

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated in 1855
Capital and Reserve \$9,000,000
Over 130 Branches

BEFORE CROPS ARE SOLD

Farmers needing money while waiting to market crops or stock are invited to consult with the Manager at any of The Molsons Bank Branches.

Savings Department at all Branches

When writing please mention Advocate

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.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.
With its 149 branches in Ontario, 47 branches in Québec, 1 branch in New Brunswick, 3 branches in Nova Scotia, 44 branches in Manitoba, 44 branches in Saskatchewan, 87 branches in Alberta and 14 branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively.
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.



The Salvation of Your Farm Property

EVERY farmer knows it is good business to prevent rot and repairs. The cause of all rot and most repairs is lack of proper surface protection.

If the surface is kept protected everything underneath stays safe and lasts.

Many farmers who appreciate this and keep their homes in excellent paint condition, often neglect their outbuildings and machinery.

Barns and machinery are out of sight from the road, so why bother! Neglect like this is causing farmers a loss of many millions of dollars each year.

Give your barns and machinery a chance of life. If they are well and regularly painted they will last indefinitely.

Farmers should remember that there is a big money value in paint and varnish. A painted property is saleable at a higher price than an unpainted one. Banks will lend you from 10% to 25% more on a painted barn or house than on one that needs paint.

Paint and Varnish are the best investments a farmer can make. Every dollar put into beautifying and protecting your property will come back to you two-fold.



THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is issued by the Canadian Save the Surface Campaign Committee, for the purpose of educating the public in the Preservative and Protective Value of Paint, Varnish and Allied Products for the Conservation of Property, and has received the approval of the Canadian Trade Commission in the following words:

"The realization of the above objects will lead to employment during the Reconstruction Period and bears our entire approval"

THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION

John R. Turner
Commissioner

PAINT THIS FALL

Because:

- of proper weather conditions.
- surfaces are now in their most receptive condition, practically every trace of moisture having been eliminated by the summer sun.
- the wood being dry it absorbs more readily, and the paint holds better.
- a surface needing protection should never be allowed to go over the winter without it.
- Property needs more protection during winter than at any other time

"Save the surface and you save all"

distances that the tractor must cover in swinging out of the furrow and back into it again, and in making the short or figure-eight turns in starting a back-furrow land or finishing a dead furrow, the average length of travel across the ends—that is, the average distance in a straight line from where the plows are taken out of the ground to where they enter it again—is half the width of the land, or 55 feet. This makes 1,760 feet, or one-third mile for each land, or 2 miles of idle travel in plowing the entire field. If the field were laid out into 12 lands, each 55 feet wide, the total empty travel would be 1 mile, while, if the field were laid out in three lands, it would be 4 miles.

The longer time necessary to make the difficult turns at each back furrow or dead furrow, which must be added to the time to travel these straight-line distances, will reduce the advantage of the narrow lands in this respect to a certain degree; but ordinarily a three-plow tractor, which has a comparatively short turning radius and with which the making of short turns does not take a great deal of time, will plow a strip 40 rods wide laid out in six lands in about an hour's less time than if it were laid out in three lands. A 2-plow tractor will have to make one and one-half times as many trips across the field to plow a strip of a given width, and consequently the time lost in idle running will be about 50 per cent. greater than with a 3-plow outfit. A 4-plow outfit will have to make only half as many trips as the 2-plow outfit, and so will lose only half as much time.

Each farmer must balance for himself this saving in time in making narrow lands, against the extra dead furrows and back furrows and the difficulties of short turns, and decide on the width of the lands accordingly. The most popular width seems to be from 100 to 200 feet. However, if the field has no irregularities, its entire width should be measured and divided up so that all the lands will be of the same width or nearly so.

If the field is fenced on all sides, it will usually be better to leave an unplowed strip of uniform width clear around the field, to be finished after the body of the field is plowed out, than to have the lands extend to the fences on the sides. A headland extending clear around the field can be plowed by going repeatedly around the field until it is finished, without having to make any short, awkward turns.

If one end of the field is unfenced and the outfit can be pulled out into a road or lane or an adjoining field for turning, it may be preferable to plow up to the fences on the two sides, as the body of the field is being plowed, and leave a headland only across the end of the field which is fenced. Such a headland must be plowed with either a dead furrow or back furrow through the centre, and more space will have to be left in the corners at the ends of the headland for turning the tractor.

The width of the headland will depend largely on the turning radius of the tractor with attached plows, and some farmers with very easily-handled outfits do not leave over 15 or 20 feet; but any extra ground in the headland will be plowed just as quickly as if it were plowed with the body of the field, and plenty of room should always be left to allow easy turning and to get the outfit headed in exactly the right direction on entering the furrows. Also the wider the headland, the less is the tendency to go over the same ground repeatedly in turning at the ends when plowing out the body of the field, and consequently the ends will be packed less seriously. Headlands 50 or even 100 feet in width will usually be preferable to very narrow ones. With most tractors, the width of the headlands should be at least twice as great as the length of the outfit with the plows attached. Some farmers plow once around the field along the line of the headland before starting on the body of the field. This gives a good guide for lifting the plows and letting them into the ground again at the ends.

If the field is to be finished up in the best manner, with no irregular unplowed strips between the lands or at the edges, it is essential that care be taken to have the headland of the same width clear around the field, to have the distances measured exactly when starting new lands, and to have the first furrows as nearly straight as possible. A little extra time taken in measuring all the necessary distances and setting plenty of stakes for guides will nearly always be more than returned in saving time at the finish.

Most farmers will prefer to "step off"