

Say It with Flowers



The Sawell Greenhouses



Housewives! Use SMP Utensils and Save Work

Buy Diamond Ware or Pearl Ware kitchen utensils and save work. They are so clean, with a flint-hard, smooth surface that wipes clean like china. No scouring, no scraping or polishing. Just use soap and water.

Every conceivable pot and pan is made in either Pearl or Diamond Ware, the two splendid quality SMP Enamelled Wares. Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside, snowy white inside. Pearl Ware is enameled steel with two coats of grey and white enamel inside and out. Either ware will give long service. Ask for



Pearl Ware or Diamond Ware

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY 57

GREENE BROS. Supplies and Electrical Work

Phone 146

Waterdown

"Made in Waterdown" Canadian Beauty Washing Tablets

The White Tablet in the Blue Package
For washing Clothes, Woolens
Linoleums, Floors, Silverware
Glass, Etc.

Farmers use them for cleaning Separators,
Cream and Milk Cans

Get your supply now. For sale at

Jas. E. Eagers Estate

W. G. Spence

and

S. Weaver

FARM GOLD STORAGE

Have an Up-to-date Equipment
for Family Purposes.

The Farm Refrigerator a Great Boon
—You May Put the Heated Term
Out of Bounds — Early After
Harvest Cultivation.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

Cold storage practice so far has been connected with the large produce warehouses in our towns and cities. These establishments could not do successful business if their plants were not provided with large storage chambers kept cool and in other particulars suitable for the long storage of perishable products of the farm, such as eggs, butter, cheese, fruit, and so forth. Some day, probably not so far distant after all, the farmers may become sufficiently well organized to build and equip mechanical cold storage warehouses of their own, whereby they will be able to have complete control over the products of their own labor until they are disposed of to the consuming public. The extent to which individual farmers may make use of such cold storage plants on their farms is necessarily limited because the quantities of products requiring to be stored at any one time are small. The exceptions are very large fruit or dairy lines of farming, and even in these special lines of farming it might not be a paying proposition in all cases to erect an expensive cold storage plant. Personally, I believe the problem of cold storage on the farms should be handled through co-operatively owned warehouses provided with adequate cold storage facilities.

Apart, however, from the question of a cold storage with up-to-date mechanical equipment for the farm or farmers' association as suggested above, there is the problem on almost every farm pertaining to the storage for a few days of small quantities of various foods used on the table from day to day, such as butter, meat, milk, etc. It is certainly a great saving and matter of convenience to have on the farm a small cold storage chamber or refrigerator in which to keep these very perishable articles of food in a good fresh and wholesome condition for use on the table during the warm season of the year. This is made possible by the use of ice, and as it is procurable in almost every district of this country at a reasonable cost, there is no excuse for farmers not laying by in the winter season a few tons in some cheap form of ice-house. In the summer time this ice will be found most useful for cooling the milk and cream, supplying an ice-box or refrigerator in which the butter, for example, may be kept firm, the milk and cream sweet, and the foods in good condition for the table day by day. With ice always so handy and the heat of cream available, it is possible for the housewife to make such delicious and wholesome delicacies as ice-cream, sherberts, and many delightful and cool drinks, all of which are most refreshing and stimulating to the folks on the farm in the hot and busy season of the year. In case of sickness, too, ice is sometimes a necessity. There is no doubt then about the fact that every farmer would find a supply of good ice a great advantage in many ways, whether it be stored in some bin from which it is removed as required or in some form of small ice-cold storage where it cools automatically a small refrigerator room adjoining the ice storage room. There are several types of small ice-cold storages suitable for use on the farm. In using these small ice-cold storages, however, it must be kept in mind always that the temperature cannot be maintained lower than about 40 or 45 degrees Fahrenheit scale, which of course is not low enough to keep perishable products like fresh meat longer than a few days, and large quantities of perishable articles must not be stored in a small chamber, nor too many kinds at one time. In spite of this limitation it will pay any farmer to have a supply of ice, preferably stored in a small ice-cold storage that needs no care. In a subsequent article I will deal with a few of the most common and practical forms of small ice-cold storages for the farm.—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Fix Harvesting Machinery.

A rainy day spent in putting that mowing machine, hay loader, binder and other harvesting machinery into shape is a mighty good investment of time. This is more true this year than usual for two reasons—first, labor is much scarcer, and therefore the loss of any time wasted will be greater, and, secondly, the parts may be harder to get than usual, due to a shortage of supplies in many lines. Fore thought may save some after-worries.

Meerscham Houses.

Several houses in a Spanish town are built of meerscham, a coarse variety of which is mined in the neighborhood.

MELON AND CUCUMBER

These Require a Warm Soil at
Planting Time.

Different Types of Melons Require
Different Handling — How to
Grow Cucumbers and Squash—
Raising Rhubarb.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

Melons are in the class of vegetables which require a warm temperature for their growth. The length of time that they require to mature any quantity of fruit is longer than our period of freedom from frost. For this reason we generally start the seed in a hotbed and give it at least one transplanting before setting in the field. There are two methods of growing melons: one which is used with the small or Rocky Ford type of melons, the other for the large Montreal. The young plants are started the same way in either case.

The seed should be started about the 1st-15th of May in small pots filled within 3/4 of an inch of the top with loose mellow loam; place the seed on this and cover with 1/4 of an inch of sand. Keep them at a temperature of 75 deg. with sufficient water. When they have outgrown this small pot they should be transplanted to 5-inch pots. We grow two plants of Rocky Ford melons in a pot, but only one of the Montreal type.

For the small melons we generally plant them in hills four feet apart. We dig out a hole at each place, fill it nearly to the top with fresh horse manure prepared as if for a hotbed, then cover with six inches of soil. In this soil we set the young plants when danger of frost is over. If we wish them a little earlier, we may cover them with a small cold frame about 30 inches square. After three or four melons have set it is well to nip off the ends of the growing shoots. This forces all of the food into the fruit, and makes them grow more rapidly. The melons should be placed on a board or berry box to keep them off the earth, and turned frequently to make them ripen more evenly.

The seed of the Montreal melons is started between the first and middle of April and the plants are shifted to larger pots as they require. About the middle of May we dig out a furrow where the row is to be, about 18 inches wide and 18 inches deep, the length of the patch. This we fill nearly to the top with manure, prepared as if it would be for a hot-bed, cover with six inches of soil and cover over with frames and sash. The plants are set in these about every two feet in the row. These frames are kept over them until all danger of frost is past. Each day, if the weather is fit, they must be carefully aired. After a time the glass is left off entirely during the day, but held close at hand to be replaced if needed. The plants must be kept carefully watered, as this is very necessary to produce strong growth. Melons and cucumbers should not be grown close together.

Cucumbers are generally planted in hills three feet apart. Some of the soil is dug out, the hole filled with well rotted manure, three or four inches of soil are placed over the manure, and the seed planted on the south side. The seed may be planted in many sections by May 25th, as danger of freezing will, in most seasons, be over before it is up. Plant 8-10 seeds in a hill and thin the plants down to three after danger from cucumber beetle is over. We may start some seed in pots as we did our melons, and transplant them into the field after danger of frost is past. If we care to spend the time we may trim the plants as is done in the greenhouse. This is very simple, once the fruiting habit of the cucumber is understood. The cucumber has its male and female parts in separate blossoms, the male flowers being borne much more freely. Female flowers are generally borne in the leaf joints near the end of the main stem or in the first leaf joint of the side shoots. The leaf joints nearest them bear clusters of male flowers. If we nip off the end of the shoot just past these male flowers, at the leaf joints new side shoot will appear bearing cucumbers. Continuous trimming, if carefully done, will produce many more cucumbers and less vine.

Squash seed is planted in the same way as cucumber. We must, however, give more space between hills on account of their stronger growth. Six feet will be sufficient. We seldom trim squash. But if we wish larger specimens it is well to stop all growth after a few squash have set.

Bank Backs Better Bulls.

"Better bulls, bucks, and boars build bigger bank balances," says the First National Bank of Bend, Ore.; and to prove it they bought an \$800 Rambouillet buck and 74 pure-bred Rambouillet ewes to distribute among sheepmen in central Oregon—the first pure-bred sheep in Deschutes County.

Maize is cultivated by the Peruvians at a height of 7,000 feet above the sea.

COWS IN HOT WEATHER

Shade and an Abundance of
Water Are Necessary.

Trees in the Pasture a Boon—Some
Cows Drink 20 Gallons of Water
a Day at High Milk Flow — Fly
Remedies—Lice on Hugs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

During the extremely hot weather, cows and calves frequently suffer, sometimes needlessly, from three things—effects of high temperature, lack of water, and from torment by flies.

A great mistake was made in the older parts of Ontario when practically all the trees were cut down, thus leaving no shade for cattle and other live stock. This is being remedied to some extent by the planting of trees along roadsides, lanes, and line fences where the trees will not interfere with the crops. But it takes a long time for trees to grow into a size which will provide much shade.

When the late Prof. Brown was in charge of the O. A. College farm and live stock, he planted small groves of trees on various parts of the College farm, and no more pleasant sight may be seen than that of the College herd lying in the shade among these trees on a hot day. These groves make the fields where located rather awkward to work, but the cattle certainly enjoy themselves among the trees. On a live stock and dairy farm, while it may not be advisable to plant trees in the middle of a field, it certainly will pay to have them in as many places as possible, where they do not interfere with the working of the land. They, of course, must be protected when young, from injury by the stock, but this can be done without too much expense.

In the meantime, on dairy farms where no shade is available in the regular pasture field, sometimes a wood-lot can be utilized for the stock during the heat of the day, though they may damage the young trees to some extent. Another plan is to keep the cattle in a darkened stable for part of the day. This means a good deal of extra labor cleaning the stable, and keeping the cows clean, and under present labor conditions may not be practicable on many farms. However, where there is the necessary labor available and particularly where cows are receiving soiling or silage feed to supplement the pasture, the feeding in the stable may well take place during the day, and the cows be kept inside while it is very hot. This plan also reduces worry from flies, when the windows are covered to make the stable dark.

Cows frequently suffer from lack of sufficient water. As a boy, the writer remembers driving cattle to "Big Crick" in Brant County during dry spells. The cows were nearly famished when they reached the "Crick" and would drink until they looked like bursting. But, by the time they reached home, after walking for a mile-and-a-half over a dusty road, the cattle were nearly as thirsty as ever.

The only safe source of a sure water supply is a deep well, driven or bored, and having the water pumped by windmill or other sources of power, with a storage tank for emergencies. There is no part of Ontario in which an abundance of water cannot be obtained, if we go deep enough to tap the hidden sources of supply. In some districts, more particularly in the natural gas regions, the water may be salt or sulphur, in which cases, large tanks or cisterns for storing rainwater may be necessary, but this is unusual.

No matter how it is obtained, the owner of dairy stock, more especially of cows milking, must supply a large amount of water, else the stock will suffer, which means lessened milk supply, and small cheques from the creamery, cheese, condensery, or city dealer. Milk consists of about 87 1/2 per cent. water, and this water must come from the drink and feed of the cow. A cow giving 100 lbs. (10 gallons) of milk daily, will drink over 200 lbs. (20 gallons) of water in a day. Cows giving less milk will drink in proportion. Give the cows plenty of water. Young cattle, calves, and hogs, also need plenty of clean water in hot weather.

There are several good fly remedies on the market. Where there is not time to make one, the purchase of a patent fly-killer or repellent, is advisable. These are usually applied daily, or twice a day with a small hand sprayer. The expense is not great and the freedom from worry by both cow and milker is worth the money.

A home-made remedy may consist of one-half gallon fish oil, or any old grease, one-half pint coal oil, and four tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid, cresol, etc. Mix thoroughly. This will be sufficient for twenty-five cows and may be applied with a brush or cloth. If there is no rain it will keep the flies off for several days. Milkers must be careful not to get this on the hands, nor allow hairs to drop into the milk pail, as it will taint the milk. It is safer to apply after milking.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.