

# OUR FARM PAGE: ITEMS OF INTEREST TO EVERY FARMER

## SHIP SEED POTATOES IN CLEAN BAGS ONLY

Regulations which called for absolutely new bags for certified seed potato shipments have been amended, states J. T. Cassin, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture potato expert.

J. T. Cassin, potato specialist of the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, has received word from Ottawa of amendments to regulations which required all certified seed potatoes to be shipped in new bags. It is now permissible to ship certified seed in bags not previously used for potatoes providing this bag material is not harmful to potatoes. Clean sugar bags are quite suitable, Mr. Cassin states.

Ontario seed potatoes have become quite famous, with a 50 lb. carload of certified seed being shipped this week to British Columbia growers.

The Argentine has also been a large buyer of Canadian certified seed this fall. In the neighborhood of 800,000 crates of potatoes, each crate weighing 10 pounds, have been shipped from the Maritimes to the South American republic in recent weeks.

Mr. Cassin would like to point out to buyers and sellers that certified seed must carry a government tag of certification on each bag. In order to obtain certification next year, growers must produce their crop from fully certified seed.

## HAVE COMPLETED RECORDS

Three Jersey cows in the herd of R. J. Graham, Georgetown, have recently completed records under their Record of Performance.

Royalist Seaside Star, a junior three year old in 365 days has produced 10,581 lbs. of milk, 570 lbs. of fat, with an average test of 5.39%.

Royalist Nancy Lee has completed a record of 8,795 lbs. of milk, 425 lbs. of fat, testing 4.87% as a senior two year old in 305 days.

Royalist Nancy Fern has produced 7,027 lbs. of milk, 387 lbs. of fat, with an average test of 5.51% as a senior two-year old in 305 days.

These records were made by three daughters of the silver medal sire, Brampton Favorite Royalist.

## EARTH SOD FOR PIGS

Modern agricultural scientists have placed their seal of approval on the old custom of throwing earth sods to young pigs before they are weaned in the early spring. The earth supplies the pigs with iron and iron is a preventive of anaemia. Recently anaemia has caused much worry and loss to hog breeders. Provision can be made in the fall to prevent anaemia in spring litters by storing up a quantity of sods. As an added precaution against anaemia, the sods may be sprinkled with a solution of iron sulphate just before they are thrown to the pigs. The main point is to have the sods stored ahead of time.

## CLEARING

### AUCTION SALE

FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, HAY FURNITURE, ETC.

The undersigned has received instructions from

GEORGE A. WILSON

to sell by public auction at Lot 8, Concession 6, Esquimaux, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14th, 1939

at 12:30 o'clock the following:

HORSES—Bay Clyde Mare, rising 8, in foal to Francillon, Imported; Grey Percheron Mare, rising 14, registered; Clyde Mare, rising 14, registered; Bay Clyde Mare, rising 5; Grey Percheron horse, rising 5; Grey Registered Percheron mare, rising 2; spring colt, filly Percheron, eligible for registration.

COWS—3 Durham cows with calves at foot; Registered Ayrshire heifer with calf at foot; Holstein heifer, calf at foot; Jersey cow, due Jan. 3; Durham heifer, due Feb. 7; Durham cow, due Feb. 11; Blue cow, due Feb. 22; Durham cow, due March 5; Jersey cow, due April 3; Holstein heifer, due May 2; 2 Heifers rising 1 year.

PIGS—Yorkshire sow with 9 pigs, 5 weeks old; Yorkshire sow, due; 2 Yorkshire chucks.

IMPLEMENTS—Deering binder, 7 foot cut; McCormick mower, Massey-Harris side delivery rake; Massey-Harris horse rake, Dane hay loader, spring tooth cultivator, steel roller, disc seed drill, 4-section harrow, manure spreader, double furrow plow, Cockshutt, single furrow riding plow, Cockshutt, walking plough, Tudhope-Anderson; set bob sleighs, lumber wagon with box and springs, demoral, buggy, cultivator, hay rack, Chatham fanning mill and beater, clover harvester, pea harvester, International cream separator, platform scales, root pulper, wheel barrow, stone boat, extension ladder, 32 foot; tread emery stone, grain bags, 3 sets whitewash, 2 neckyokes, logging chains, crow bar, forks, picks, shovels and other articles too numerous to mention.

QUANTITY OF HAY.

HARNESS—Set show harness, set work harness, set single harness, set heavy harness with breeching, 1 open collar, 4 boot collar.

FURNITURE—2 bedroom suites, 2 single beds, side board, bureau, 100 yrs. old; hall rack, 3 small tables, glass cupboard, Morris chair, 3 rocking chairs, four bin, cooking stove, 5 dining room chairs, scales, Quebec heater, 4-burner oil stove, pillow, mirrors, lamp, milk pails, quantity of fruit jars, pictures, good table etc.

All of the above must be disposed of on the farm has been sold.

Terms Cash.

W. J. Wilson, T. F. CHESTERMAN, Auctioneer

## WHY WEEDS ARE HARD TO KILL

Each weed has a life history all of its own, and the reason why one is hard to kill may not be at all the chief reason why another persists. Some of the principle reasons, however, are given by Herbert Groh, Division of Botany, Science Service, as follows:

1. They are naturally adapted for life in gardens, fields and the surrounding of man. They might be easy to kill, if they happened to start growth in the dense shade of a woodland. For the same reason the plants of woodlands would be easy to kill, if they were to keep alive, in the unsuitable environment (for them) of our fields and gardens. Most of our weeds have come from older lands where they have held their own against man for ages in just such an environment. Often the crops they grow with are less hardy and aggressive than they are, and can only survive and thrive as they are cared for by the farmer, while the weeds only need to be left alone to win out in the race for light, space, water and plant food.

2. An immense quantity of seed is produced by some weeds, especially by annuals and biennials, the resulting pollution of the soil requiring years of cleaning, even if no more plants are allowed to go to seed.

3. Many species have vigorous perennial root systems (thistles, dandelions, etc.) which renew growth until repeated destruction of the tops at every fresh appearance starves them.

4. Many weeds have ingenious adaptations as plumes, hooked prickles, "tumble weeds" form of growth, etc., for the wide dispersal of their seed.

5. Sometimes weeds persist for the simple reason that farmers will keep on re-seeding their land with crop seeds containing weed seeds, rather than pay a little more for pure seed.

6. Weeds may seem harder to kill than they really are, because we half-kill them, and then forget them until they have become troublesome again! "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety."

7. Weed control is sometimes rendered difficult because neighbors neglect to do their share, and the careful farmer suffers with the rest. Cooperation is needed.

8. Weeds may seem harder to kill than they really are, because we half-kill them, and then forget them until they have become troublesome again! "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety."

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## SHARP INCREASE IN HOGS FOR MARKET

That Canadian farmers are definitely on the road to increased hog production is indicated by the report of hog marketings for October, 1939.

There were close to half million hogs marketed in the Dominion during the month, which is the largest marketings for any one month on record.

Increases in October, 1939, over the corresponding month of 1938 were substantial and occurred in every province. Advanced production was to be expected in Western Canada where livestock holdings were seriously depleted due to drought in recent years and are now being brought back to normal. The increases in Ontario and Eastern Canada, however, indicate a general trend towards more hogs.

This is logical in view of the large supply and reasonable price of feed.

The ability of the trade to absorb this record volume of hogs without seriously depressing hog prices is notable and is entirely due to the satisfactory export outlet for surplus pork product.

## CLEARING

### AUCTION SALE

FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS

The undersigned has received instructions from

ALBERT ZIOMEK

to sell by public auction at Lot 14, 9th Line, Esquimaux, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1939,

at 1 o'clock

HORSES—Bay Mare, 7 yrs., Clyde; Bay Mare, 7 years, Clyde; Bay Mare, 9 yrs., Clyde; Gray Horse, 8 yrs., Bay Colt, 2 yrs., Bay Filly, 1 yr.; Bay Filly, 1 yr.; Spring Colt.

CATTLE—Jersey and Holstein Cow, 3 yrs., calf at foot; Jersey and Holstein Cow, 4 yrs., calf at foot; Holstein Cow, 3 yrs., calf at foot; Holstein Cow, 3 yrs., calf at foot; Jersey Cow, 8 yrs., calf at foot; Jersey and Holstein, 3 yrs., due time of sale; Jersey and Holstein, 3 yrs., due time of sale; Jersey Cow, 4 yrs., bred in August; Jersey Cow, 4 yrs., bred in June; Jersey Cow, 4 yrs., bred in May; Holstein Cow, 7 yrs., bred in April; Holstein Cow, 3 yrs., bred in October; Holstein Cow, 3 yrs., bred in September; Jersey and Holstein, 5 yrs., bred in September; Jersey and Holstein cow, 7 yrs., bred in July; Holstein Bull, 16 months.

PIGS—Yorkshire sow, bred.

GRAIN—About 300 bus. oats; about 100 bus. barley; about 10 bus. wheat.

FURNITURE—Quantity of household furniture.

IMPLEMENTS—Massey Harris Binder, 7 ft.; Massey Harris Mower, 6 ft.; 13 tooth Cultivator, 10 ft. hay rake; Deering Tedder, 3 section Harrow; hay truck wagons; lumber wagon; hay rack; Massey Harris riding plough; 2 Fleury ploughs, No. 31; Turnip drill; Steel roller; Bench sleighs and flat rack; light sleigh; Mollotte Cream separator; fanning mill; set scales; odd wagon parts; whitewash; neckyokes; forks; shovels; chains and other small articles.

Everything must be sold as the property of Albert Ziomek and he is giving up farming.

Terms—Cash.

FRANK PETICH, Auctioneer

## HERE'S SOME ADVICE ON "INDOOR GARDEN"

John F. Clark, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, tells how to keep plants during the Fall and Winter Months.

The gardening season may be prolonged after frost has cut down plants and a great deal of pleasure derived by cultivating a few plants indoors. The window garden may consist of a jardiniere with one plant or a few choice potted plants on a stand, together with a few bulbs forced for winter blooming, says John F. Clark, Horticultural Specialist, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

### Potting

Thoroughly wash old pots before using a second time. Avoid using too large a pot and remember your plant should be moved to just the next size larger. The best soil is leaf mould from the woods mixed with any fresh loam and a little well rotted stable manure. Place broken pieces of flower pots on the bottom of the pot for good drainage and then add a quantity of soil, placing the ball of roots exactly in the centre. The soil will leave a free space all around the pot which may be sifted full of soil and firmed down until the soil is within an inch of the top of the pot. After re-potting, give a good watering, but after this be sparing of water until the plant shows signs of new growth, which will take place simultaneously with its making roots in the fresh soil.

### Proper Position

The position for the plants during winter is in windows with a southern or eastern exposure. Plants need all the light they can get in winter, especially those that are expected to bloom. To prevent draughts which are injurious to many, the windows should be tight. Draw down the blinds at night and endeavour to keep an even heat at all times. Avoid extremes of temperature, but bear in mind that plants require a supply of fresh air. Tender plants should be moved away from the window on nights when real cold snaps are experienced.

### Atmosphere

The most common difficulty in growing plants in the home is the very dry condition of the atmosphere. If pots are placed in a fernery on small blocks, water may be left on the bottom to provide humidity, or water-soaked moss may be placed around the pots. If the pots are in the kitchen, a pan of water may be left to boil, permitting the steam to escape.

The foliage will need cleansing from time to time to free it from dust. The bath tub is an excellent place for this purpose, the plants being turned on their sides and supported on a small box above the bottom of the tub. Then they may be freely syringed without soaking the soil. The foliage of Rex Begonias should be cleaned with a piece of dry or only slightly moist cotton. In the case of ferns, Plants, Aspidistras, Palms and Aramidyllis, they may be sponged off with a damp cloth.

### Watering

No water should be given until the plant actually needs it. All soft-wooded plants, with a large leaf surface, needs more water than hard-wooded varieties and a plant of luxuriant growth needs more than one which is sickly and cut back.

### Pests and Prevention

There are a few kinds of insects which infest house plants and as soon as they are seen should be eradicated. Among the most common is the Aphid or plant lice. The lice suck the juice from the tender portions and soon permanently injure the plant. As a cure and preventive measure, take four ounces of kerosene and add to it five pieces cover with water and boil until mixed, when a gallon of water may be added and the foliage of the plant completely immersed in the mixture. This is also effective against Thrip, Mealy Bug, Red Spider, and Scale. Lemon Tree Oil provides a good remedy for these pests, and full directions accompany them.

### Resting

Most plants require a period of rest, just as a human being needs sleep to prevent becoming exhausted, so a plant requires something corresponding to sleep. We must imitate nature's way of doing things. Outdoor plants grow for a season and rest for a season, and without that rest period they will soon be robbed of vitality and cease to appear at their best. When a plant ceases to bloom and shows an inclination to stop growing by ripening its leaves, encourage rest by withholding water in a great degree, also permitting a less amount of light and heat than it has been receiving and withhold all plant foods. Place it away in a darkened room, in the cellar, and seek to keep it as near as possible to the ground. Do not become alarmed if the plant drops all its leaves, for when it is brought to the light in spring, new foliage will appear.

Two small girls were having a tremendous argument.

"My daddy's a mounted policeman," said Betty. "He rides a horse all day."

"That's no better than being an ordinary policeman like my daddy," said Peggy proudly.

"Oh, but it is!" said the first child. "If there's any trouble he can get away quicker."

The two friends were discussing motorcars as they sat in the club. "I was once buying a second-hand car from a garage owner," said one. "Oh, could he be pruned it up, as I was a novice. But I found a way of discovering all its faults."

"How?" asked the other.

"Why?" went on the first, "I took it on trial, and took it to another car-dealer and asked him to buy it."

The marketings according to provinces in October, 1939, were as follows, with the figures for October, 1938, in brackets: Maritime Provinces 9,036 (7,973), increase 13 per cent.; Quebec 56,146 (35,010), 60 per cent.; Ontario 205,581 (158,539), 29 per cent.; Manitoba 53,269 (23,893), 123 per cent.; Saskatchewan 36,512 (8,875), 311 per cent.; Alberta 128,121 (64,418), 98 per cent.; grand total 488,685 (298,708), 63 per cent. increase.

The total area estimated as sown to the principal field crops in Canada in 1939 is 58,291,800 acres, as compared with 57,121,000 acres reported for all major crops in 1938. Wheat occupied 26,756,500 acres in 1939, compared with 25,930,500 acres in 1938.

# Announcement!

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PHONE 46 GEORGETOWN

# BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

A presentation, in easily understandable form, of the Bank's

## ANNUAL STATEMENT

31st October, 1939

### LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	
Deposits	\$ 914,909,050.45
Payable on demand and after notice	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	21,767,292.00
Payable on demand	
Bills Payable	172,632.57
Time drafts issued and outstanding	
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	7,914,256.36
Financial responsibilities undertaken on behalf of customers (see off-setting amounts in "Resources")	
Other Liabilities to the Public	3,739,690.56
Items which do not come under the foregoing headings	
Total Liabilities to the Public	\$ 948,502,921.94
LIABILITIES TO THE SHAREHOLDERS	
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits and Reserves for Dividends	77,005,445.86
This amount represents the shareholders' interest in the Bank, over which liabilities to the public take precedence.	
Total Liabilities	\$1,025,508,367.80

### RESOURCES

To meet the foregoing Liabilities the Bank has	
Cash in its Vaults and Money on Deposit with Bank of Canada	\$ 94,641,456.72
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	29,244,762.91
Payable in cash on presentation	
Money on Deposit with Other Banks	77,357,497.05
Available on demand or at short notice	
Government and Other Bonds and Debentures	517,171,255.95
Not exceeding market value. The greater portion consists of gold-edge securities which mature at early dates.	
Stocks	470,131.88
Industrial and other stocks. Not exceeding market value.	
Call Loans outside of Canada	19,142,173.17
Secured by bonds, stocks and other negotiable securities of greater value than the loans and representing money quickly available, with no disturbing effect on conditions in Canada.	
Call Loans in Canada	4,573,822.19
Payable on demand and secured by bonds and stocks of greater value than the loans.	
Bankers' Acceptances	2,767.95
Prime drafts accepted by other banks	
TOTAL OF QUICKLY AVAILABLE RESOURCES (equal to 78.2% of all Liabilities to the Public)	\$ 742,603,867.82
Loans to Provincial and Municipal Governments including School Districts	36,712,818.28
Other Loans	220,548,911.41
To manufacturers, farmers, merchants and others, on conditions consistent with sound banking.	
Bank Premises	13,900,000.00
Two properties only are carried in the names of holding companies, the stock and bonds of these companies are entirely owned by the Bank and appear on the books at \$1.00 in each case. All other of the Bank's premises, the value of which largely exceeds \$13,900,000, appear under this heading.	
Real Estate, and Mortgages on Real Estate Sold by the Bank	1,073,717.21
Acquired in the course of the Bank's business and in process of being realized upon.	
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit	7,914,256.36
Represents liabilities of customers on account of Letters of Credit issued and Drafts accepted by the Bank for their account.	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	2,754,796.72
Making Total Assets of	\$1,025,508,367.80
To meet payment of Liabilities to the Public of	948,502,921.94
leaving an excess of Assets over Liabilities to the Public of	\$ 77,005,445.86

### PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1939, after making appropriations to Contingent Reserve Fund, out of which Fund (full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made, and after deducting Dominion and Provincial Government Taxes amounting to \$1,198,413.43	\$3,462,446.04
Dividends paid or payable to Shareholders	\$2,880,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises	500,000.00
	3,380,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1938	\$ 82,446.04
	1,183,234.32
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$1,265,700.56

HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND, President  
JACKSON DODDS, G. W. SPINNEY, Joint General Managers

The strength of a bank is determined by its history, its policy, its management and the extent of its resources. For 122 years the Bank of Montreal has been in the forefront of Canadian finance.