I HAVE FLOWERS FROM SPRING TO FROST

BY ANN K. ROBINSON.

I count my perennials my best friends, for I can depend on them year after year. While I thoroughly enjoy cultivating the pretty annuals, yet there are times when summer days simply are not long enough, and it is then I appreciate the perennials which require less labor. However, they do require a small amount of attention to keep them at their best.

Peonies like to be lifted every few years, and the root divided into two. This treatment is good for several of the tough-rooted flowers. Almost without exception, perennial plants are better planted in the fall, although early spring planting gives very good results.

My early peonies are covered with glory before June 1, and the latest burst fully a month later, so, with the mediums sandwiched between, the lovely things, like great silken roses, hold the stage until the summer roses nod.

Tradescantia blossoms twinkle over the bush and sparkle in the morning dew until heavy frost; even after that a warm sun will bring out a late one. They are as pretty as the cheerful little wild Johnnies that I transplanted among the ferns by the summer house.

LEMON LILY.

The flower that clings closest to my earliest memory is the old-fashioned lemon-yellow lily that grew beside Grandmother's steps, and the bouncing Betty that rambled at its feet. There are a score of useful varieties in the lily family—the calla Godfrey, with its elephant ears and great waxy blooms like a flaring-mouthed pitcher; lilium regale, which comes in exquisite white, generously sprinkled with crimson spots, and any number of combinations, such as red and yellow spotted with brown, white with a golden band running through the petals, and the new apricot. Or, if you are looking for something different, try the day lily, which has variegated foliage, striped green and yellow leaves with pale blue blossoms that rise on a spike high above the rosette of leaves. Another surprise hides in the magic lily, which springs from the ground unattended by any foliage, or, rather, too late for the attending foliage. Plant most lilies ten inches deep.

The delicious lilies of the valley that cuddle around the lilac have strayed under my neighbor's fence, and, since possession is nine points of the law, I revel in their sweetness, and call them mine. They got their start from a dozen pips set out years ago; now they cover a space the size of the living room, and all this without one bit of attention. And even after the flowers go their foliage is pretty.

Then there is the iris family—exquisite white, or white and blue, all blue, lavender, purple violet in all combinations, amethyst, rose-pink, yellow. Oh, it would take a page to describe them; but one particular strain deserves special mention—the sweet orris, both white and blue, that has such a delicious perfume and blooms so early.

OLD FAVORITES.

Ask Mother is she likes sweet William, and see her face light up as she remembers the reigning beauty of some old-time flower bed. They rival even the old-fashioned pinks in spicy fragrance, and with the improved new strains they can be forced into bloom in sixty days, and kept there the greater part of the summer.

Bluebells are another delight; they are the deep-glowing blue of the bluebird's wing; but, alas, their season is soon over. Likewise, the old-fashioned bleeding-heart is in too great a hurry to have his work done with; but the stalk can be broken off and other summer flowers, such as nasturtiums, poppies, and larkspur, sown above the root, if space is scarce, for the plant can hold its own with any foliage that grows.

Double hollyhocks are like soft, crumply roses, the single ones like deep saucers; both come in white, magenta, lemon-yellow, pink, rose, red, and chocolate-black. The black is good as a novelty, but the lighter shades give a more charming effect. I like lots of them, clustered in corners, or long rows of them outlining a boundary. They are hardy, often seed themselves, and are easily grown.

Last year I attended the chrysanthemum show. Immense perfect globes of yellow, lavender, white, and rose nodded at the tips of tall spikes that had to be braced, a triumph in floristry; yet I came home and rejoiced over my little common crysanthemums out in the back yard. How homey they looked, not too grand to be touched or to go into a bouquet for dinner! As I gathered a handful of the pungent smelling blossoms, I resolved to have more of them next year, and to this end I added to my collection the tiny gold buttons that bloom so late. Now I am sure of flower guests in my garden every month of the growing season.

My Sleeping Porch.

We had a porch that for years we longed to use as a sleeping-room, but the necessary screens were beyond our pocketbook.

Last spring I solved the problem of expense. I purchased unbleached cotton cloth, in a cheap grade, long enough to reach entirely around the porch. I also bought equal length of white screen cloth. The two I stitched together, selvage on selvage. This was dyed dark green. It was then tacked around the piazza, the cotton at the lower side giving the required privacy, the screen cloth above keeping out bugs and mosquitoes. These improvised screens are proving durable in spite of exposure both winter and summer.—H. W. M.

DELEGATES TO EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE ARRIVE

Prominent speakers at the third triennial conference of the national Council of Education held in Montreal week of April 5, are shown, left to right: Professor E. Montpetit, University of Montreal; E. Gilson, Professor of Philosophy, Sorbonne University, Paris; Jean Bruhnes, University of Paris; Professor Colby, McGill University, Montreal; Duchess of Atholl, parliamentary under Secretary to the British Department of Education (with bouquet); Miss Morley Fletcher, her niece; and Sir Hugh Percy Allen.

THE CANADIAN HOMEMAKER

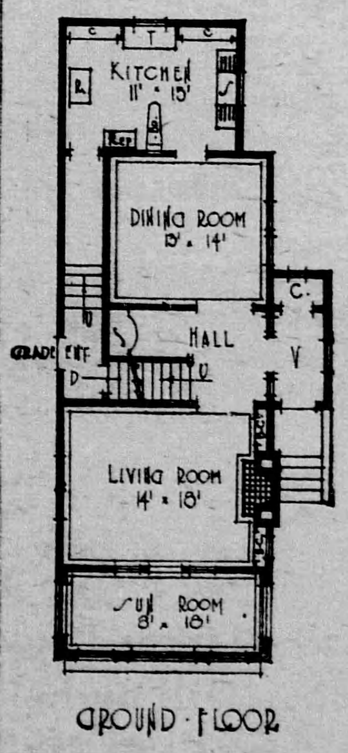
A series of weekly articles covering

PLANNING . BUILDING . FINANCING
DECORATING . FURNISHING . GARDENING

Copyright 1926.

A NARROW HOUSE ON A NARROW LOT

By Horwood and Horwood
Registered Architects

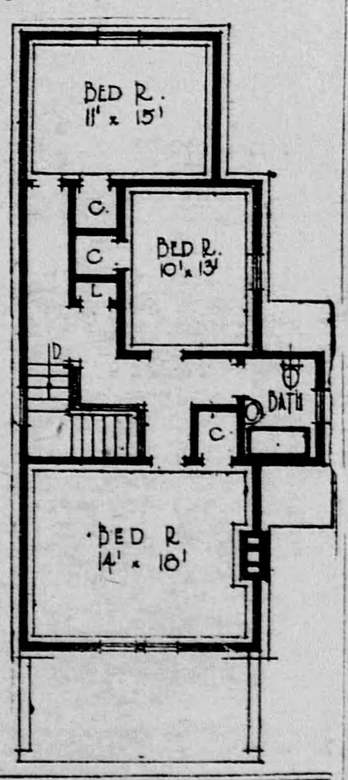


GROUND · FLOOR

One of the most difficult problems of small house design is the narrow house on the narrow lot, and the resulting structure is usually of a high and stilted appearance. The usual method of entering the house at the front, with the width of hall required, generally results in rooms that are just a little too small for their purposes.

The extreme width of the design here shown is 24 ft. and might be built on a 35 ft. lot, preferably facing south. The fact that the entrance is at the side, and the stair hall cuts across the house, makes it possible to have living room and dining room of good workable sizes. A vestibule, so necessary in the Canadian climate, is provided, and a lighted and ventilated coat room.

The exterior is finished in stucco of rough trowel finish applied on metal lath to double sheathed and insulated frame construction. The roof is covered with stained cedar shingles in dull brown. The sun room is heated, but may be opened up in summer and used as a verandah, making the space available all the year round. The approximate cost of this house is $6,400.



The Automobile

CARE IN TIME WILL CUT DOWN BILLS FOR TIRES.

There has been considerable talk about the conservation of automobile tires on account of the rubber market situation. It is asserted that if owners will take special care of the tires on their motor cars so that the maximum amount of wear will be received this will tend to relieve the present rubber situation and benefit the motorists. Even if this situation did not exist it should be desirable for automobile owners to get the greatest possible use out of all parts of their automobiles, including the tires.

To do this requires no greater effort but merely the application of a common sense program when using an automobile. For instance, it is commonly known that if the driver going at a fair rate of speed suddenly applies the brakes of his machine the car will skid. It can be taken for granted that when a car skids the tires receive excessive wear. Therefore a more judicious use of the brakes, which is habitually the practice of first-class drivers, will insure a longer life for the tire.

CARE AT CORNERS.

Every driver of an automobile is frequently called upon to turn corners. The simple matter of turning a corner can be done thoughtlessly in a way to save the tires more wear than necessary. Letting the clutch in with a bang, which tends to jerk the car is another method of overstraining the tires. Every driver often has to stop his machine at the side of a curb. A person can carelessly do considerable damage to the tires if the rubber is allowed to scrape along the side of the curb as is frequently the case. On the other hand, with the exercise of a little skill in manipulating the car a driver can readily acquire the habit of parking gracefully.

One of the most important considerations is the matter of inflation. There is a certain air pressure which it is best to maintain for any given tire. This pressure is usually indicated by the manufacturer in the instruction book which comes with the car and it is important that the operator keeps the tires inflated as recommended. An under-inflated tire which is allowed to be kept in service is bound to have its life shortened considerably. It is a very easy matter to watch the amount of air in the tires and keep them inflated at the proper pressure.

REPAIR SMALL CUTS.

It is also important to repair small cuts in order that the fabric may not become rotted. A tire does not usually wear out through having its tread worn off. More often small cuts are made through the rubber covering, which acts as a protection to the fabric. The fabric is the body of the tire. These small cuts allow moisture to run into the fabric and rot it and the result is apt to be a blow-out, practically spoiling the tire.

Tires are now somewhat high in price although there appears some possibility that prices may be somewhat reduced. Each automobile owner can help in this direction by using his own equipment in the most efficient way and for the longest possible time. This tends to lower the demand and consequently the price. However, there is a direct saving to the owner due to the fact that he gets more value out of the commodity he has already purchased.

A Boon To Ford Owners

"THE ECOMETER"—A Genuine Edison Invention for Ford Cars.

Guaranteed by Thos. A. Edison to increase your mileage 20 to 50%. To make your motor run smoother and cooler, eat up carbon, increase acceleration and give your engine real pep and power. Operates Positively and Automatically. Installed by anyone in 15 minutes. Packed in box with full instructions, by mail, $3.00, Postpaid.

Sold only on a Positive Money Back Guarantee.

A post card from you on a 10-day trial will send your money back immediately and you keep the Ecometer.

H. GADSBY 546 CLINTON ST., TORONTO 5

Sole Canadian Representative.

References—The Imperial Bank of Canada.

Cow and Calf.

The care a cow receives at calving time has a big influence on her health at this time and on her later production too. It pays, also, to give the calf a good start in life.

When the calf is dropped it deserves a good place to land. A few days before calving the cows should be placed in a clean, dry, well-bedded box stall. At this time she should receive a laxative, cooling ration. The bowels must be kept loose. Plenty of oil meal and bran in the grain make the ration laxative. Silage also helps in this respect. If there are signs of constipation, use a mixture of two parts of bran and one part of oil meal as the sole grain ration. Be sure and not overfeed.

As soon as the calf is born remove any slime around the nostrils and in its mouth. Disinfect the stump of the navel cord with tincture of iodine. Certain diseases may enter through the navel unless this is done. Clean up the stall as soon as possible and keep it dry.

If the cow cleans properly and shows no unhealthy discharge from her uterus, leave the calf with her for the first three days so that it will get the colostrum, as the first milk is called.

For the first three or four days after calving, the cow should be given only a limited quantity of feed, and this feed must be laxative in character, like that suggested for just before calving. Then, if the cow has a good appetite, the feed may be gradually increased according to the milk flow.

One of the big reasons for feeding lightly and using a laxative ration at calving time is to avoid udder troubles. If the cow is not constipated there is much less likelihood of any serious trouble from swollen or caked udders. If hard, feverish spots appear on the udder they should be rubbed thoroughly and frequently with some sort of grease.

Be on the lookout for milk fever following calving and be prepared to give it immediate treatment. Milk fever may occur with any cow at this time, no matter how well she has been handled. Leaving some milk in the udder at all times during the first three days—that is, not milking completely dry at any time for the first three days, is considered a good preventive of milk fever.

Most of the diseases and other troubles that may be met in raising the young calf are due either to lack of cleanliness or to overfeeding. The pen should be clean, dry and well bedded. Clean utensils, clean milk and other feed, clean water and a clean dairyman are essential. Overfeeding is serious. Troubles from this cause are much easier to prevent than to cure. It pays to give attention to these things.

SHIP US YOUR
POULTRY, GAME, EGGS, BUTTER AND FEATHERS
- WE BUY ALL YEAR ROUND -
Write today for prices - we guarantee them for a week ahead
P. POULIN & Co., LIMITED
Established over 50 Years
36-39 Bonsecours Market — Montreal

go see something new this summer

Xcursions

via the Santa Fe to the scenic regions of the Far West.

California — Colorado New Mexico—Arizona Rockies, Grand Canyon National Park, Yosemite and the Big Trees and other National Parks.

Mail this coupon to me

G. G. Robertson, T. P. A.
F. T. Hendry, G. A., Santa Fe Ry.
404 Transportation Building
Detroit, Mich.
Or See Local Agent

349

Would like information regarding summer trip to .....

There will be .....persons in the party.
Also mail descriptive travel folders.

Name.....

City and State.....

Crystallized Grapefruit Rind.

When grapefruit is to be eaten, quarter it, then cut out the pulp and serve it separately. Lay the rind aside to be cooked and crystallized, after which it may be used like citron, in cakes and puddings, or it may later be sliced into the thinnest possible strips and served in a dish with candies at afternoon tea or company luncheons.

Clean the outside of the grapefruit rind with a vegetable brush in cold water, then put the rind into a kettle with a little water, and boil until nearly done. It cooks quickly. Add granulated sugar to make a syrup and let it simmer until the syrup has cooked down thick. Then lay the pieces of rind on a platter and let them dry slowly, keeping them warm near the stove, or else set them in the hot sun. Either way, let the drying continue several days. If necessary on account of dust, a piece of cheesecloth may be spread over them until they are thoroughly dry. When fairly hard, store them away as one would citron. The grapefruit rind is richly flavored and surprisingly delicious.

TORONTO OFFERS BEST MARKET FOR
Poultry, Butter, Eggs
We Offer Toronto's Best Prices.
LINES, LIMITED
St. Lawrence Market Toronto 2

TAYLOR-FORBES

Tree Pruners GUARANTEED

For every purpose in the orchard, cutting limbs up to 1½ inches. Handles—4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

Your Hardware Dealer knows the quality

Our descriptive circular sent to any address on request.

TAYLOR-FORBES COMPANY, LIMITED
GUELPH, ONT.

$ $ $ $ $

HUNDREDS

of farmers and dairymen and others are making extra money by shipping us all kinds of used, empty bags. You can do the same. We pay the freight and also highest prices. Write us and we will send you full information and shipping tags. No quantity too large or too small.

Write now to

SENDEL & GORDON

21 Duke St., Montreal, Que.