

# Hardy Perennials Have Many Points Worth Note

Use in Shrubberies, Driveways, Borders and Planted in Masses on Lawns. Some Points Worth Consideration Advantages of Sunlight.

(Contributed by the Timmins Horticultural Society).

Hardy perennial plants give great satisfaction when used for borders, along the front of shrubberies, driveways and walks, or planted in masses on lawns, because they do not require replanting each season. Once planted they give but little trouble. When the foliage dies down or is killed by frost they will appear each spring with greater strength and beauty. The least expensive and easiest manner for the amateur gardener or average citizen to secure a stock of perennial plants is by sowing the seed of any particular species or variety desired, and now that the bulk of the work of arranging beds and setting out annuals is complete the process of seeding perennials for future use can be carried out at leisure.

For satisfactory results a few simple points should be remembered. Buy your seed from a reliable seedsmen and choose the best varieties that can be obtained. Perennials are planted for permanence and a few pennies saved now will not repay you for the time and trouble expended in raising a plant will not give you full satisfaction. It is not advisable to seed in the open border at this time as hot, dry spell is liable to take the surface and the tiny roots of seedlings, having no depth, are not able to extract sufficient moisture from the soil to survive, also, unless the seedlings are unusually vigorous, they will be overcome by weeds. The most convenient box to use for the sowing of seed is a flat, such as a finnan huddle box. This may be procuring from almost any grocery store. Give good drainage by placing broken crockery, stones, or coarse sand at the bottom of the box. Very heavy soil should not be used. Light sandy soil is best for the average seed. Well pulverized leaf-mould with a quantity of sharp sand mixed in as advised. The soil may be baked to destroy weed seeds, sifted, and the box filled to within a half an inch of the top.

The depth of planting is important and depends almost entirely on the size of the seed. Very small seed should be lightly sprinkled over the surface of the soil and gently firmed with a small, flat piece of board. Larger seed may be covered lightly and firmed to bring the seed into intimate contact with the soil and moisture. Avoid pressing too hard as the soil should not be packed or allowed to cake. A fine spray is best for watering as this does not tend to pack the soil. The seed box should never be allowed to become dry or germination will cease and small seedlings will perish. The watering should be done in the morning if possible; never at night, as the chill occasioned by watering is increased and prolonged by the

cool, night air.

It is well to remember that most perennials do best in full sunlight. A southern aspect protected from strong winds is the most satisfactory position for the garden. When a shady position is encountered the following perennials may be used successfully: Monkshood, Forget-me-nots, Astilbe, Foxglove, Aquilegia, Gaillardia, Dianthus and Bleeding Heart. There are a great many perennials which can be grown readily from seed, to provide continuous bloom from early spring until autumn, such as Iceland Poppies, Oriental Poppies, Columbine, Campanula, Lupinus and Delphinium. These have all been tested and proved hardy enough to stand our northern winters. Shasta Daisy should have been included in the above.

The most natural method of handling spring-flowering bulbs now that they have finished blooming is to leave the foliage to die down where they have bloomed in the border, but this is a slow process and does not add to the appearance of the border. If it is desirable to remove the bulbs, bury them in a shallow trench where they are not likely to be disturbed, lift them when the tops have died off and store in paper bags until the planting season in the fall.

## Pretty Summer Wedding at Cobalt on Saturday

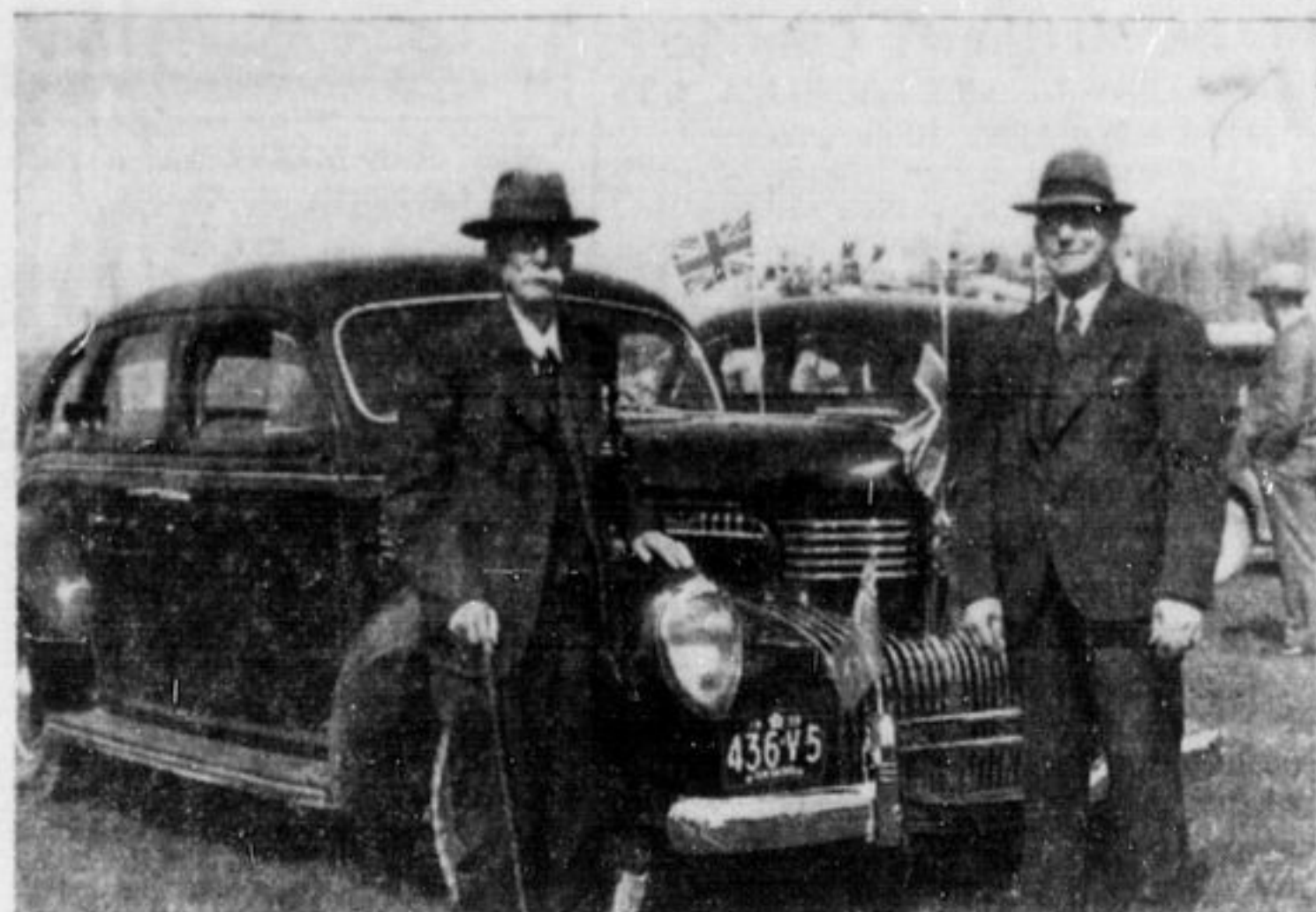
In its report the wedding of Miss Dorothy Holt and Mr. Henry C. Cumber at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Holt, of Cobalt, on Saturday, June 24, The Northern News, of Kirkland Lake says:—"Little Miss Joyce Wright of Timmins was flower girl. She wore a floor length frock of organdy made with short waist, puffed sleeves and wide flare skirt edged at hem with pleated ruching of organdy and carried a pretty little basket of yellow and mauve flowers."

## ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

The following engagement was announced in The Northern News, of Kirkland Lake, on Tuesday:—"Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowden of Cobalt announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Dorothy Hamlyn, to Mr. William Joseph Morris of the Buffalo-Ankerite Mine, Timmins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Morris of New Liskeard, the marriage to take place Saturday, July 15th, at the Cobalt Baptist Church."

Sudbury Star: There are nearly a million golfers in Canada unless enthusiasts overlooked a few in the deeper ditches.

## DEAN OF NORTHERN NEWSPAPERMEN



E. F. Stephenson, the honoured dean of Northern newspapermen, recently celebrated his 95th birthday anniversary. He still conducts a column in The New Liskeard Speaker, but gives most of his time to his other hobby—the garden. For years under his editorship, and later under that of his son, A. E. Stephenson, also shown in the picture. The New Liskeard Speaker was a powerful force in the advancement and welfare of the North. Some months ago the Stephensons retired from newspaperwork, selling to a company that is continuing to uphold the fine traditions of The Speaker.

## Lady Nancy Astor Once Again Breaks Into The Picture

Some of Her Trials in the House of Commons.

(By Percy Ghent)

Farming in Scotland would present a happier and more prosperous record, it was argued in the British House of Commons the other day, if some of the thousands of acres now used as game preserves could be devoted to the various branches of agriculture. Entering into the debate with characteristic keenness, Lady Astor offered to transfer the title to her own Scottish game lands mostly moors, to any member who could develop them into successful farm lands. A Scot accepted the challenge—conditionally. He was to make a personal exploration of the holdings first. And since these haunts of the deer and grouse, as it presently transpired were located on one the rock-bound isles of the Hebrides, it is doubtful if the creatures of the world will give place to cows and chickens.

Every once in a while and usually on the front page, Nancy Astor breaks into the news. Shorn of her originality, pugnacity and courage the transactions within the Mother of Parliaments would often be dull and lifeless, for her long political career has been turbulent rather than triumphant, and

whatever success she has achieved, it would seem, has been conceded a bit grudgingly.

## Was Coldly Received

First woman to take a seat in the British Commons, Lady Astor presented a problem—as she remains a puzzle—to many in the stately House of time-honoured tradition. Conservatives feared she would be a menace to ideals rooted in class distinction. Liberals dismissed her as a rank Socialist. Socialists, bless their doubtful hearts, greeted her coldly as an aristocratic upstart! So than Nancy's introduction to Parliament was a chilly affair. There was no applause—hardly a friendly smile. Not for one moment was the shining silk topper removed from the head of the immaculate Neville Chamberlain, and every member remained seated.

There was a private room provided for the first woman member, and a few minutes after her installation, Nancy Astor, M.P., political pioneer, the perky campaigner and scrapper, retired to that room, and, in her own words, had a "good-old-fashioned cry."

If the honorable members had been at the trouble to find out a little more about the American woman who battled with her own wit, courage and practical methods to win a seat in a "hopeless" campaign they would have discovered that she was neither a rabid Socialist nor an aristocratic upstart, but an earnest crusader for reform from her earliest years.

## Tomboy in Old Virginia

As Nancy Langhorne in her native Virginia she had been something of a tomboy—or so the vivid contrasts of her many interests made it appear. One who knew her in her teens said she would play a Chopin nocturne with genuine feeling—and then rush out of the house to play football with the boys. And because these same boys ridiculed and made life miserable for a lad named John Powell, because he was so fat, Nancy—aided by a sister—adopted some drastic measures to remedy that situation. They pounced on Johnny and rolled him in the dust. If he wouldn't turn on his tormentors and fight with boys then he would have his hair pulled by girls. John took the hint and chose the lesser evil. He not only won the respect of the lads who had once despised him but acquired a confidence which helped him to a brilliant career as concert pianist.

That incident throws light on the intensely practical type of democracy which Lady Astor practises. On a train she found a worn-out mother trying to snatch a few minutes of slumber which the squalling and petulance of half a dozen children made impossible. They were weary youngsters, hot and dirty. Nancy herded them to the rear of the car washed their hands and faces, tied wayward locks and told them stories while the mother slept.

## Women Loyal to Her

Women and children indeed, have been her particular care. She had little time for speeches during the hectic election campaign that carried her to her first victory. Everywhere she went were women who needed medical care, and kiddies who at least needed washing. But these women, who knew little and cared less about politics did understand the value of a friendly greeting and a helpful hand. They put Nancy Astor into Parliament. They have kept her there since.

Her attitude in the House has occasionally been condemned as arrogant and impertinent. Perhaps it was just the more or less natural reaction to an unreasoning antagonism. Upon her head, once, was directed the scorn and ire of the Speaker. Up jumped a very friendly member in her defense. And beneath the warmth of this unexpected friendliness Nancy melted. "The Speaker and the members have always been patient with me," she said, "it is my own hasty tongue that often makes me a nuisance. When I find myself getting the worst of an argument I fall back on the only ammunition I have left—my wretchedly bad manner." And that frank confession we submit, proclaims courage of a rare vintage.

## Made Edward VII Laugh

Nor has her rise to the heights in the social world been made without that battling which is the breath of life for Nancy Astor. Her first parties and receptions were spurned by the elite. But His Majesty Edward VII not only accepted an invitation to one of them, later, but devoted himself so much to the young American hostess that envious ladies present tried to drag Nancy away from her royal guest to play bridge. "I don't play bridge," she hedged sweetly. And with a sly glance at the king, added, "I know so little about cards, indeed a cannot tell a king from a knave." While the ladies retreated Edward was shaking with laughter.

All the great of the earth attend Nancy Astor's parties now—and many

of the lowly. At a recent one, the Duchess of Atholl and a lady cop, Dame Laura Knight and a prison matron, Rose Macaulay and a school teacher, paired off to enjoy a cup of tea and a chat together.

## Accidental Death is Verdict of Inquest

Jury Recommends Practice of Lowering Timber in Shaft by Bucket be Discontinued.

A verdict of accidental death was coupled with a recommendation that the practice of lowering timber with a bucket be discontinued, when the coroner's jury empanelled to enquire into the death of John Opalka on Monday, returned after deliberating over the evidence.

Opalka, a polish miner who left a wife and one child, was killed when he was pitched forty feet down a shaft. A plank on the timber set upon which he was standing was caught by a descending bucket and tipped. Opalka lost balance and plunged down the shaft to his death. The accident happened on Friday morning.

Coroner H. E. Montgomery was assisted by Crown-Attorney Caldwell, who interrogated witnesses. Members of the jury were George Gibson, J. R. Williams, Nelson Woolcock, Bert Ash and Lucien Pare.

Frank Harrison, a mine official, told the enquiry that the accident occurred in a new sinking below the 975 foot level. Below the timber platform upon which the men were working was a fall of 43 feet to the bottom of the shaft. Opalka, said Mr. Harrison, was a miner with twelve years' experience. He had been at the Moneta for two and a half years. He was a married man and was 35 years of age.

Witnesses to the accident were shaft-men were Henry Paakala, and Angus McDonald. Leader of the gang Henry Paakala, outlined to the jurymen the manner in which the accident happened for the purpose. He said that he had warned Opalka three times to be careful lest the bucket tip the platform upon which he was standing.

Internal injuries were the cause of death believed Dr. R. E. Anderson. He believed the specific cause was a ruptured liver.

When he arrived at the mine at about 10 a.m. the man was still alive said Dr. Anderson. He had him rushed to St. Mary's Hospital. During the day he rapidly became worse and complained of severe pain over the region of the liver. He died at about seven o'clock that evening.

## Going to Dancing Teachers' Convention at New York

Mr. Henry Bergeron, instructor in dancing leaves this (Thursday) evening for New York City to attend the annual Dancing Teachers Convention there. After this event Mr. Bergeron plans on one week's holiday, expecting to be away from town for two months.

## Naybob to Continue 150 Tons a Day

(Continued from Page One)

For the first 25 days of June about 1,000 out of the 3,000 tons to the mill came from the mariposite zone, while in the last two weeks, ore from the mariposite has been running tallings of not more than ten cents.

Following the annual meeting a special meeting of shareholders was held. The directors outnumbered the shareholders, as is usual at annual meetings.

Principal business transacted was ratification of a loan approved at a previous meeting of directors, held in Toronto. Under the terms of the contract, which was ratified, the Naybob borrowed \$50,000 from Sheldrake Securities Corporation, Limited, a company, which the chairman of the meeting, Joseph Montgomery, said was privately controlled by Ewart Angus, Toronto, prominent brokerage firm.

The Naybob agreed, under the terms

of the loan, to increase its capital holdings from 3,500,000 share to 5,000,000 shares. It agreed to grant a first mortgage on property and chattels to mature on August 1, 1940, under an interest rate of six per cent.

A bonus of 125,000 shares was promised the lenders of the money in addition to an option on 900,000 shares of stock at prices ranging from 15 cents to 25 cents. The Naybob must guarantee its liabilities not to be over \$65,000.

Under the terms of the loan a candidate nominated by the lending company is to be appointed to the Naybob's Board of Directors, and until the loan is repaid, the operations of the company will be under the direction of a committee consisting of the consulting engineer to the company, the director appointed by the brokers, and one other director.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected with the exception of G. E. Beggs, of Rochester, who resigned. Temporarily elected in his place was G. E. Cutcliffe, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

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