

WANTS FOR THE POTATO GROWER

A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist Tells How To Guard Against Rot And Scab At Planting Time.

(By A. G. Turney, Horticulturist.) The early blight, late blight and the scab annually cause considerable loss to the potato growers of New Brunswick, and hence it is very important that the treatment of seed potatoes previous to planting should be more generally understood and practised.

Potato Scab. The main source of this disease is generally scabby seed and like most fungous diseases when once carried to the soil it spreads very rapidly. There is no doubt that many potatoes which leave the field quite free from the disease become infected in the place of storage by spores from tubers on which the disease had developed in the field. As potato scab spores will retain their vitality in the soil for as long as five or six years, it is not unusual to plant clean seed and still harvest a scabby crop.

Treatment of Seed for Scab. Unless absolutely necessary do not use scabby potatoes for seed. As many tubers are infected, although not outwardly showing the disease, the safest plan is to treat all seed potatoes by immersing them in a solution of standard 40 per cent formalin, one pint to thirty gallons of water in a barrel. Place about one and a half bushels of whole potatoes in a sack and immerse for one and a half hours, then remove, drain off the liquid and let dry. When from 25 to 30 barrels of potatoes are to be treated, it would be well to use the method advocated by the Maine College of Agriculture. "Make up a solution same as above. Empty a sack of potatoes onto the back floor and spray them thoroughly with the formalin solution; empty another sack onto this pile, wet these thoroughly and continue this until all the seed is in the pile, then cover with canvas, blankets, etc., and let these remain on for from four to five hours.

Treatment of Scab Infected Soils. It is important to remember that the best results from the treatment of the seed cannot be expected unless reasonable precautions are taken to keep the soil clean. Bags, baskets, boxes, barrels and implements that have been in contact with scabby seed or infected soil should be thoroughly disinfected with the formalin solution. Avoid planting mangels, beets, turnips, potatoes, etc., on infected land. A long rotation of hoed crops, grain and grasses is advisable as the turning under of green and other crops tend to produce a condition of the land unfavorable to the disease. Avoid as far as possible the use of fresh manures, ashes and lime, as these produce a condition favorable to the spread of the disease. Burn or feed all parings from scabby potatoes.

Early and Late Blights. For a long time it was generally conceded that practically no infection of blight or disease occurred from the spores of the fungus wintering over in the tubers in some form or other. In fact, the general idea was that practically all the infection was due both to the presence of spores in the soil and to certain nearby host plants, which upon germination furnished favorable conditions to infect the crop. Working on this theory, growers and experiment station investigators have assumed that repeated sprayings with Bordeaux Mixture would completely control the disease. This assumption, however, has not in the least been substantiated by recent experiments conducted at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, England, indicate that a large amount of potato disease, especially late blight, is produced from latent mycelium, that is a spore producing body remaining inactive in the tuber in winter, and which subsequently present in the sets when they are put in the soil. Now that the one-time suspicion that tubers carried disease over winter in this fashion has become an established fact, the importance of preventing disease by treatment before planting is readily understood.

Preventive Measures. The presence of this latent mycelium in a potato is easily detected by removing a slice from the heel end when it will be visible as so many thin, reddish-brown threads or streaks. All such potatoes should be destroyed. As removing a portion from the heel of a potato is more beneficial than injurious, there is no excuse for planting uncut potatoes, which we may suspect of infection.

Such potatoes may first be treated with the formalin solution to destroy the scab spores and any blight spores that may be on the skin and then cut as above, and all infected or suspicious-looking tubers should not only be discarded, but especially destroyed. Never leave the old seed tubers in the ground, but carefully collect and burn them. On no account plough in a field of potatoes rendered worthless by disease, as by so doing you will infect the soil for years to come. Gather everything up and burn as completely as possible.

After taking the above precautions at planting, keep all the vines of the potato plant coated with Bordeaux Mixture and loss from rot will be reduced to a minimum. Do not stop spraying until the vine stops growing, else there will always be new leaves that may be attacked by the blight spores.

Presentation to Robert Dobson. Mrs. Walter Dobson and her family will leave this evening for Winnipeg, where she will join her son, Harold who is employed there as branch manager for T. H. Estabrooks. Robert H. Dobson, a younger brother who was employed here by Mr. Thomson and Co., and who was a member of the Every Day Club Orchestra, was presented last evening with a handsome signet ring by A. M. Belding, on behalf of the members of the club. In making the presentation, Mr. Belding referred to the active part which Harold had taken in the club before leaving St. John, and also to the interest taken by Mrs. Dobson in the movement for public play grounds.

Hon. J. K. Flemming, Hon. H. F. McLeod and Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer went out on the Montreal express last evening.

Prohibition Bill For Nova Scotia

Premier Murray Brings Down Measure Calculated to Effect Prohibition Throughout Province--Provisions More Drastic Than Scott Act--Shipment Into Affected Territory Forbidden.

Halifax, April 12.—Premier Murray introduced the new temperance legislation for the Province of Nova Scotia in the local legislature this afternoon. It is in effect the enactment of the prohibition provisions of the P. E. island law in all the parts of the province except the city of Halifax and places in which the Scott act is in force. The provisions are more drastic than those of the Scott act, which of course continues to be the law in every county in which it is now in force. It has been repealed by a vote of the people. Strict provisions have been made against shipping of liquor into places where the act is in force from places where it is not in force. Enforcement of the laws which the inspectors appointed by the municipalities are to continue in office provided that the necessary number of inspectors-in-chief are to be appointed and paid by the province. The duties of the inspector-in-chief are to supervise and assist the inspectors throughout the province, including counties in which the Scott act is in force. They are also required to undertake and carry on prosecutions for violations of the sections relating to the shipment of liquor.

Licenses Reduced. In the city of Halifax the number of licenses is reduced to seventy and after the population has been ascertained from the census to be taken in 1911, to a number which shall not exceed one license per thousand inhabitants. A board of license commissioners

ANTI-COMBINE MEASURE BEFORE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Continued From Page One. An odd incident occurred while he was speaking this line of argument. He mentioned the cement merger, and quoted from the combined companies' advertisements setting forth the benefits of management which had been effected by the merger. At this juncture Mr. Hodgins of Poutiac interposed to say that in his home town the price of cement before the merger was effected was \$1.20 a barrel; after the merger it was raised to \$2.09, an increase of 40 per cent. Afterwards Dr. Clark in his speech mentioned a western village, which executed some public work in a moderate quantity of cement was needed. Had the work been delayed till after the formation of the combine prices today would have been \$1,200 more.

Cost of Living. At the outset Mr. King discussed the cost of living, quoting extensively from a report on prices compiled by Mr. R. H. Coats of the Labor Department, which set forth the general independent investigations and a patient probing of prices, wages, etc., is that the price of today as compared with the average of the decade from 1890 to 1900 are from 20 to 35 per cent. higher. As compared with the lowest point in that decade, which occurred somewhere about 1896, the cost would have been \$1,200 more.

Speaking generally persons whose incomes range from \$500 to \$2,000 a year find the necessities of life increased by from 20 to 40 per cent. Simultaneously there has been an enormous activity in the formation of trusts, combinations, mergers and all that sort of thing. The activity in that direction in the United States is familiar to all. Mr. King furnished a remarkable list to show that there also has been activity in Canada. The year 1909 was a merger year in Canada; industrialism and 1910 bids fair to equal it.

Announcements of mergers come simultaneously and the danger is that the public will associate the mergers with the oppressive increase in the cost of living.

The Real Reasons. In this connection Mr. King gave a review of the real reasons for increased prices, the general effect of which was that this is an exceedingly wide and complex matter, the result of many forces. Among these causes he enumerated the rapid increase in population, the improvements in transportation, cold storage, methods of marketing, etc., which have enabled prices to remain at a higher level, the lavish spending of the moneyed class, especially the newly rich which diverts capital from the manufacture of objects of necessity to objects of luxury; improved standards of living, the heavy expenditure upon various public works which have not had time to become remunerative, the heavy increase in the cost of labor, the drain of population from the rural districts to the cities, the tariff and so forth, the conditions being so complex, he was reluctant to describe any trust guilty of enhancing prices. He would prefer to wait for the evidence adduced by investigations of the sort to be provided by the bill. Even in the remarks he mentioned by Mr. Hodgins he declined to blame the trust.

The minister then examined the efforts made in other countries to deal with combines in particular, arguing that the trend of legislation in the United States which has been to attack the formation of trusts has been misdirected so that the American Sherman law which has broken down, its enforcement would put a large proportion of the commerce of the country out of business, and the executive has been driven into the position of trying to distinguish between "good trusts" and "bad trusts." The principal of the measure was to avoid that error and simply to investigate. The minister said that he wished to avoid the odious element of putting either party into the position of a criminal. Neither should be plaintiff or defendant. Publicity was better than penalty. In conclusion Mr. King discussed two alternative plans, between which

DIRECTORS REPRESENTED

Directors Added To Rock Island Board Representing Canadian And English Interests.

Special to The Standard. New York, April 12.—The Pierson and other foreign interests which recently acquired a large block of stock of the Rock Island Company were given representation on the company today at a meeting of the board of directors. Two new directors were elected Percival Farquhar and F. E. Pierson of London. They represent Canadian and British capital. The stock holdings of these foreign interests. It was said today amount to a substantial fraction of the company's capital, but do not in any sense represent control, which still rests with the Moore-Held interests.

BRILLIANT WEDDING AT CITADEL CITY

Nuptials Of Mr. George E. Roberts And Miss Hilda Stephen Celebrated At Halifax Yesterday.

Special to The Standard. Halifax, April 12.—The most brilliant wedding of the year took place here today in the Citadel city being Hilda Gould Cogswell Stephen, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stephen and George E. Roberts, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roberts of England.

The bride looking very lovely, entered the church on the arm of her father. Her wedding gown was of ivory French satin, the bodice being trimmed with bands of silver cloth and chiffon; the yoke and sleeves were of old rose point, the gift of her father. The train was of gold lace, and she wore large leghorn hats with gold cloth crowns. The groom was in a tuxedo with silver buttons and carried a gold bouquet of daffodils.

The bride's maid, Miss Clair Stephen and Miss Gladys Weston were gowned similarly in charming dresses of gold crepe de chene over gold lace. They wore large leghorn hats with gold cloth crowns. The bride's attendants were in white, and the bridesmaids were in silver and blue. The groom's attendants were in white and blue. The ceremony was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stephen, 127 South Park St.

The party was very numerous and the marriage was celebrated in the most splendid manner. The bride's father, Mr. Alexander Stephen, presented her with a case of sterling silver and a cheque. From Mr. and Mrs. Roberts she received a case of silver service and a cheque.

The happy young couple left on the Atlantic Express for New York, Philadelphia and Washington, returning through Canada. The Senate. The Senate once more took up in committee Sir Richard Scott's bill to forbid liquor to be taken into a province which had declared for prohibition. The bill provided that an amendment, exempting transportation companies from the penalties.

He said that railways could not know what they were handling, they could not know in the case of the five gallon packages allowed private individuals whether that individual had or had not a license, and he did not know whether the consignee was a liquor dealer or a private individual who wanted something to drink. There is a law now in force, he said, for liquor to be taken into a Scott Act county from a license county, and it had led to the prosecution of several honest, respectable, hard working men. He supported the amendment and declared that Sir Richard Scott's bill was aimed chiefly at a Charlottetown social club, which had a most respectable membership.

Senator Burke said he could not see why a law should be made for the province of Prince Edward Island alone. Parliament should make general laws only. Sir Richard Scott said laws were frequently made for the Yukon or some other part of Canada.

WEDDINGS. Sims-Staples.—In German St. Baptist Church, on April 12, by Rev. D. Hutchinson, Lewis Wesley Sims and Jessie P. Staples, both of this city.

DEATHS. Manning.—On Tuesday morning, April 12th, Winslow Coates Manning, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Manning, Sussex, N. B.

Chicago Stock Co. In Another Success



ROBERT E. DORENTE AS BAD LARABEE AND CLARA BELLE PRAE AS OURAY HACKETT IN "THE LOST TRAIL."

Another large audience witnessed the Chicago stock company's second performance of "Clothes" at the Opera House, last night, and was as highly pleased as was the one of the preceding evening. In point of scenic investiture and clever acting the company is generally considered superior to any similar organization yet seen here.

From the first rise of the curtain until its final fall there is "something doing all the time" and St. John theatre goers will undoubtedly show their appreciation of this first class attraction by giving it unanimous support during its engagement here.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY

Arrangements for Annual Celebration Made Last Evening --Resolution on Death of G. Sidney Smith.

At a meeting of St. George's Society last evening, the president, J. C. Anderson, in the chair, a report was received from the Celebration Committee, which has prepared an interesting programme for the celebrations this month. On Saturday April 23 there will be a smoker in the Assembly Rooms for members and their friends. On Sunday the 24th inst., the members will attend service in St. Paul's church at 7 P. M.

The question of affiliating with other St. George societies throughout Canada was brought up, and caused some discussion, but no action was taken. It is expected that a convention of delegates from the various societies will be held in Montreal during the summer, and though nothing has been definitely arranged as yet, it is probable that the St. John society will be represented at the convention.

Four new members were elected and the membership committee handed in twenty-five applications.

The following resolution on the death of Mr. G. Sidney Smith, the late member and a past president, was unanimously adopted:—Whereas, the late Mr. George Sidney Smith departed this life on 22nd February last, therefore Resolved, that the members of St. George's society at this their first meeting thereafter wish to record their deep sorrow at his removal, hence identified closely with the aims and objects of the society since his initiation more than fifty years ago, his interest never flagged, his enthusiasm never abated, his patriotism never wavered, while in the cause of charity he was every ready to assist the unfortunate, not only as a member of the charity committee, which position he held for many years, but also from his private purse; as our oldest member, a past president, and a warm friend to all, his loss to the society will long be felt, and further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the members of his family with the sincere condolence of the members of St. George's society in their affliction.

LATE SHIPPING. City Island, N. Y. April 12.—Boiler South; Barf Heer; Fredrick; last evening; Mr. R. H. Walters, from do; W. H. Walters, Sallie E. Ludlam, Margaret May Riley, from do.

Largest Cargo of Potatoes. Battle Line steamer Leucra, Captain Hilton, sailed last evening for Havana with the largest cargo of potatoes that has ever been shipped from this port. Besides 15,000 barrels of potatoes she had 600 packages of fish and 200 tons of hay.

Mr. W. B. Wallace and Mr. F. R. Taylor left for Fredericton last evening to attend the sitting of the Supreme Court.

RAILWAY COMMISSION Holds That Railways May Charge Domestic Rates On Goods Shipped Here For B.C. Ports

Montréal, April 12.—The railway commission has handed down an interesting decision dealing with export freight rates.

"The Elder-Dempster steamers running between Montréal, St. John and Mexican ports, entered into an agreement with the Tehuantepec Railway Company and the Canadian-Mexican Steamship Company, operating a line on the Pacific between Mexican and Canadian ports by which it was able in conjunction with these lines to carry goods from eastern Canada to British Columbia coast points for about 25 per cent. less than the railways were charging for the all-rail haul. Not content with this the Elder-Dempster Company applied to the railway commission for an order compelling the railway to charge the same export rate instead of domestic rates on goods shipped to Montréal, St. John and Halifax consigned for British Columbia ports, which would give the steamship company a further advantage of ten per cent.

The railways protested and the commission has upheld their contention that the class of freight for which the rate was asked is not properly export freight.

ELECTRICAL DISPLAY FOR EXHIBITION WEEK

The exhibition executive spent considerable time last evening in discussing a scheme for lighting the streets by electricity during exhibition week and decided to co-operate with the advertising committee of the Board of Trade in interviewing merchants in an effort to secure a brilliant electrical display. It was the general opinion that at not only during exhibition week but at all times the city should have brighter streets lighting, and to have some improvement along this line.

At the same time that the executive committee was in session the advertising committee of the Board of Trade were listening to an admirable address by Mr. H. W. Hopper, general manager of the St. John Railway, on the subject of street lighting. The exhibition executive also discussed the advisability of having an exhibit of New Brunswick minerals and left all arrangements for the display in the hands of the exhibits committee. It is understood the exhibit will be a very comprehensive one and will be in charge of Dr. L. W. Bailey, of the U. N. B., one of the best authorities on geology in the province.

WEDDED AT AMHERST WILL RESIDE HERE

Amherst, N. S., April 12.—A pretty wedding took place in the King's Presbyterian Church this morning, when Miss Marion McNutt, daughter of Mr. S. MacNutt of Miramichi, P. E. I., was united in marriage to H. Montgomery Jones, of the Dunlap Cooke Company's factory in Amherst. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. H. Ramsey, brother-in-law of the bride. The church was appropriately decorated for the occasion and a selected choir rendered appropriate hymns. The bride was becomingly gowned in a travelling dress of blue serge, with tailored hat to match. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple left for a wedding trip on the C. P. R. for Montreal. On return they will take up their residence in St. John, where Mr. Jones will have charge of the Dunlap Cooke Co. branch in that city. Both bride and groom have been residents of Amherst for some time and will be much missed here. Mrs. Jones is one of Amherst's leading soprano singers and her departure will be greatly regretted in church and musical circles.

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