

## NEPONSET ROOFS

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES

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**M**ANY people do not even yet know that, in addition to the standard GREY finish, the famous Paroid is also made with a crushed slate surface, permanent Red or Green colors. Imagine what handsome effects are possible with these colors.

### NEPONSET Paroid ROOFING

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ONE OF THEM

## Field Notes

By "Mac."

### The Other Side of It

**T**HERE are many things about farming which men of other occupations may envy; but there are other things which are not so pleasant, and which are not always considered. For instance, on the hottest day of the past summer—the day when it was 102 in the shade in Toronto—I was out at Unlivoine, Ont. When there I dropped in to see Mr. J. A. Camplin. Mr. Camplin was busy at his haying, and on looking his cap I found him up in the peak of the barn clinging to the rafters, engaged in repairing some of the attachments of his horse fork. He looked quite warm, and anyone who has been there will know just about how he felt. However, this is only one of the many similar positions in which the orthodox farmer is often liable to find himself, and which must be taken as a matter of course. I thought, as I saw Mr. Camplin clinging to the rafters, of some of our city business men who take great delight in telling how they would farm, but who find it exceedingly trying during hot weather to hold down a comfortable office chair. How would they feel if they were in Mr. Camplin's position.

**W**HILE coming from Winnipeg to Toronto on the Canadian Government Railway, I got into conversation one day on the dining car with a Canadian soldier. This young man had been overseas for two years, and at that time was home on a nine weeks' furlough. His home was in Saskatchewan and he was returning to Halifax in order to report for transportation. This soldier was being paid \$1.10 per day, and while on furlough was receiving an extra 80 cents a day for maintenance, making a total of \$1.90. He was working for the Dominion of Canada. He had been to France and risked his life for the Dominion of Canada. He was travelling across the Dominion of Canada on a train owned by the Dominion of Canada. Yet if he took his 80 cents maintenance allowance into the dining car of that train how much food could he buy with it? In answer to an enquiry, he said that his meals on the trip had averaged him \$1.50 each, or \$4.50 per day, besides the cost of his berth, which expense he did not incur, as he preferred to sleep on a seat. Possibly his financial ability was not sufficient to enable him to clover that extra cost with his \$1.90. This is a problem for some financier to figure out.

**I**F there is one implement which this year more than another has come into general use in Ontario it is the sheaf carrier. On many farms in the past the sheaf carrier has not been considered a necessity. In many cases two men were available for stocking grain behind the binder, and if the grain was not a very heavy crop, one man could manage. This year, however, when there is an unusually heavy crop and an unusual shortage of help, the sheaf carrier has come to be a binder in most any crop, and if even the one man is not available, and the man who cuts the grain is obliged to stock it also. It has a much shorter job when the sheaves are dropped in neat windrows than when scattered all over the field.

**W**E will have two silos full this fall," says Mr. Foster, Jr., of Holstein breeders, of Bloomfield, when I was at their place a few weeks ago. "One of them will be full of corn and the other full of clover." It is interesting to how they managed it, Mr. Foster

said that they cut the clover when it was in full bloom and followed with the wagons right behind the mower. It must be wet to keep properly, and the sooner it is put up after mowing the better it will keep and the better silage it will make. The Fosters have been using clover for silage for several years, and are well satisfied with the results. By having one silo full of clover, and the other full of corn, it simplifies the question of winter feeding to a very considerable extent.

**S**EVERAL of the farmers in the neighborhood of Bloomfield are making a good thing out of peas this year. They grow a variety which are suitable for canning, and which also give a splendid yield as field peas. This year on some of the farms the crop yielded as high as 30 bushels to the acre. With peas selling at from three to four dollars a bushel, there will be a nice little income for those farmers who had from 10 to 20 acres of this crop.

**O**NE of the problems which confronts the average dairy farmer comes when there is a few feet depth of silage left in the bottom of the silo after the spring feeding is done. The question is, how to save it without too much loss until it is required for feeding in midsummer or fall. Mr. W. G. Gough, of Bloomfield, solved the problem by taking the accumulation of dust and chaff which had gathered on the silage during the winter and throwing it into the silo to a depth of a foot or more. He thoroughly soaked the chaff with water and occasionally during the succeeding weeks threw on a few pails to keep it wet. When he came to feed the stuff during the summer he found that the chaff had made such a thorough mat that there wasn't a particle of his silage spoiled. He also had the extra advantage of turning the rubbish, which is usually difficult to handle, into a fairly good quality of manure.

**O**NE of the means whereby those attending the cattle and other stock at the big fairs help to pass away the time is in listening to the amusing remarks which many people make regarding the cattle and things in general about the stables. For instance, a couple of fashionably dressed ladies were walking through the Holstein stables and remarking on the fine cows, when one of the assistants of the men in charge passed some mangels through the rot pulper. She turned to her companion and said that it was no wonder those cows gave such a lot of milk when they were churning up cocoanuts and giving to them for feed.

### A Wonderful Sweet Clover

(Continued from page 5.)

aged four feet in height, and with some of them nearly five feet high, the seed spikes up to 14 inches in length. The height of the medium red clover was from three to five feet, that of the annual yellow sweet clover six inches, the biennial yellow sweet clover 10 inches, and the biennial white sweet clover from 12 to 14 inches.

"The very remarkable uniformity in the plants produced in each of the rows was astonishing. Of the 22 plants from which seed was originally saved a few were not over 15 inches in height, and very fine in every way. These plants reproduced the same type in the field. The great variation between the different strains in the field of maturity was also marked, and it is this fact which is particularly worth noting. Each row was again very striking."

"We believe that this clover will ultimately prove of very great value for soil improvement purposes as well as an annual pasture and hay crop. At that time this station should be given due credit for its discovery, development and distribution."