Roses" windows, or even
when we stop to make our own purchases
of flowers for one who is nearest and
dearest, that we choose a gift of a grow-
ing plant because the symbol of the spirit
of Easter is a flower? The plant is
so pretty in coloring and so suggestive
of the springtime we think that perhaps
it will bring a moment of cheer, and so
we send it to the friend we love.

But the Easter flower is more than
this. It is an object lesson of the best
there is in life and may be taken as an
example of the best lives that have ever
been lived. From the first brave little
green blade which conscientiously
thrusts its way up through the ugly
brown earth a flower breathes a spirit
of determination, of hope, and, finally, of
hope fulfilled through steadfastness of
purpose. From the opening out, leaf by
leaf, of the bud until it reaches its full
bloom a flower is the only thing of perfect
beauty in the world. This is why chil-
dren are encouraged to love flowers and
why in all Sunday schools a growing
plant is given away to each child on
Easter day. Through caring for the
plant and watching the buds daily turn
into beautiful flowers it is hoped that
some of the spirit of its beauty may be
absorbed, and a sense of beauty cannot
fail to bring with it a higher sense of
good.

There should be a deeper respect there-
fore given to the little Easter flower, if
only more of those who run might read
perhaps its moral lesson would be re-
membered long after its brief life is over
and it goes to sleep again, not to be
awakened until a new year has come and
the lesson must once more be taught, lest
we forget.

CHARMING SATIN SACHETS.

ATTRACTIVE sachets which one
may make for gifts are now made up
in bundles of three and tied together
with charming ribbon. In the ribbon bow
a flower made of satin is fastened. The
favorite shape for these sachets just at
present is rectangular. The sachets are
fairly large, about seven inches by five,
and are wadded so as to make them a
little plump. They are made of satin in
delicate colors and have no ornamentation
usually, although some of them are em-
broidered. They are placed one on top of
the other and tied as described, the idea
being, of course, that they shall be untied
and distributed for use.

The ribbon and satin rose or other
flower which decorates them is only a
dressing to make them more attractive as
a gift. The flower is made of the same
satin as the sachet sometimes, or it may
be in a different shade of the same color.
A rose pink trio of sachets was decorated
with a pink satin rose. Three white satin
sachets had a branch of white daisies
thrust through the white ribbon which
tied them, while another group of white
sachets was decorated with a white satin
rose. Violets decorated a group of three
sachets in a lighter tone of violet satin
than the flowers, and a series of pale blue
sachets were tied up with a pink satin

bunches of these cheerful little flowers
throughout all the month of May.
Chrysanthemums and Japanese anem-
one, if planted in the spring, will in-
sure the back yard garden of being still
a thing of beauty throughout the autumn.
Nor should the Christmas rose, which
blooms above the snow at Christmas time,
be forgotten.

LATE in the autumn the plants must
be well covered with a good coating
of manure to keep them warm for
the long sleep of winter. It would be
well to add any new plants or bulbs in
the fall rather than to wait until the
spring comes again, for a garden planned
and planted then will flourish with less
care and watching than when the seeds
must come to life just as soon as they
are sown and can take root.

In laying out a garden it is well to note
that the best effect is obtained through
quantity rather than through variety.
In other words, it is best to have more
of one kind of flower massed together
than to expend the same amount of money
upon a heterogeneous collection of all
different shrubs and flowers.

For a garden reclaimed from an average
sized city yard the following would make
a good and sufficient list with which to
stock: Five to 6 shrubs, 100 early tulips,
100 late tulips, 150 narcissus, 100 Spanish
iris, 150 crocuses, 6 large peonies, about
6 rose bushes, 2 dozen daffodils, 3 dozen
German iris, 1 dozen columbines, 3 bleed-
ing hearts, with a few nasturtiums if it is
desired to have some flowers in the garden
through the late summer.

There are also many vegetables which
will grow quite as well in a city back yard
as in any country kitchen garden. To-
mato vines, young onions, young carrots,
beans, peas, radishes, parsley, lettuce,
rhubarb—all these could be made to yield
a useful amount of pin money to the en-
terprising girl who can make an arrange-
ment with her family to keep them sup-
plied with fresh vegetables at regular
grocer's prices. From the proceeds of the
vegetable plot one year enough should be
realized for many new shrubs and plants
for the beautifying of that part of the
garden which is devoted to the cultiva-
tion of flowers alone.

In many city houses the cloof lines
have been banished to the roof or to
drying rooms on the top floor, thus leav-
ing the whole yard free and ready for
the entrance of a miracle worker. In-
deed the transformation from the fault-
yard to the garden into which this same
spot can so well be converted will seem
at first little short of miraculous. But
this garden is formed just as any other
garden of the same size, well laid out
flower beds and pebble paths, an arbor
at one end, beneath which afternoon tea
may be served, a rustic bench or two
placed against the rose and ivy covered
fences which cast a welcome shade at
different hours of the day, in the centre
a tiny fountain throwing up a cool
spray all through the hottest days; all
this is well within the limits of possi-
bility in any back yard. A narrow wooden
balcony with steps leading down from
the bay window of the dining room to
the pathway among the flowers below
can be built at small cost, and where
the brick wall of the house the visitor to
this one time back yard will imagine her-
self in a veritable garden of the gods.

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fore given to the little Easter flower, if
only more of those who run might read
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Smocked Frocks for School Girls.

FAVORITE "best frocks" for school
girls just now are the smocked frocks
which have no other trimming but this
form of needlework. They are turned out
by leading houses in Paris and London,
and are exquisitely made and of the finest
material. Crêpe de Chine, voile de sole
and similar soft materials are used for
these gowns. They have no lining and are
all in one piece. The yoke and collar are
formed of the smocking. The upper part
of the sleeve is smocked and the lower
part also. The smocking also forms the
belt, which is usually quite wide. The
skirt is full and finished with a hem. Al-
though excessively simple, the beauty of
the material and workmanship and the
lovely colors of these gowns render them
suitable for almost all occasions in which
school girls take part.