

The Courier

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Insect Pests

Insect pests have not as yet proven a serious menace to gardening in Saskatchewan. In the older settled sections of the province, some injurious insects have, however, appeared in small numbers, and this bulletin would not be complete without a brief reference to this subject. The following suggestions are therefore offered for the control of the more common insect pests.

Potato Beetles.
The larvae of this insect, which is fortunately not common in Saskatchewan, cause much damage by eating the leaves of the potato vines, thereby retarding the growth of the plant and sometimes killing it. Having biting mouth parts, they can be controlled by the use of stomach poisons. Affected plants should be heavily sprayed two or three times during the growing season with pure green solution. Take one pound of pure green, mix with water to make a thin paste, stir thoroughly and add twenty gallons of water. If spraying apparatus is not available apply with a watering can.

Cut Worms.
The cut worms, which cause so much damage to garden crops, do their work during the night and spend the day in hiding just under the ground. The worms are from 1 to 2 inches long, having mottled backs and are lighter colored below. They may be controlled by digging about the injured plants, finding the worms and killing them, or better still, by sprinkling a poisoned bran mash close to the plants in the evening. Poisons must be made as follows:
Wheat bran, 30 pounds; Molasses, or sugar, 1 cup; Pure green, 1/2 pound. Water to make a thick mash.

White Grubs.
This is a yellowish white grub about one-half inch in length, which causes much damage to onions and other garden crops. It is often confused with the cut worm, but cannot, however, be destroyed with the poison mash. The only remedy is to plough late in the fall exposing the grubs to the birds and to the action of the winter frosts.

Cabbage Worms.
This is the green worm about 1 1/2 inch in length which feeds in the cabbage head. These worms may be destroyed by spraying the cabbages with pure green solution until within three weeks of the time when heads are to be used. The poison mash, recommended for the cut worms, when sprinkled on the head gives good results.

Plant Lice.
These are the small green insects with or without wings frequently found on house plants and occasionally on garden crops. They destroy the plant by sucking its sap. The remedy is to spray the plants with kerosene emulsion or soap solution. These kill the insects by stopping up the openings in their skin through which they breathe.
Common washing soap. 1/2 pound (shaved fine); Water, 1/2 gallon; Cold oil, 1 gallon. Dissolve soap in hot water, then add the cold oil. Stir until it thickens. The spray use one part of this mixture to one of water.

Wire Worms.
These are slender, brown, wire-like worms, often found working on the roots of crops growing on newly broken land. They are extremely hard to control. Late hoesetting, or fall ploughing, which will expose the worms to the winter frosts is the best remedy. (Being so fat that the worms do not attack a thin crop, it can be successfully grown in wire worm infested areas.)

For more comprehensive and detailed information, in regard to insects injurious to fruits and vegetables, refer to bulletin entitled "Common Garden Insects and Their Control," prepared by the Dominion Entomologist, copies of which can be obtained free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Potato Growing in Saskatchewan

By John Bracken,

Professor of Field Husbandry,
University of Saskatchewan.

The Potato crop occupies a position of relative unimportance as compared with grain crops in Saskatchewan, yet its use is so universal and its future so promising that the important points in connection with its culture should be well understood by all growers.

In Saskatchewan, potatoes are used almost altogether for human food. As yet none have been used for making starch or alcohol, and only the unmarketable ones and the small surplus above the needs of the family have been used as food for stock. Up to the present time the only market outside the farm has been the village, town and city homes, chiefly within the province.

Advantages of Potato Growing.
When given suitable soil conditions the potato is very productive. Yields ranging from 70 to 800 bushels have been produced in many parts of the province in different seasons. The average for all varieties good and poor, under field conditions, at Saskatoon for the last five years is just over 200 bushels per acre; the better varieties averaged 350 bushels. Under more favorable conditions average yields approaching 400 bushels per acre have been reported. Of course, under drier climatic and poorer soil conditions lighter returns have been secured.

The Potato furnishes the cheapest food the farmer can grow. When one considers that from 15 to 20 per cent. of the total yield is stored or, in other words, that a 200 bushel potato crop contains between 1,500 and 2,000 pounds of starch the value of this crop forces itself to one's attention.
The potato is an "inter-till" crop and being such leaves the land in much better condition for grain than any other crop with the exception of corn. Potato ground and corn ground have produced nearly as high yields of grain as a good summer-fallow and much higher yields than land that in the same year carried any other kind of crop.

Difficulties in Potato Growing.
The production of potatoes presents fewer difficulties than that of most crops. Drought can generally be guarded against by thorough fallowing and planting in moist rows. Spring frosts, often cut down the tops and thus lessen the yield but they seldom kill the plants, unless the planting has been done very early. Fall frosts sometimes come before the plants are mature thus lessening the yield and lowering the quality of the tubers for cooking purposes. Insect damage is generally negligible, but a few diseases with the exception of such are very prevalent. Freedom from disease is a condition that we should appreciate and do what we can while the soil is clean to keep it so. Some of these difficulties should, however, be considered serious, since they seldom affect the yield to a very great extent.

Suitable Soils.
For potatoes a deep, rich, well-drained loam is generally the most productive. The medium to light types of loam soils often produce the best quality and the earliest crops. Potatoes will, however, do well on all normal soils. On those inclined to alkalinity more scrub will develop. On the sandy loams the cleanest tubers will be found.

Climatic Preferences.
The potato prefers a moist, cool climate and a fairly long growing season. The eastern and northern portions of the province enjoy the warmer, but the period between spring and fall frosts is shorter in that area than in the south and west. The high temperatures of July and August, practically when they occur in protracted

spells of dry weather, are conducive to a second growth or a growth from the newly formed tubers. Hot dry spells of long duration are not favorable to good yields.

Preparation of the Land.
Generally speaking a good fallow is the best preparation for potatoes. Corn ground is perhaps the next best. Breaking, done the year previous is also a good preparation. Stubble land, either fall or spring plowed, is sometimes used but is very much less productive and, in dry years, produces very small returns. If the fallow or corn ground or breaking is firm, the condition desired for wheat, it is better to plow the land or plow in the potatoes. Potato ground should be fairly loose to a good depth for the reason that in hard soils misshapen tubers usually develop. Of course, potato ground should not be prepared so loosely that it will dry out. But, a very firm fallow, unless the potatoes are plowed in, is sometimes too firm for best results.

Fertilizers.
In Saskatchewan commercial fertilizers are seldom or never used for farm crops. It is questionable whether under normal soil conditions any of them would pay their way. Barnyard manure applied to the fallow and plowed under, or applied before corn when the latter precedes potatoes, is an excellent practice. Fresh horse manure, particularly if it is applied in large quantities or in close contact with the tubers, encourages potato scab. If it is to be applied immediately before the potato crop, well rotted manure is much to be preferred.

The Choice of Varieties.
Several qualities combine to determine the suitability of different sorts of Saskatchewan conditions. Among these, yield, cooking quality, disease resistance, early maturity, shape and depth of eyes, are among the most important. Many sorts of potato varieties have been tested in Western Canada and the same ones have not proven best under all conditions.

At Saskatoon the leading early variety is Early Ohio; the best medium early ones are: Rochester Rose, Everett and Irish Cobbler; among the best late varieties are: Carman No. 1, Gold Coin, Table Talk, Wee MacGregor and Pingree. At Indian Head the white varieties recommended are: Carman No. 1, Empire State and Gold Coin. The pink sorts recommended are: Everett and Vick's Extra Early. At Rosthern, Dr. Standard, Morgan's Seedling and Everett have proved the most productive, but the varieties recommended are: White-Irish Cobbler, Dalmeny Beauty and Carman No. 1; Pink-Everett, Reeves Rose and Rochester Rose.

At Scott, Morgan's Seedling, Rawling's Kidney, Wee MacGregor, Table Talk and Gold Coin have yielded the most over a period of three years.
Description of Varieties.
Early Ohio is an early pink skinned sort with fairly deep eyes. The tubers are oval to oblong in shape, generally containing many eyes. Flowers white. A standard early variety.

Rochester Rose is a seedling of Early Rose. At Saskatoon it is a medium early sort. It has a light pink skin. The eyes are fairly deep. It is rather longer and flatter than Early Ohio. The flowers are white. An excellent medium early pink skinned variety.

Everett is a medium early variety quite similar in size, shape and general characteristic to Rochester Rose.

Irish Cobbler is a medium sort having a white skin. It is oval in shape but sometimes slightly flattened or nearly round. Flowers light rose purple, and the flesh cream colored. The eyes are fairly deep. It has a good reputation for quality but is not a high yielder.

Carman No. 1 is a white skinned, oblong, rather flattened, late potato. An excellent yielder and in seasons when it matures the quality is good. The eyes are few and generally shallow. Flowers are white. This is a good, late variety.

Gold Coin is a white skinned, oblong, rather flattened, late variety. Has been very productive at all Experimental Farms. Flowers are white. A good, late variety.

Table Talk is a white skinned, oblong, slightly flattened, late variety, very productive in long growing seasons. Eyes medium in depth. Flowers purple. Recommended strongly under northern Alberta and some Manitoba conditions.

Wee MacGregor is a white skinned, oblong, slightly flattened, late variety, having eyes of medium depth. It is quite productive and

Weeping Eczema Soon Relieved

A Perfect Treatment For This Distressing Complaint

Wasing, Ont.
"I had an attack of Weeping Eczema; so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times.
For four months, I suffered terribly I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and 'Sootha Salva'. The first treatment gave me relief.
Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Sootha Salva' and two of 'Fruit-a-tives', and am entirely well."
G. W. HALL.

Both these sterling remedies are sold by dealers at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"Fruit-a-tives" is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

under some conditions a very satisfactory sort to grow. Flowers are white.

Pingree is a medium late, white skinned, long, slightly flattened variety, having few eyes of medium depth. The flowers are white. Has proven a good yielder at Saskatoon but has no special quality to recommend it.

Empire State is a white skinned, oblong, rather flattened, late, productive variety. Eyes rather shallow. Highly prized by some growers. Flowers white.

Vick's Extra Early is a light pink, or pink and white skinned sort, oblong and somewhat flattened. Medium early in maturity. Flowers white. Recommended by the Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Dr. Standard is a white skinned, oval, medium early sort, quite productive.

Selection of Seed.
Firm, unblemished potatoes that have not sprouted will produce more vigorous plants than any others. Our virgin soils are now free from disease and it should be the grower's firm determination to keep them so by rejecting all seed that contains any semblance of disease other than common scab.
(To be continued.)



Germany Against Signing of Peace, etc.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ing on parading despite the order of Gustave Noske, minister of national defence, prohibiting processions during the period of martial law.

Government troops broke up their demonstration by firing in the air.

German Military Plan Oligarchy.
Zurich, May 23. — A military oligarchy is being formed in Germany, according to Dr. Richard Grelling, the author of "J'Aceuse," who has just returned here from Munich. The oligarchy is more powerful than the Scheidemann government, he declared, as the government only manages to remain in power with the support of the military caste and of mercenary troops.

Germany Wants Emperor Back.
BERLIN, May 21. — The German national peoples' party has presented to the national assembly at Weimar an appeal signed by many thousands of the party's members asking that the executive body provide a governmental home in Germany for former Emperor William. The party has telegraphed to President Ebert asking his support for the plan.

Prosperity Often Hides
the fact that it is necessary to prepare for the lean years that may come. You never can tell. Safety lies in saving. Open a savings account and let your money earn money for you. Husband and wife often open a joint savings account. Ask for particulars. 244

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THE PIONEER BANK OF WESTERN CANADA
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.
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Bolsheviki Regime, etc.

(Continued from Page 1.)

advance upon Petrograd from the north and west as well as Kolchak's successes along the trans-Siberian, and General Denikine's advances from the Don district toward the Volga, is regarded in conference circles as proof that Bolsheviki ministers, Lenin and Trotsky are facing the worst crisis the Bolsheviki government has encountered.

LONDON, May 24. — Polish troops have captured the important town of Lutsk, in Volhynia, northeast of Lemberg, from the Ukrainians, according to a Central News despatch from Berlin. The Poles also took 2,000 prisoners and a large number of guns.

LONDON, May 23. — General Maynard, commanding the allied forces on the Murmansk front in Russia, removed his headquarters four hundred miles southward on the Murmansk coast to Kem, on the White Sea, at the mouth of the Kem river, according to Reuters' correspondent with the British Murmansk expedition.

On the Murmansk front in Northern Russia allied forces have captured Medvegyagora, at the northern end of Lake Onega, after a series of actions in which the Bolsheviki rear guard suffered severely, a statement issued by the British war office tonight says.

The rapid retreat of the Bolsheviki, it is added, prevented the seriously damaging the port works. The allies have occupied the heights surrounding the town.

A North Russian corps co-operating with the Estonians, successfully attacked the Bolsheviki position at the Gatchina railway station, thirty-five miles south of Petrograd. Thousands of Bolsheviki soldiers in the Gatchina area and in the coast regions west of Petrograd who surrendered with their arms and ammunition, the correspondent adds, subsequently joined in the attacks on their former comrades.

It is reported in Helsingfors from Petrograd that the Bolsheviki are prepared to defend the city and that all the workmen have been armed. The defenders are said to number 30,000.

The railway lines between a number of places in Central Russia have been dismantled, the report says, in order to improve main line service out of Moscow.

LONDON, May 22. — The allied troops on the north Russian front have carried out a successful turning movement against the main Bolsheviki position, causing the enemy to retreat southward, according to a north Russian official communication received here this evening. Several towns were captured and many prisoners taken and the enemy also suffered heavy casualties.

The communication says the turning movement was carried out May 20 north of Medvegyagora, six miles south of Lumbuski on the railway, that the enemy was driven from his positions, and is in full retreat.

The towns of Lumbuski, Ostreche and Koldari were taken.

OMSK, May 22. — The tenth Moscow regiment, a part of the Bolsheviki army, has surrendered with its arms and ammunition to the Siberian army of the Kolchak government. The regiment, made up practically of working men, refused to go to the front and many of the soldiers were shot.

Finally the regiment went to the front, but as soon as it reached the firing line the soldiers killed their officers and went over to the Siberian army.

WASHINGTON, May 22. — Admiral Kolehak, dictator of the Omsk government, has been notified by the Paris peace conference that as soon as he has established a stable government with guarantees of freedom of speech and the press and a constituent assembly, his government will be accorded recognition as the government of all non-Bolsheviki Russia, it was learned today from authoritative sources.

OMSK, May 24. — The peasants are rising against the Bolsheviki rule throughout the territory of Bolsheviki Russia. This declaration was made by Leon Trotsky, the Bolsheviki minister of war, in a speech several days ago in Kahan.

OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS

ONLY 61.66 PER CENT.

In view of the conflicting demands of capital and labor, and the effort to substantiate their real or imaginary rights, much interesting information is being vouchsafed the public and causes one to do a lot of thinking—if the thinking is not done too loudly.

Last year's profits of the American International Corporation are so stupendous that no attention is being paid to the seamen's law; which is invariably due for a denunciation, when a shipping company makes a report; says the Winnipeg Labor News.

Continuing, the above paper states: "The corporation reports earnings of \$78,465,547; with net returns of \$3,716,379, on a total capitalization of about \$30,000,000; of which only sixty per cent. has been paid in. This means that if a man subscribed for \$1,000 of stock in this corporation he paid but \$600 and this investment returned in one year a profit of \$371. It would be interesting to learn the name of the individual farmer in Saskatchewan who can boast of 61.66 per cent. on his investments of labor and capital, in cultivating the soil.

HUNDRED PER CENT. INCREASE

In view of the strife of tongues arising from the General strike which has been tying up industries in Western Cities, it is interesting to quote the following statistics from government departments, regarding the increased cost of living during the last few years.

During the first year of the war, wholesale prices for certain commodities, which were quoted for March, 1914, at \$137.00 had risen in March, 1916, to \$154.04. In March 1917 they had risen to \$224.09, while in March, 1919, the same quantity of supplies cost \$277.06. In March last the cost of twenty-nine items of food averaged \$13.05 for a weekly budget in some sixty cities. The same food budget in March, 1918, cost \$12.66; in March, 1917, it was \$10.70; in March, 1916, it was \$8.36; in 1915 it was \$7.88 and in March, 1914, it was \$7.68—an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

These figures refer to foods only. Boots and shoes, clothing, rents, have gone up. These are facts which must be recognized. The man who, working for wages, is keeping up a home with children to feed and clothe, is up against a stiff proposition and when he fights for an increase in wages he is often fighting for not more than will maintain his family in something like comfort and decency.

LABOR'S DEMAND IN GREAT BRITAIN

"There's a better time coming boys," are the sentiments of an old song, which appears to have a twentieth century significance.

In discussing the demands of Labor in Great Britain, the Weekly Dispatch quotes, Right Hon. W. Adamson, M.P., Chairman of the British Labor Party as follows:—

"Labour requires the highest possible wages and adequate provision for maintenance during periods when they are unable to follow their employment.

"There must be better housing and cultivation of the higher home life made possible. Working hours must leave room for more leisure and for the cultivation of the mind and enjoyment of the higher things of life.

"To put it shortly, working men want economic security for themselves and their dependents.

"At such a critical stage in our national history, Parliament and the Government cannot stand aside (as has been largely the case up to the present) and leave Labor and Capital to fight out their differences without the custodianship of the nation's interests making an effort to get a fair and equitable adjustment of disputes as they arise.

"Labour has made up its mind that it will stand on an equality before the State with all other sections of our people, and the sooner the Government and the employer recognize this fact the better.

"The worker cannot any longer be looked upon and treated as part of the machinery of production.

"The recognition of his right to a fair and just share of the wealth earned by our energies, the opportunity to live, a fuller and higher life than he has been able to enjoy up to the present time, the right to take his place in every phase of our national life, are the only conditions on which he can be satisfied."

"The scheme," said Professor Mayer, "was clearly a conspiracy

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

on the part of land speculators and rival fruit farmers, who are exploiting the returned soldiers and proposing to rob a group of peaceable and industrious, though peculiar people, of the fruits of their industry." In drawing attention to this Hon. Charles Murphy made the demand that the government should investigate the matter and use its authority to secure justice for these people against the exploiters.

Hon. Arthur Meighen replied that no expropriatory powers were vested in the Soldiers Settlement Board and it is not proposed to vest the board with such powers. Mr. Meighen also stated that "At the time the committee was at work I received a telegram from Peter Veregin to the effect that he had made a certain offer of sale, but that the same was made under duress. I drew attention of the Soldiers' Settlement Board to the telegram and I advised Mr. Veregin if he had made any offer under duress he should consult his solicitor in the matter."

The Scout has had the privilege of observing for himself the very wonderful developments which have been produced through the industry and co-operation of the Doukhobors in that section and has nothing but praise for the success which has attended their united efforts to develop the resources of that portion of Canada. If ever the desert has been made to blossom as the rose, it has been accomplished at brilliant by these thrifty, and peculiar people.

When the air is so electric that it only needs a spark to cause a conflagration, wisdom whispers, "Peace. Be still!" But there are other voices equally demanding to be heard, one of which is justice, which says: "Speak up and let the chips fall where they will." Rather a dangerous suggestion, if you like. But if all who have fought the battles of liberty in the past had refused to stand up for the right, few of the liberties now enjoyed would belong to present day civilization.

As the deeds to the property the Doukhobors were holding are gilded, there was no means of invalidating the title in a legal way. Therefore, under shelter of a profession that they are working for the "returned soldiers," these same selfish interests are moving earth and heaven to secure these ample people into relinquishing their holdings, whereby their co-operative farm will be divided up amongst who may purchase the vacated lands; less with a desire to assist the returned soldier, than the hope of exploiting whoever may be fortunate enough to secure possession.

THAT CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

Mrs. Golden Tells How It May Be Passed in Safety and Comfort.

Fremont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age, and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."

Mrs. M. Golden, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

Such annoying symptoms as heat flashes, nervousness, headache, irritability and "the blues," may be speedily overcome and the system restored to normal conditions by this famous root and herb remedy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complications present themselves write the Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions how to overcome them. The result of forty years experience is at your service and your letter held in strict confidence.

Stockings With Very Bad "Runs" need not be thrown away. Use a crochet hook to catch up the dropped stitches.

YOU CAN EARN \$50 PER DAY With Improved Standard Well Drilling Machine, Fastest and Simplest Drilling Machine on the Market. Drills through any formation.

Has record of drilling 70 ft. on 2 1/2 gal. of kerosene. One man can operate. Write for catalogue. Manufactured by Bolero Machinery Co., 1228 Bond St., Portland, Oregon.



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YOU PUT IN FOUR DOLLARS AND TAKE OUT FIVE—