

### LAST MINUTE GARDEN HINTS

It is the exceptional hardy border that does not, as summer advances, show decided deficiency in bloom in its planted sections. The tendency of most everyone in putting down a border is to place early flowering varieties in the foreground. This practice has its happy results for the summer but all too often leaves the border with its taller varieties spring profusely unsupported by stems in more conspicuous front sections.

Annuals offer an excellent remedy for this deficiency. If started in flats, the plants of the lower growing varieties, such as the clarkia, candytuft, and a host of others offer the most attractive of spots for the summer adornment.

There are several annuals which, because of their self-breeding habit, will grow in the border with a button. Corn flowers or bachelor buttons, most of the poppies, pansies, kochia and annual gillardsias may all be counted upon to sow themselves for the next year's crop. If the hardy border is not worked over until after these seeds, all of which germinate at surprisingly low temperatures, have made their start, it is possible to leave patches of them to come along and fill in among the perennials, saxifrages and other low-growing sorts.

The summer flowering bulbs offer a chance to add color to otherwise green sections of the border. The infalling gladiolus has a distinct position in this regard, and the more tender lilies which it is difficult to make last over more than one winter in this climate can be put in for summer flowering and then taken up in late fall, cleaned and packed in fine sand in the cellar for the winter.

**A HARDY BORDER BEAUTY.**  
The hardy border of the hardy border beauty of plant forms should govern the choice of varieties as greatly as the beauty and profusion of flowers. Judged from this point of view of attractiveness of form, there are few plants adapted for hardy border use that give greater satisfaction than the Funkia or True Day Lily. There are two distinct types of this plant, each of which serves a different purpose.

Funkia Subcordata (Hosta), growing at its best only from 14 to 18 inches high adapts itself to a semi-erect position in the centre of the border, where its heavily ribbed, green leaves will form a spot of color starting in July and continuing until October it will throw up a series of flowers stalks each of which bears from three to eight creamy bell-like flowers. The leaves are heart shaped and well able to withstand most of the common garden enemies except slugs. These must be kept against.

The Variegata is a green and white variety of this plant having heart-shaped leaves and growing to ten inches in height. The bell-shaped flowers of this type are pale blue. As a denizen of the front border this variety is an excellent relief to the color scheme. It does not do as well as its larger cousin and the former will make dumps at the top of a bushy basket in a few years, the Variegata seldom grows more than the size of the bell before it should be replaced.

Some of these plants are particularly adapted to the type of soil in which they grow. Any well worked and rich garden soil will do. They should have partial shade and will repay plentiful watering. They are quite hardy in all but the northern parts of the Province. At Ottawa, some of the other hardy border plants are likely to make an excellent spring if they are protected during the winter.

The Funkias are increased by division of the roots. The division of the roots is best made in the spring but both kinds may be divided successfully either in spring or in autumn.

**The Old Story.**  
The Saskatoon Western Producer (1906): The farmers have had too long and too bitter an experience with the organized grain trade to be deluded by friendly overtures at this stage of the development of the marketing revolution. They know that the friendliness of the trade for the farmer is the kindness of the butcher for the fat pig, the kindly concern of the farmer for the fly, the playful sympathy of the cat towards the mouse, the tender care of a gamekeeper for his birds. The farmer may take a choice between the Grain Exchange method of selling and the Pooling method. It should not be difficult. When a gentleman with money in his purse has the choice of being accompanied home on a dark night by a hold-up man or a policeman, his course is reasonably clear.

Milk can now be produced that will keep in perfectly good condition for from 96 to 120 hours.

### USE FOR OLD SILO

Waste Material Used for Satisfactory Hen-House.

When a person has anything good in his mind, he is likely to pass it along, and in these days of high-priced building material, I believe this idea is really "Good."  
Having an old stave silo which had done its duty for the last eighteen years, and as some of the staves had decayed so they let in air and became impractical for use, I decided there were enough good staves in it to make a brooder house. I tore the structure down, or I should have said, tipped it over, piled the staves up, took the door frame and cut out two door lengths, removing the centre piece, leaving one continuous door about six feet in height. I set this where I wished to build, and plumed it, rounded a complete hoop and laid it in place, on the ground, cutting the staves the same length as the door frame. I set them up much the same as building the silo.

For windows, I simply cut a piece of stave eighteen inches long and put in at the bottom, and the same length at the top, doing this until I had the window height desired. I placed three windows at the south and one at the north, using glass cloth for the openings. I built the window frames so that they act as ventilators, tilting them in at the top about eight inches and by placing a lid on the opening I have ventilators that I can open as much as I like, or close them entirely.

I used two hoops, one at the bottom and one at the top, which makes it firm and tight. I believe I have a very good building, and have had many compliments on the idea. It is round, wind-tight, and warm. Of course, a swinging door is used instead of the original silo doors. I have enough material from a 12x26-foot silo to make three, possibly four, by cutting carefully and using every available piece of sound material.

As the staves are being set in place, use barrel staves on the inside to hold them until the hoop is put on and ready to tighten, lath nails answer the purpose and pull easily, it is very simple to build. A concrete foundation is almost necessary to get the building level, and it is also well worth it to the building.—Ervin D. Moore.

### LOSS TO CANADA

Largest Single Importation of Thoroughbred Horses Gone.

**ONLY A FEW REMAIN.**  
The wreck of a freight train near Hornepayne on April 19 last, not only caused the death of seven trainmen and stockmen, but brought about the destruction of all but a few of the largest shipment of thoroughbred horses ever shipped from England. Among the men who were killed when the freight train was derailed by a "washout" was Captain William Richard Lidington, who with his father had made the shipment; Mr. Garnett Bull, an amateur jockey, who acted as trainer, and Mr. Herbert Henry Enderley, a groom.

Father and son established a stud farm at Thame, Oxon, England, and built up an important business in breeding thoroughbreds. When the Prince of Wales acquired his ranch in Alberta, the bloodstock was supplied by Captain Lidington and exported under his personal supervision. Major W. R. Lidington, father of Captain Lidington, was fortunately detained in Ottawa owing to an indisposition and hence escaped the fate of his son.

A few of the horses that set out upon the ill-starred voyage from England escaped, by being purchased en route, the downfall of their fellows. They were as follows:  
Bryan Boy, Oxford, Jeddart, Gold Coast, Malona, Square Peg, Herophila (a brood mare), purchased by G. A. Saportias of Malvern, Pennsylvania; "Lord Northsea," purchased by T. C. Bates of Ottawa. "Tangle Toes" reputed by horsemen to be the very best of the shipment was purchased by T. B. Jenkinson of Markham, a dealer of horses in a large way and the owner of an extensive range in the west. He bought the horse while the consignment was stopping at Ottawa, proceeding to that city for the purpose. "Tangle Toes" is said to be a consistent winner on the flat and over hurdles.

**Famous Winner.**  
"Dinkle," one of the horses to be killed, created a sensation in 1924 by winning the Royal Hunt Cup at 60 to 1, beating the king's horse, Weatheraven. Seven years old, Dinkle won several races of minor importance. When greatly fancied for the Liverpool Spring Cup in 1925 he broke down half a furlong from the winning post and finished second. Captain Lidington bought him privately in March of this year.

Other horses of note which amongst those composing the shipment and possibly came to an end with their companions were: Longtown, sire of Game Hen, last year's winner of the Irish Cesarewitch; Galican, son of Lemberg, a Derby winner; and a three-year-old chestnut, St. Barnabright, son of Sinistar, another Derby winner.

Eyes can now be examined so minutely by a new appliance that even the corpuscles circulating in the blood-vessels are visible.

### Fast Work in the Air.



NEW PHOTOGRAPHS OF HUDSON PLANES SPEED HERE

Speed marks these illustrations given herewith. In the first place they will be used in connection with the Hudson Strait government air dash to the north in the summer, possibly one of the most hazardous Arctic undertakings ever attempted. In the second place, the photographs on the left were taken late on Friday, April 29,

at Camp Borden, the planes being developed Friday night. A 8 o'clock Saturday morning a plane left Camp Borden bearing them. Exactly thirty minutes later it reached Leaside, near Toronto, a distance of forty miles. They were rushed to the office of the Toronto newspaper for early edition. On the right is shown Flying Officer

W. J. Riddell, who piloted the plane. Left to right in the upper photo at the left are: Group Captain J. Stanley Scott, director of the Canadian Air Force, and Flight Lieutenant F. A. Lawrence, commander of the north air survey. Lower is shown one of the new Fokker universal planes which are to be used in the expedition.

### ADVICE ON SHEEP

Now is the Time to Prepare for Good Fall Prices.

The consumption of Canadian lamb is increasing steadily as a result of the better care farmers are taking in producing this article, according to Colonel Robt. McEwen, prominent sheep breeder of London, Ontario, and president of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. "That 'Spring Lamb' is one of the most popular meats is evidence by the prominence given to it on the menu cards," he states, adding that if restaurant keepers supply this meat when demanded, instead of something which should really be called mutton, the consumption could be developed to such an extent that the present supply would not be able to meet the demand.

"Grow the kind of lamb you prefer on your own table," is Colonel McEwen's advice to the farmer. "In order to do this the ram must be selected with care, avoiding long, necked and slim-waisted animals. It is recommended that ewes be bred to have the lambs dropped on the grass, that they be kept on pastures that will keep them in good condition, and that all lambs that are fat enough for sale by the first of September be marketed immediately."

Evidently leading Canadian packers are in agreement with Colonel McEwen, as they are distributing leaflets this week announcing the usual cuts on heavy and buck lambs. Culls and heavies, they declare, will be picked out of the general run of lambs received and be priced from one to three cents below that of good animals. It is also stated that beginning July 18th, a cut of \$2.00 per hundred pounds—and after the 1st of October, \$3.00—will again be effective on all buck lambs. Their advice is to dock and castrate early, and finish the lambs so they are ready to market between 80 and 90 pounds at the farm.

### How to Plant a Rose Bush.

To plant a rose bush dig a hole three feet deep and fill it with loam prepared in the following way: 1-3 part sand, 1-3 common loam, and 1-3 manure. Put in a layer of the loam, then a layer of small rocks, and another layer of loam. Before putting the bush in straighten out the roots and prune off any that are broken or bruised. Right in the centre is the taproot which must be supported in the hole by a mound of earth so that the crown of the plant will come just above the level of the ground when the plant is set. Straighten out the roots around the mound and put in enough loam to hold them in place. Then fill the hole with water several times and allow it to soak away until the plant is washed quite firmly into the earth. Then fill the hole with loam and stamp it down as the filling proceeds. Lastly, prune it off within 6 inches of the ground.

**A Hard Thinker.**  
1st Student—"Our professor of geology is a hard thinker."  
2nd Student—"How do you know?"  
1st Student—"Hasn't he always got rocks and stones on his mind?"

### DEATH RATE AMONG MOTHERS MUCH TOO HIGH IN CANADA

Red Cross Doing Yeoman Service in Saving Valuable Lives.

**IGNORANCE AND INCAPACITY COMBATED.**  
"The mortality rate for women in childbirth in North America is one of the highest among the civilized nations of the world," said Dr. C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University and a Past President of the American Public Health Association, in speaking recently to the Social Welfare Conference in Toronto on "Public Health and Community Well Being." "Of the many new problems arising in the realm of public health one of the very greatest is that of maternal and pre-natal mortality. The only two countries in the world which at all adequately deal with these important matters are Holland and Denmark. In both countries such deaths rates are very low because the health authorities have made generous provision for skilled and supervised nursing care for mothers before, after and at the time of the birth of their children."

"Education," the speaker went on to say, "is the only thing which can successfully change people's habits of living. In such education the public health nurse is the dominant factor and we are coming more and more to see that individual instruction such as is given by the nurses of the Toronto Health Department, a department which is one of the most wonderful in the world, is the only satisfactory solution of the problem offered for our too high death rates among mothers."

The figures to which Dr. Winslow referred—for these include Canada as well as the United States—show that in the Dominion in 1925—the last year for which detailed statistics are available—1,196 mothers were lost in childbirth, over half of whom were in the prime of life. Stillbirths accounted for the loss of 8,043 lives and even with the always increasing reduction in infant mortality rates in most of the provinces, there died 23,310 infants under one year of age and exclusive of the stillborn. The total losses of infant life throughout the Dominion in that year, therefore, amounted to 30,353 babies. Realizing what these far from creditable and largely preventable losses mean to Canada, where new settlers are being brought at great cost from long distances, to populate the country, both governmental and voluntary agencies in recent years have been making real efforts to provide pre-natal, natal and post-natal care for mothers and to do definitely educational health work.

**Red Cross Helps.**  
In this connection the Canadian Red Cross in its thirty-nine Outpost hospitals in pioneering sections has done an effective piece of conservation. In the past year over 6,000 patients were served in these institutions, among them being 743 mothers who must otherwise have gone without skilled care when their children were born. In addition to such practical assistance, the Outpost nurses did an immense amount of educational work among the settlers in their districts, a work which follows every Outpost into the frontiers.

Then through the 305 new Red Cross Home Nursing Classes started last year all over Canada and the hundreds which have been completed in the past three years, over 12,643 women and

### BIRD VISITORS

New Knowledge of Bird Habits Acquired by Recent Study.

"The regularity of the reappearance of birds every spring has led to many theories to account for their amazing sense of direction. Some scientists say that they have a magnetic sense and are drawn toward a magnetic pole. Others maintain that a nasal sense enables them to identify air currents. Telepathy and hereditary memory are other suggestions that have been advanced. It has also been suggested that they guide their course by the stars, the moon and the sun, though this does not take into consideration foggy weather. The faculty for orientation in carrier pigeons is well known and has been developed by fanciers to an amazing degree. This problem or orientation will probably be eventually cleared up by experimentation, but at present the ornithologist has an explanation to offer that is very lucid or convincing.

**A MYSTERY.**  
"The reason at the bottom of the long trek twice a year is a mystery. The entire act of migration, according to Dr. Wetmore, is so utterly complex that no single factor may be ascribed as the absolute cause. It has arisen, he believes, from movements induced by seasonal and climatic changes until it has become a hereditary instinct that is now actuated by physiological causes.

"Early ornithologists used to think that most migration took place above 15,000 feet. The experience of explorers shows, however, that with greater altitude there is more difficulty in maintaining height and speed. Most migration is now thought to take place below 3,000 feet.

"The preference for perpetual spring displayed by the barn swallow, the bobolink, and many other birds, is not shared by the arctic tern, that makes the longest migratory flight known. It makes its nest close to the North Pole, and has as a southern winter resort the icebergs of the Antarctic.

**MYSTERY BEING CLEARED.**  
"The nest of another bird of the north, the surf bird of Alaska, has recently been discovered for the first time. Though he spends most of his life on the rocky reefs of the Pacific Ocean, the surf bird turns to the mountains when he wants to raise a family. His home site was discovered on Mount McKinley, by scientists from the University of California.

"Much of the mystery of migration has been cleared up by the gigantic system of bird census-taking instituted by the U.S. Biological Survey, known as bird banding. Tempted by an alluring display of food, birds are enticed into large wire traps where the operator attaches a numbered aluminum band to the leg. This serves as an identification tag by which the movements of that particular bird are traced at any other trapping stations where he may happen to stop.

Those that are roughly approached never come back, but they respond to kindly treatment, and there are records of many that return to the same locality year after year.

"Any bird student over eighteen years old, who satisfies the authorities of the Biological Survey that he is competent to identify birds and turn in the desired information, may receive a Federal permit to operate a trapping station. He should record the number and name of every bird he bands as well as that of every 'return' and every visitor to the station who already has a band. This information is sent to the U.S. Biological Survey where it is filed and analyzed by experts working on the migration problem. From this source ornithologists expect some day to get answers to such questions as, how long birds live, how long birds stay married, how fast they travel during the migratory season, and others of greater scientific import, if of less sociological interest."

**Trees.**  
Trees are historians who tell upon their pages  
The pageantry of ages,  
No earthly dwellers they  
Who watch all day  
The scenic splendor of the sky  
Drifting by.  
Battles and beauties, palaces that rear  
Imperial domes within the painted atmosphere.  
Princes on prancing steeds,  
Heroic deeds  
Unseen of man, whose eager hours  
Are spent  
In ways unseen to the firmament.  
—Angela Morgan, in Poems.



**Same Thing.**  
Moth—"You're intoxicated again, Mr. Candle."  
Candle—"What do you mean, intoxicated?"  
Moth—"Well, you're all lit up!"