

NOW IS TIME TO PLANT BULBS

Flowers to Bloom with Coming of Warm Spring Days.

PLANTS ARE EASY TO GROW

Expert Tells How the Lawns of This Section of the Country May Be Made More Beautiful with Little Expense.

There is hardly a class of plants which appeals to all classes of people so generally as does that of spring flowering bulbs—those which go into the ground in October and bloom with the first warm days of spring.

Tulips are especially accommodating in this respect, and so universally popular and satisfactory is this particular family of bulbs that it seems the subject natural to beginning any article on bulb planting.

How to Plant. In planting solid beds where uniformity of planting is essential, it will be found a good plan to remove a couple of inches of the top soil, enrich the bottom soil with old manure or bone meal well worked in, cover this with an inch of sharp sand and mark off in this either circles or straight lines—the last is more practical and the resulting planting will be in circle and place a tulip at the intersection of each cross line.

far better results than the cheaper bulbs. These can usually be bought for 12 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen or \$7.00 per 100, fifty at 100 rates, which is the more economical way to purchase.

For naturalizing in the grass nothing is prettier than the little grape hyacinths—muscari botryoides—which grow about six inches high and resemble erect bunches of tiny blue or white grapes.

Crocus Plants Cheap. Next of importance to the hyacinth and to tulips is the crocus. Useful as this delicate flower is for filling in beds of tulips and hyacinths, the crocus is only at its best when grown in the grass of the lawn, where it should be planted by the hundreds of thousands.

Various Kinds. There are a few such late blooming tulips as the ocellus cardinal, (cardinal) reaching a height of ten inches, and Prince of Austria and Thomas Moore, both orange-scarlet twelve-inch plants.

Enrich the Soil. Tulip beds and borders should be given a light top-dressing of stable litter late in the fall or after the ground freezes, and remove the most of this early in spring, as soon as growth begins, retaining enough to protect from severe frost.

Plants Easy to Grow. For naturalizing in the grass the old Van Sion narcissus is unexcelled, and it is magnificent when grown in long, heavy rows. Speaking of naturalizing, why not plant quantities and quantities of the little winter anemone (anemone hymaleis), and let it make bright the first windy days of spring with its little cups of gold growing so close to the ground that they seem just golden stars dropped down in wanton play.

Homes that Are Different

By Arthur C. Clausen, Architect.



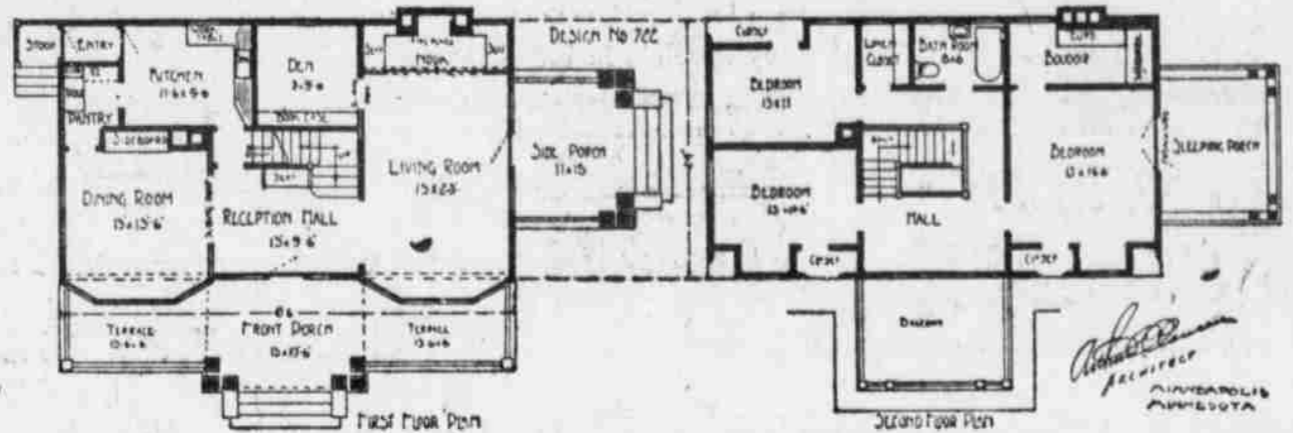
Gambrel roofed homes have been built for many years. In fact the style originated with the early Dutch settlers of the New England states during the colonial period and since it naturally took on some colonial details and features it has been familiarly known among the New England people as the "Dutch colonial."

MR. CLAUSEN'S BOOK

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Address, Arthur C. Clausen, Architect, 1126-37-28 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.



Then there are the hardy lilies, lovely and beguiling, though often so short-lived that one must be always renewing them. Nevertheless, few flowers pay better in results than do lilies, and lilies, especially the great white auratum, giganteum and the cheaper but equally lovely candidum and longiflorum.

TIMELY REAL ESTATE GOSSIP

Co-Operative Plan Becoming More Interesting to Omaha Dealers.

ONE PLAN IS IN EFFECT HERE

Bankers' Realty Investment Company is Building Homes and Buying Property for Small Investors.

Talk of the co-operative plan has been started among the realty dealers by the statements published in this column last Sunday. From the comments that have been heard and the communications received, there are those who favor it and those who oppose it.

Among those who are interested in the plan in Peter Elvad, president of the Bankers' Realty Investment company, which already has the plan working along a certain line.

"It is not at all surprising that Mr. Casson should propose the co-operative plan of real estate development and ownership as a remedy for Omaha's sign-board lots and shanty buildings on some of this city's most advantageously located properties, because this plan has been very effective in many American cities, notably New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, where the money of both large and small investors has been used most effectively in large projects which offer safety of investment and a larger than the average interest return on the stockholder's money."

"During the present month the two greatest co-operative companies of this sort on the Pacific coast—the Pacific Home Builders and the 'Home Builders,' both of Los Angeles, Cal., have made announcements which mean much."

"The Pacific Home Builders announce they have purchased 22 acres, or 130 residence blocks, for early development—the purchase price was \$400,000. The 'Home Builders' announce they will commence the erection of a thirteen-story office building to cost \$750,000 on the corner of Eighth and Spring streets."

"The Pacific Home Builders have been in operation for several years. The 'Home Builders' company of Los Angeles have been in operation for five years. The greater part of the money used has been invested by small investors."

"The 'Home Builders' of Los Angeles have paid during the last four years \$500 in cash dividends on each \$1,000 invested, and the market value of each \$1,000 worth of stock has increased to \$250."

"There is money in building and development. We assuredly are in a position even on the most conservative plan to make money as Omaha grows."

Misuse of an Old Sport. When a man begins to believe the Harpiew doctrine that happiness is a will-o'-the-wisp, he's through!

Habit never is so happy as when relegating its victims to the rear. Our idea of height of hopefulness is to sit still and expect success to be solicitous about us.

Troubles can't brand his trade mark on the man who shuns temptation.—New York World.

Even Middle-Aged Women Can Surely Get Rid of Wrinkles

By Miss VALESKA SURATT The Famous Self-Made Beauty-Queen of the American Stage.

THERE are two kinds of skins—those that are dry and those that are more or less oily. A skin that is dry is always more inclined to wrinkle than the oily skin. On the other hand, there are many oily skins that are wrinkled. This is usually caused by nervousness. Nervous women are more apt to have premature wrinkles, because high nervous energy excites every cell in the body, including the cells in the skin.

For the dry skin, two things must always be kept in mind: that soap makes the skin dry and harsh and should be mainly avoided except when bathing that part of the body which is constantly washed, and that the glands of the skin must be nourished, whereby the skin becomes more plump and soft.

For this I have prepared a formula which has been effective in the highest degree, and really astonishing when its use is continued. It is this: Four one-half pint of very hot water, not boiling, in a large bowl. Place this bowl in a larger one containing water at a temperature of 100 degrees. Add to the water two ounces of epsom and continue stirring until all is dissolved. Add a few drops of lemon juice. When it starts to steam, when it does this, remove it from the fire, add slowly two tablespoons of cream, and stir until it is cool. Then keep it in an air-tight jar. You should be able to get your one dollar's worth of this formula for not more than fifty cents.

Apply this cream every morning with the tips of the fingers, after you have washed your face thoroughly with warm water and soap. Rub your face very liberally all over with it, around the eyes, on the forehead, on either side of the mouth, everywhere. After you have applied it, don't merely rub your face all over as though you were handling a baby's skin, but dig right in. Take up the flesh in your fingers and pinch it, squeeze it, roll it, do this for a few minutes, until the cream disappears. Then apply your complexion powder.

In the place of soap, I use an ideal cleanser which I make myself, and which cleanses and also renders the skin pearly, smooth and pure as the petals of a rose. I apply it on my face, neck, shoulders, arms and hands, massaging a little as I apply it, then rub it off with a soft dry cloth. It cleans thicker and better than soap, and I accomplish two things in one operation. I will give you my formula here: In a half-pint of hot water add two tablespoonfuls of glycerine. Keep stirring, while adding one ounce of zinc oxide until it is all dissolved. Then let it cool. If the cream is too thick to pour easily from a bottle, thin it down a little with more hot water. The cream will be white and satiny. Any good druggist will sell you an ounce of zinc oxide for not more than fifty cents. Soap may be used for other parts of the body, but keep it off the face and arms as much as possible.

I have been asked whether diet would help to get rid of blackheads. It would not. Many women acquire these little spots, not to be taken as a face-cleansing, which positively should never be indulged in. It enlarges the pores and causes them to accumulate dust and dirt, forming little blackheads. If you will use the following formula you will not only easily get rid of them, but you will prevent their occurrence.

First wash the head with hot water and soap. Then sprinkle some neroxin

generously upon a sponge made wet with hot water. Then rub this for a few minutes on the parts of the skin which are affected with blackheads. This done, bathe the face with warm water, and dry. Then apply some of the astringent lotion, the formula for which I have already given. You should be able to secure the neroxin at any druggist for fifty cents.

The formula I gave for the hair some time ago has undoubtedly produced remarkable results, judging from the letters.



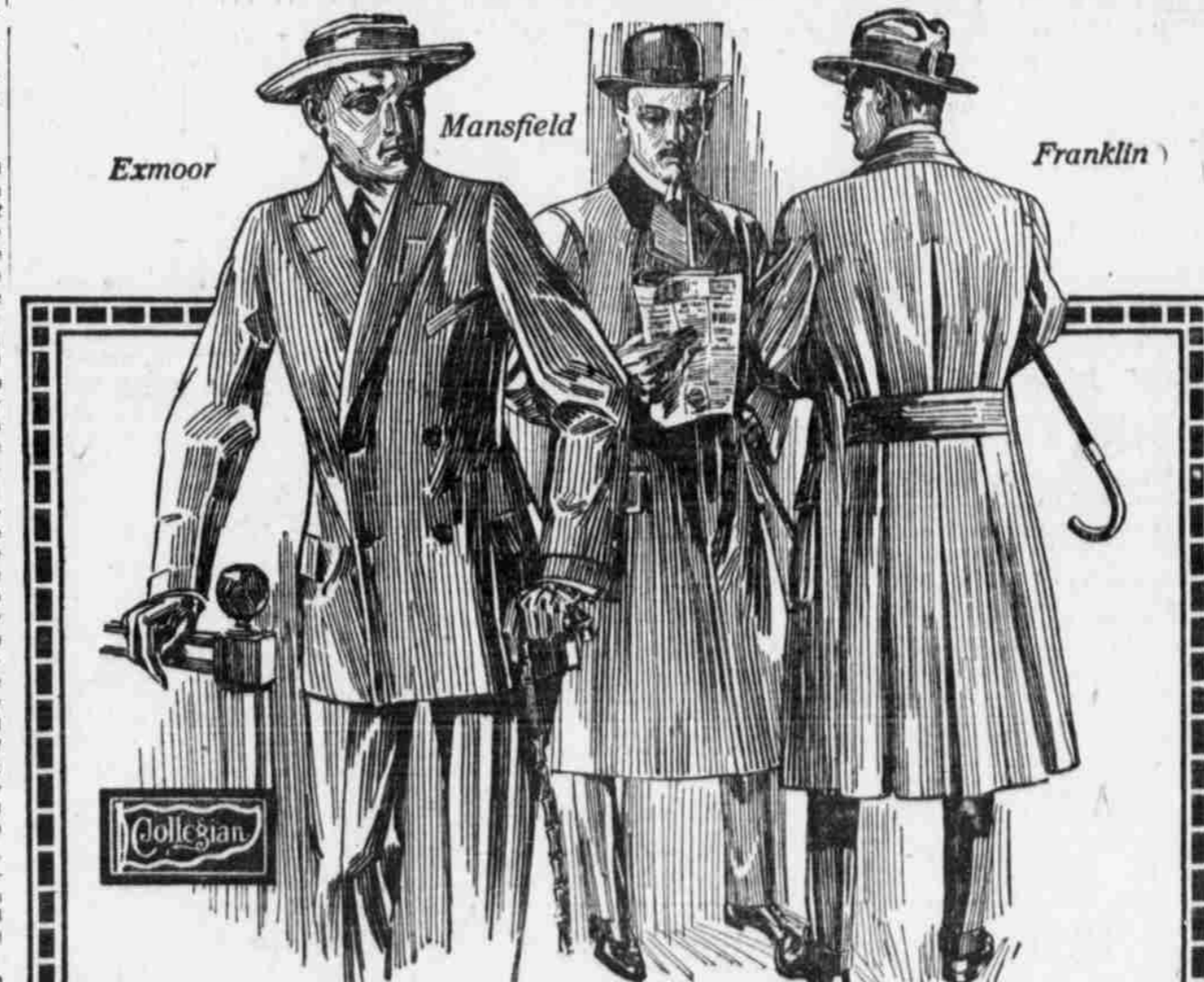
MISS VALESKA SURATT

ters of commendation I receive through the mail. I have been requested by many inquiries to repeat the formulas for the hair and for the shampoo, and will do so here. For the hair-grower and to stop falling hair and dandruff this is ideal. With a half-pint of water mix half a pint of alcohol. To this add one ounce of beta-quinol, shake thoroughly, and it will then be ready for use. If you prefer you can use imported bay rum instead of the water and alcohol.

The beta-quinol you can get at almost any drug store for not more than fifty cents. The ordinary prepared hair tonics which you buy in the stores usually cost you one dollar. But this formula makes one full pint of the best hair-grower and tonic one can ever hope to obtain.

This formula should be applied very freely on the scalp after brushing it generously for a few minutes all over. Rub the tonic thoroughly into the scalp with the finger tips.

No more effective and delightful hair cleanser exists than the following: Dissolve one teaspoonful of eggol in half a cup of hot water. When entirely dissolved and the solution has become lukewarm, pour onto the hair and shampoo in the usual manner. The druggist will let you have the eggol for not more than twenty-five cents. It makes an exquisite lather. After rubbing it well into the scalp so it is perfectly clean, wash the hair thoroughly with plenty of warm water, and rinse with cold water. It makes the hair silky, easy to handle, and eliminates every particle of dirt and grit that accumulates on the hair and scalp.—Advertisement.



Here is a suit and two overcoats which show style in every line, but they are only the slightest suggestion of the big assortment of new styles which await you at this store. The double breasted Exmoor with long lapels, is a distinctive style that is widely popular. The Mansfield is an overcoat with particularly good lines and suitable for the man of conservative tastes. The belted back overcoat, the Franklin is the athletic type of coat refined and positive in style. We have many other styles to show you from our line of

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Table with columns for Week Days, Saturdays, and Sundays, showing departure times for various stations.

Returning, cars leave Fort Crook thirty minutes later than above.

Omaha & Southern Interurban Railway Company

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