

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Busy Farmers

Were you satisfied with your profits last year, or do you think they could be increased?

Talk things over with the local Manager of the Sterling Bank. He is experienced in money matters affecting farmers, and you will find a talk with him most profitable.

Be sure and see him before extending your operations.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

A Bank Account For Your Wife

More and more, are the wives of today running their homes on a business basis—systematically and efficiently.

Many wives have a monthly allowance for household expenses.

This, they deposit in a Savings Account in The Merchants Bank—settle bills by cheque—and thus have an accurate record of bills paid.

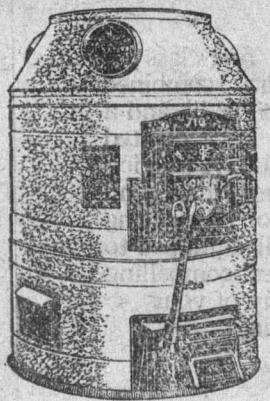
Such a business-like method also gives a woman the feeling of happy independence in having a bank account of her own.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1884.

WATFORD BRANCH, F. A. MacLEAN, Manager.
ALVINSTON BRANCH, G. H. C. NORSWORTHY, Manager.

INSTALL A Pease "ECONOMY" FURNACE



PAYS FOR ITSELF
BY THE
COAL IT SAVES.
MORE HEAT
LESS COAL
MOST DURABLE
MOST ECONOMICAL
COSTS LEAST FOR REPAIRS.

Come in and talk it over.

C. H. BUTLER

Many farmers use The Guide-Advocate "WANT COLUMN" every time they wish to dispose of stock, machinery, buildings and even property. It is so handy and inexpensive--5 lines for 25c. It brings a prospective buyer at once.

It is just as serviceable if there is anything you wish to buy. Possibly some of our readers have just what you need and are willing to dispose of it at a fair price.

The "Want Column"--always on page 4--is at your service every week. Use it regularly. The cost is trifling! 5 lines for 25c.

PRIME BEEF OF CANADA

EXCELLENT CATTLE ARE RAISED OFF GRASS.

A More Stable Outlet Is Needed Than Exists at the Present Time—More Trade Within the Empire Necessary on Account of the Uncertainty of the American Market for Feeders.

Future requirements of the beef-cattle raiser as regards a market for his best-finished cattle indicate the need of some provision for handling an exportable surplus of first-quality meats in such a manner that top prices for the same may be obtained in the British market, if the policy of strengthening the Empire by encouraging production of all necessary supplies within its borders is to be adhered to.

At present many of our best cattle-breeding stock, as well as feeders, are going to the United States, breeders there recognizing their value and taking full advantage of the bargains they secure, and in the meanwhile Canada is gaining a reputation as a non-producer of prime beef. Pure-bred beef sires and females, bred and raised to a safe age in this country, invariably make good when taken to the United States, while feeders in that country recognize the fact that feeder cattle raised here respond more quickly to feed when taken to a slightly warmer climate than do the animals bred and raised there, and on this account are willing to pay a premium for Canadian-raised feeders. Yet this country does not get the full benefit of the good stock that is raised here. Furthermore, the inferior grades choke our home market to the disgust of the killer and the consumer and with resulting loss to the producer.

The sooner a steady and paying market for finished cattle is permanently established, the sooner will the average cattle owner in the East respond to the advice to feed his stock to a finish, and it will not be long after that point is reached before he will begin to look for animals that will use their feed to best advantage. This will naturally result in benefit to the breeder of good pure-breds, and in the keeping of the better feeder-cattle within the country. Prices for scrubs at the leading markets for some time past have been such as should have discouraged farmers of attempting to sell such animals as beef, but with feed prices as they are, the price distinction between these half-fed cattle and the best finished ones has not been sufficient to encourage production of the latter, and the worst feature of the situation is that the man who has only inferior stock, or stock that is under-fed, is disposing of them, not with a view to securing a better kind or for the sake of changing his cash back into feed for a few good animals that he might retain, but with the distinct intention of getting out of the business and staying out.

It is naturally looked for by the average consumer who fails to realize the economy of good, fully-finished cattle, that the lower prices paid for animals on the hoof should result in lower prices for beef. Some reduction in beef prices has been accomplished in the past, but it is not of late, it must be admitted, but if good dressing quality in cattle stands for anything worth while, it is hard to understand how the butcher can be the gainer by using stuff that is of the lowest quality on the hoof, even after the price he has paid has been such as to guarantee a loss to the raiser of the cattle. With good, well-finished cattle and only such offered on a dependable market, there is little doubt that the price per pound of meat could be kept at a level satisfactory to the consumer without a loss to the butcher while the consumer would be a further gainer owing to the quality of the meat.

If it is necessary in order to effect best economy in meat production, that only well-finished cattle be offered on the market, it is further necessary that the feeder and incidentally the breeder of cattle be assured a permanent good demand for his animals. If the present number of cattle raisers in the country should all turn to the keeping of good stock only and the proper feeding of the same, the home market would not provide this demand in sufficiency. Therefore, it is necessary that provision for the disposal of a possible surplus supply be made at once; that if there is a general feeling of faith in the ability and willingness of the producers to respond to a fair promise of success in their undertaking.

The matter of providing for an export trade in chilled meats, together with others affecting the cattle industry, was discussed by the agricultural committee of the Edmonton Board of Trade, at a meeting held this past summer, and a resolution was unanimously passed by the council of the Edmonton Board of Trade, as follows:

"Resolved, that this council is of the opinion that, having in mind the future requirements of the meat export trade, together with the present and prospective requirements of the dairy industry, it is in the interest of the live-stock industry of Canada that the Dominion Government should be urged to provide for the erection of adequate cold-storage facilities at Montreal and such other Atlantic ports as may be deemed necessary; and that this resolution, together with a copy of the report

of the committee on agricultural development of this Board of Trade referring to this matter, be forwarded to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture for Canada."

Right Drainage Is Needed.

Few people can stand wet feet. Exactly the same thing is true of most crops. Wet, soggy swamp land never produces fine crops. There are many farms all over the country which could be made to produce bumper crops if they were properly drained. The farmer who has a farm on which both he and his crops can keep feet out of the wet, has land that will grow splendid crops.

POINTERS FOR BEEKEEPER.

Not Always Easy to Determine Whether Cellar Is Satisfactory.

It is often difficult for the beekeeper to know whether his bee cellar is giving the best results, for he may not have been able to determine from reading or observation of other cellars whether it is satisfactory. Below are given a few measures which the beekeeper may apply to his apiary and his cellar, so that he may be able to decide whether his methods of cellar wintering should be improved.

(1) During the winter a thermometer inserted in the entrance of the hive should show a temperature of at least 59 degrees Fahrenheit.

(2) There should never be any condensed moisture on the covers of the hives, and certainly never any on the bottoms.

(3) While the cellar should be kept dark at all times, if a candle is held of January it should be several



Well-Arranged Bee Hives.

seconds before any of the bees break cluster. Frequently the cellar doors may be opened in March without disturbing the bees.

(4) There should never be many dead bees on the bottom of the hives. The live bees should be able to push them out as they die during the winter. The bees thus carried out will be found on the cellar floor just below the entrances. If there are bees all over the floor, it shows that these bees have flown from the hives—an indication of poor wintering.

(5) The bees should be quiet during the late winter. Noise at this time indicates that the bees are disturbed by an accumulation of feces, caused by low temperatures or poor food.

(6) If the bees were in good condition in the fall and have been wintered well, the loss during the winter will never be more than one-sixth of the total population of the hive. Such a loss is excessive, however, and in a well-wintered colony it may be as low as a hundred bees. This probably depends to a large extent on the age of the bees which go into winter, and if the temperature is right, and the stores good there will be almost no loss of vigorous bees.

(7) The bees should not leave the hive while they are being carried from the cellar. If they do, it indicates that they are excited by an accumulation of feces.

(8) Before removal from the cellar there should be no spotting of the hives from dysentery. There may be a little spotting after the bees have had a free flight outside, but if this is small in amount it does not indicate a serious condition.

(9) When the bees are taken from the cellar there should be no moldy combs, for the cellar at the right temperature will be too dry for the growth of molds.

(10) There should be no brood when the colonies are taken from the cellar. Brood-rearing in the cellar is proof that the cellar is too cold or that the food used by the bees is inferior.

(11) Enough brood should be in each colony at the opening of the main honey-flow to fill completely 12 Langstroth frames.

(12) The population of the hive should not decrease appreciably after the bees are removed from the cellar. Such a condition, known as spring dwindling, is an indication of poor wintering. For three weeks after the hives are set out no new bees will be emerging, but the loss of bees during the time should be so small as not to be noticeable.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PURE-BRED SIRE.

The List of Stallions Enrolled for 1919 Totals 1,729.

The annual report of the Stallion Enrolment Board of Ontario, recently issued, will prove of special interest to horsemen on account of the information given regarding the breeding of horses. The secretary of the board points out in this connection that it was not possible to include all breeds this year. But his selection of the Clydesdale as the breed to start with will be generally popular, since horses of that breed are more widely distributed and largely owned than those of any other breed in the province. Another item of the report that deserves mention is the article by C. D. McGilvray, V.S., M.D.V., principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, on hereditary unsoundness in horses; the information contained in this article being most important to stallion owners, in view of the fact that as the writer points out, since the enrolment of stallions for public service has for its attainment the improvement of horsebreeding through a standard of qualification for sires, the enrolment requirements are designed so as to eliminate as far as possible from public service stallions of undesirable type and poor conformation, and to discourage the use of unsound sires likely to transmit their defects.

In submitting its report the board calls attention to the fact that the number of stallions enrolled for 1919 is 1,729, and as these are all pure bred it shows an increase of enrolment of pure-bred sires of 194 over the year 1918. In addition to the regular enrolment certificates issued there were 25 interim certificates by reason of the fact that the owners failed to secure proper transfer of ownership. There are also ten stallion owners who did not furnish the registration certificates, therefore no enrolment certificates could be issued.

The analysis of the table of breeds shows approximately 80 per cent. of the horses enrolled belong to the heavy draught breeds, and of the heavy draught breeds 71 per cent. are Clydesdales. Of the light horse breeds approximately 80 per cent. are standard-breds.

In providing information regarding the breeding of famous Clydesdale sires, the Enrolment Board has drawn up two tables; one giving a list of the great sires in Scotland (proved by the winnings of their get at the great horse shows of that country), the other showing the breeding of the animals listed in the first table. Added interest in these tables is provided in the photographs of 48 of the sires mentioned.

Soy Bean Very Profitable.

The soy bean is a very profitable crop when grown for seed, and the seed-growing industry is being developed in many cotton-growing sections and in the southern part of the corn belt. The character of growth, its uniform maturing habit, and its large yield of grain recommended the soy bean for seed production. The many disadvantages which attend the harvesting of cowpeas are not common to the soy bean. The increased demand for seed for planting purposes and the utilization of the dried beans as food and for the



Gathering Soy-Bean Seed.

production of oil and meal have brought about greatly increased prices. The seed of the best varieties of soy beans is selling for \$2.50 to \$4 per bushel of 60 pounds. As the merits of the crop are better appreciated, the demand is not likely to diminish. Utilizing a soy-bean seed as feed is distinctly profitable. In addition to the value of the seed, the benefit to the land on which the beans have been grown and the use of the threshed vines as a source of feed must be taken into consideration.

Animals and Environment.

Many otherwise profitable animals are ruined by a change of environment and management. All animals that dwell long under certain conditions become homesick when their home is changed. While time erases all outward sign of dissatisfaction and discontentment among such stock many never produce as liberally in their new situation. To obviate the possibilities of these occurrences, better treatment must be accorded the animals in their new home than was afforded them before the change. Better quarters, more palatable foods, greater care and some of the luxuries of life will do much to overcome the detrimental effects to bring them back to liberal yielding again.