

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

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"QUALITY"
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Pearl Ware or Diamond Ware
MADE BY
THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
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Waterdown

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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



Jobs Depend on the Safety of the Forests

DON'T

DON'T take any chances with fire in Ontario's forests.

DON'T throw away cigarette or cigar butts, pipe "ch. eels," or burnt matches until you are dead sure they are out.

DON'T neglect to drown out your fire with lots of water.

DON'T build your camp fire against a rotten log or stump; nor on windy points; nor near moss patches; nor at the base of a tree.

Build it in a former fireplace, or on a flat rock, or on a spot cleared down to the true soil below, or by the edge of the water.

DON'T forget that the upper layer of ground in the forest consists of partially rotted wood which will burn.

RIVER DRIVERS, shanty men, pulp loggers, and all men who work in the lumber woods, on the river or at the mill—get this: Your job depends on keeping forest fires from burning up the bush.

Every time you leave a camp fire or a smudge burning you are taking chances on a forest fire that will do you out of a job. Every time you throw away a burning match or a cigarette, or drop the "heel" of your pipe on the ground, you are taking a chance. In summer time, moss, dead wood, dry leaves or the regular wood-fibre soil of the forest are all ready to burn. Millions of feet of timber and pulp are being burnt up that way every year.

Ontario's forests are not growing fast enough to keep up. Forest fires will do you out of a job if they keep on a few years more. Watch yourself.

Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

Ontario Forestry Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Fitting the Horse Collar Is An Art

Much trouble results on the average farm each year from sore shoulders on horses caused by the improper fitting of collars, and improper adjustment of hames.

The collar should fit the shoulder so that in length there is just room for the flat of one's hand between the collar and the neck at the bottom. In width the collar should fit snugly against the sides of the neck from a point three inches above the shoulder point, to a point about half way up to the top of the neck. The upper one-third to one-half of the collar should be wide enough to allow one to pass the thick of the hand between the collar and the side of the neck. If the upper part of the neck is thick a "Quarter Sweaney" or "Half Sweaney" collar should be used, so as not to pinch the neck. A collar too wide at the top will produce a sore neck on account of side motion of the collar as the horse walks.

Sweat pads should be avoided as they hold the heat and sweat and produce a tender shoulder, often causing a galled condition.

The hames should be adjusted so as to hold the collar snugly against the sides of the neck, and so as to bring the line of draft right angles to the face of the shoulder as nearly as possible.

The collar should be kept clean by washing with a damp cloth each night when it is removed from the shoulder.

Washing the shoulder each evening with cold salt water will help to toughen the skin and prevent shoulder galls.

Popular Varieties of Strawberries.

From the beginning of commercial strawberry growing, about 1800, the Large Early Scarlet was the leading variety grown in the United States. About 1850 the Wilson replaced this variety, because it was much firmer and was more suitable for shipping to distant markets, and its hardiness and good bearing qualities helped to make strawberry growing more popular in Ontario. From about 1880 varieties began to replace each other in more rapid succession, until at present 25 sorts constitute about 90 per cent. of the total commercial strawberry acreage. The Klondike, the leading variety in the Southern States, heads the list, constituting 28 per cent. of the total strawberry acreage. The Aroma, the favorite variety in the South Central States, is second with 13 per cent. of the total acreage, while the Dunlap in the Northern States ranks third, with 10 per cent. In Ontario among the most popular varieties commercially are the Glen Mary, Williams, Dunlap, Gandy, Splendid, Parsons, and Sample. Among the fall bearers the Superb and Progressive are preferred.

The points to be kept in mind are that while nitrogen is so valuable there is a very large supply in the air which can be got through the growing of leguminous crops, and that the phosphate, for various reasons, have a peculiar value when used to supplement good general manuring and good cultivation.—Prof. Robert Harcourt, O. A. College, Guelph.

"Water in the farm house" should come either before or just after the automobile.

Feeding the Cow Before Calving.

The proper time to begin feeding a dairy cow is six or eight weeks before calving, and practical dairymen agree that this preparation has more to do with the amount of milk and butter fat which a cow produces during the lactation period than does the feeding during any other period.

For cows calving during the summer or early fall most dairymen like to have a small pasture away from the herd but with an abundance of grass, and, in addition, they like to feed a suitable grain mixture. Corn silage, with clover or alfalfa hay and a limited grain ration of three parts ground oats, two parts of bran, and one part of oil meal is especially good for cows calving during winter or early spring. After calving the cows should be brought slowly up to full feed and thereby steadily to a higher production.

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. Forethought 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.