

## NEPONSET ROOFS

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES

**THRIFT** and production are the farmer's watchwords this year. *Paroid* is a tremendous help to the thrifty farmer, because the price is right, it is easy to lay, will require no repairs, and will last for many, many years. To date, Paroid has a record of over 19 years' service.



If you are roofing, or repairing roofs this year give your building the protection of Paroid. For instance, burning cinders falling on a Paroid roof die out harmlessly.

Paroid makes an attractive roof, too, either in the gray finish, or with the red or green crushed slate surface.

Insist on the genuine Paroid. Look for the label as shown here.

Neponset Twin Shingles for all Residences  
Sold by Hardware and Lumber Dealers

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Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, St. John  
The Largest Manufacturers of Roofings, Wall Boards  
and Roofing Felts in Canada 178

### BRINGING IN THE CASH

One way to do this is to increase your output by better methods of production—another is to conserve the feeding stuffs you now produce, making them go farther by carefully balancing the feeds. Study out this problem now. The one best book of which we know on this subject is "DAIRY FARMING," by Eckles & Warren. You can secure it from our Book Department. The price is but \$1.50, neatly bound in linen.

Book Dept. **FARM AND DAIRY** Peterboro

## The Farmer-Banker Alliance

You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.

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Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1884.  
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Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.  
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

### Farm Management

#### Crows and Corn

**W**E have just finished corn planing, and we can hear the crows holding an indignation meeting in the pine grove at the end of the corn field. There are two bushels of good corn in the soil of that field, enough to keep those crows fat for several weeks to come. Their trouble is that not a pickle of it can they find that is fit to eat. Before starting seeding we treated that corn, a peck at a time, with coal tar. Each peck of seed got as much coal tar as would adhere to the end of a broom handle. It was then stirred and stirred until every kernel was covered with tar. A little fine sifted ashes was then stirred in to dry the seed, so that it would run freely through the sower. The tarring of our whole supply of seed corn did not take half an hour, and it is now perfectly safe from the crows.

Last year we ran out of seed corn when there were just two rows left on one side of the field. We went to the village and got a few pounds of seed but did not stop to tar it. The crows got almost all of that two rows while the other rows, planted with tared corn, were not touched at all. Since that experience we would rather seed out without formal treatment for smut than plant corn without tar treatment for crows.

#### Prevent Lodging of Small Grain

**M**UCH grain is lost every year and new seedlings of grass and clover are smothered by the lodging of oats and other grain. Lodging is mainly induced by a too-rapid growth of straw, caused by an excessive supply of nitrogen in the soil and is likely to occur when small grain is planted on heavily manured land or following legume crops, such as clover, sweet clover or alfalfa. In other words grain lodging is largely due to an unbalanced plant-food ration, in which the plants are fed too much nitrogen. We say the soil is "too rich," but this is not literally true; the real fault, as a rule, is that the soil is deficient in lime and phosphorus. If these elements are added with the manure or clover, thus supplying a balanced food ration for the plants, the lodging may be largely prevented and maximum yields should result.

Small grain should not follow legume crops directly, as a rule, and it is not advisable to manure heavily of small grain crops. Corn and forage crops respond more readily than small grain crops to very fertile soil conditions, and are preferred for planting directly after legume crops. The balanced food ration secured by adding phosphorus and lime is just as essential in the growing of corn and clover as in the growing of small grain, in order to produce maximum yields.

#### Maintaining Soil Fertility

**T**HIS essential plant food elements will finally become depleted, especially if the crops are largely sold and hauled from the farm, and must be supplied artificially. This may be done by the application of a "Complete fertilizer" in which the ingredients are combined and sold usually at a relatively high price. Usually the mineral elements will not be found equally deficient, and in order to restore a balanced plant-food ration, it is only necessary to apply one or two mineral plant foods along with the nitrogen added by the legume rotation. Potash is particularly abundant in most normal soils and seldom needs

to be supplied. Phosphorus and calcium are most likely to be exhausted which is evidenced by the acid condition of the soil that is deficient in lime and a slowly inferior development of grain in soil that is depleted in phosphorus. These two very important elements may be most cheaply supplied by the application of ground limestone and ground rock phosphate, both substances being natural products of the earth, and found in great abundance, especially the limestone.

#### Eradicating Bindweed

**H**AVER you any reliable method for the eradication of this pest which is wild morning glory? We have a piece of ground which is practically useless through the existence of this weed.—J. B. Norfolk Co., Ont.

Field bindweed or wild morning glory is one of the most difficult of all weeds to eradicate. Three methods are recommended—(1) persistent cultivation to prevent leaves forming; (2) smothering small patches with straw or manure and (3) hoeing making the patches infested with the weed. Careless cultivation will only increase the trouble, as every time the cultivator passes through a patch of bindweed it will cut up along the roots and widen the infested area. Best farmers in cultivating through bindweed patches should always lift the cultivator after passing through the patch and shake all the roots off the teeth. Where the weed is present only in small patches, it will be preferable to keep those patches false and cut off with a sharp hoe whenever they show green. It may be necessary to use a hoe as much as six or eight times during the season. Or the patch may be buried deeply with heavy manure and the weeds smothered out.

Where large areas are infested the only effectual treatment is to put the field in hoe crop and keep it absolutely clean. This will involve frequent cultivation with a broad share cultivator, cutting all the plants at the top or two below the surface without bringing up any of the creeping root stalks and using the hand hoe just as frequently to complete the job. It may be necessary to keep the field in hoe crop for two or three years; if successful and if a field were very badly infested we would not hesitate to leave it fallow for the summer, giving subsequent cultivation with the broad shared cultivator.

#### \$11,000,000 an Acre

**T**HERE are eleven million dollars worth of nitrogen, the most important plant food, in the air over each acre. There are two ways of tapping this wonderful source of wealth. One is by the use of certain expensive machinery which can only be run successfully where cheap power is available. The other method is by raising certain bacteria that take this nitrogen from the air and put it in the soil in a condition that the plant can use. These bacteria live on the roots of alfalfa, clover, peas, beans and the other plants of this family so that it is necessary to grow these crops if one wants to raise the bacteria that have the power of converting the wonderful source of wealth in the air into available plant food in the soil. The alfalfa, clover, peas and beans, etc., also produce the most nourishing foods for man and beast. Why not grow crops that combine such wonderful properties?—N. D. A. C.

District visitor (proudly, in old cot-tager)—"I've just had a letter from my son Arthur saying he has won a scholarship. I can't tell you how pleased I am."

Old Cottager—"I can understand your feeling, mum. I felt quite the same when our pig won a medal in the agricultural show."



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