

The Courier

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ROOSTER DAY

June 9, 1915.

Az The Rooster:
At the blooming Rooster
Swat him in the neck
Make the Hen a widow
Serve her right, By Heck!
On the 9th of June, boys,
End his wild career
Ax him through his jocular
Just below the ear.
Six and thirty million
Eggs are spoiled—By Heck!
By the amorous Rooster
Swat him in the neck!
Paste a little "Notice"
On the hen-house wall
"Rooster out of business
Successor here in Fall."
We're really fond of hen-fruits
But it plays the very dickens
When our eggs have wings and legs
Of embryonic chickens!
Every hen from June to Fall
Must be a virtue booster
You can trust the feminine sex
When you've AX'D THE ROOSTER!!!!!!
By John Harrison,
Superintendent,
Cooperative Cold Storage, Regina.



Dominion Parliament

(Continued from Page 1.)
panies up to 7 per cent, and for other than incorporated companies up to 10 per cent.
Consideration of the budget will not commence until Monday, June the 9th, when A. R. McMaster, member for Bromo, and the chief opposition financial critic will open the debate.
On Friday, June 6th, practically the whole day in the house was spent in discussion of a bill to create a purchasing commission. The commission is to continue the work carried on by the war purchasing commission, and is to purchase all government supplies. There was somewhat extended criticism of the bill. Mr. Lemieux, who moved the six months hoist, objected to men not responsible to parliament being given the power to expend public money. There was always a possibility that a commission might make extravagant expenditures or corrupt bargains.
Sir Robert Borden held on the other hand that the way the war purchasing commission had saved large sums to the Dominion proved the commission would also assist in eliminating political influence and patronage.
The motion for six months hoist was defeated by 56-19, a government majority of 37. John Best, J. A. Maharg, and Dr. Michael Clark voted with the opposition.
Senator Tried to Amend Bill
OTTAWA, June 5. — The government's immigration act was given third reading in the senate yesterday.
Senator Bradbury's amendment to clause three expressly prohibiting immigration from countries "regarded as enemies at the signing of the peace treaty," an amendment which, he said, "called for by the blood of 55,000 Canadian dead," was rejected by a vote of 26 to 19, the majority holding that the matter was adequately dealt with by clause thirteen of the act, which leaves the question of keeping out all undesirable to the discretion of the minister of immigration.
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. in 1 1/2 gal. of fluid. One man can operate.
Write for catalogue. Manufactured by Roberts
Machinery Co., 128 Hood St., Portland, Oregon.

Potato Growing in Saskatchewan

By John Bracken,
(Continued from issue of May 25.)

Changing of Seed.

Under some conditions it is desirable to change the seed. Generally speaking, however, this is a bad practice unless it has been found by experience that the tubers produced on one's own farm are not as productive as those of the same variety secured from another place. There is no evidence to show what portions of the province or of Western Canada produce the most vigorous tubers for seed. This information will become available in time, but until it is secured, growers would do well to use their own seed unless disease is discovered or experience has demonstrated that tubers secured from other places produce a more vigorous growth.

Treatment of Seed.

Potatoes, like the seed of grain crops, should be treated to aid in controlling disease. Either a Solution of Formalin or Corrosive Sublimite will aid in the control of but may not entirely prevent potato scab. If formalin is to be used the same strength recommended for treating wheat is best. One pound to 30 or 40 gallons of water is the proper strength and the potatoes should be soaked in this solution for 1 1/2 to 2 hours. If Corrosive Sublimite is to be used, one ounce to 7 gallons of water is the best proportion. The tubers should be soaked in this solution for 1 1/2 hours. It should be remembered that Corrosive Sublimite is a deadly poison. In treating potatoes with it wooden retainers should be used because of its corrosive action on metal vessels.

Size and Condition of Sets.

The larger the set planted the larger the yield will be. But the net yield, that is, the total yield less the number of bushels of seed planted is greatest when sets about two ounces in size, having two or three or more eyes in each set, are used. The size of the set should vary with the size of the potato and the number of eyes it contains. The fewer eyes in a tuber the larger the portion planted should be and vice versa. Whether the seed end or stem end of a large tuber is better depends upon whether the eyes in the stem end develop as well as those in the seed end. Both ends are equally good for seed if the eyes are not partially or wholly dormant in the stem end. The eyes in the seed end generally develop first and more of them are likely to grow. For these reasons the seed end often produces an earlier crop and a better stand. The seed ends are also likely to produce more small potatoes for the reason that more stocks develop from the greater number of sprouts.
Because of the fact that some of the sets in the middle or stem end of large tubers remain dormant and do not grow, thus lessening the stand, larger yields have been secured from the use of small untubers cut from sets of equal size cut from large tubers. It should be understood, however, that this increase was due altogether to a better stand. It is quite probable that given an equal stand in each case the yield from sets cut from large tubers would be greater than that from sets of equal size from small tubers.
If tubers are cut, they should be planted as soon as possible after cutting or in case some delay makes it impossible to plant at once they should be sprinkled with land plaster in order to prevent excessive drying.
Time of Planting.
The stems and leaves of young potatoes will freeze with the slightest frost. Planting should therefore be delayed until danger of heavy spring frosts is past. At Saskatoon in the years 1914 and 1915 the largest yields from our main crop were secured by plantings made during the first half of May. There is considerably danger of frosts even after these dates, but some risk in the spring must be run in order to have the crop fairly well developed before fall frosts come. For small areas of early potatoes earlier planting than this might be practiced. It should, however, be remembered that the earlier the planting the greater the danger from late spring frosts, and that rather late planting is a common practice among many good farmers.

Depth of Planting.

The depth to plant varies with the type of soil and the moisture conditions. From 2 to 5 inches represents the extremes in depth. Generally 3 1/2 inches or thereabouts is the best. Where the crop is to be harvested before the plants come up, deeper planting is desirable but in gardens or in other places where harrowing is not practiced at this time shallow

Distance Apart of Rows.

The drier the district and the less moisture the land contains the wider apart the rows should be. Under normal soil conditions on fallowed land rows of 30 to 36 inches apart are generally used. On fall or spring plowing rows 36 to as wide as 48 inches may be used. The cheaper the land and the more expensive the seed the wider the rows should be.

Distance Between Sets in Rows.

This varies with the width of the rows. The wider the rows the closer the sets should be. Under normal conditions sets are placed from 12 to 16 inches apart.

Method of Planting.

Potatoes may be planted by hand or with a machine planter or they may be plowed in. The hand method is, of course, the most expensive and is suitable only for small areas such as the kitchen garden. Where potatoes are grown in a commercial way the potato planter or the plow method should be used. A potato planter costs money but when a considerable area is to be grown it is likely to be found a profitable investment.
When potatoes are plowed in it is generally best, after planting one row, to cover same by plowing the next furrow as in ordinary plowing. The second or third furrow after the one planted should then be used for the next row. Where potatoes are plowed in, the land should be packed immediately afterward and harrowed. It is generally well to pack the land even after planting has been done with a regular potato planter.

A Home Made Planter.

A home made machine has been used by the Field Husbandry Department with considerable success. It consists simply of a hopper, with an opening in the front side at the bottom, attached to the stem of a two-furrow gang plow. The operator sits with his back to the horses and drops the potato into a zinc or tin conveyor which carries them to the bottom of the furrow made by the first plow where they are covered immediately by the second plow. A definite number of sets is planted in the distance covered at each round of the plow wheel thus insuring uniformity. If it is desired to plant the potatoes four feet apart, no seed is dropped the second round. If three foot rows are wanted a single furrow plow should follow or precede the home made planter.

After Cultivation.

After potatoes are planted the land should receive one or more harrowings in order to control weeds. Even after the plants are up harrowing should not be discontinued. When they reach a height of four or five inches intertillage should commence and it should continue throughout the season, the objects being: first, to control weeds, and second, to lessen the evaporation of moisture by the formation of a soil mulch.
The practice of hilling potatoes is not so desirable here as in other places where drainage and easier digging and shallow planting are desired. Low hills rather than high ones will be found best under dry conditions on all soils except very shallow or very heavy or low lying soils. High hills will result in better drainage of low lying soils, in easier digging, and a slightly earlier crop, but generally in a decreased yield under normal soil conditions in Saskatchewan.

Insects and Diseases.

Fortunately but few insects attack the potato crop in the newly settled areas of the province. The potato beetle, or potato bug is, however, found occasionally in some of the older portions of the province. The application of Paris Green by spraying will be found to completely control this insect. One ounce of Paris Green to 5 gallons of water should be used. If 1/2 oz. of lime is added the injurious effect of the arsenic on the foliage will be neutralized.
The diseases most common to potatoes are the Early Blight, Late Blight and Potato Scab. The first two are the most serious, but fortunately neither of these is very prevalent yet in the province. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture after the 10th or 15th of July is the best remedy. For Potato Scab the Formalin or Corrosive Sublimite treatment is best. These were referred to under treatment of the seed.
Our alkaline soils encourage po-

Marketing.

Saskatchewan farmers have not always in the past supplied even our home market with potatoes. The reasons are: first, there have been no efficient means developed to encourage or facilitate either the marketing or the quick, easy, cheap and safe handling of the crop between the field and the produce merchant's store house; and second, that as a result of this condition the price in years of large production is low and the producer is thus discouraged from future efforts at production.
The fact that every spring consumers pay very high prices for potatoes is in itself convincing evidence that storage facilities either on the farm, at the railway siding or in the town and city should be provided, and that closer relations be established between the grower

INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

"Fruit-a-tives" Quickly Relieved This Chronic Trouble

589 Casgrain Street, Montreal.
"In my opinion, no other medicine is so curative for Constipation and Indigestion as 'Fruit-a-tives'.
I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my ordinary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of Intestinal Paralysis, with nasty Headaches, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and pain in the back.
I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and now for six months I have been entirely well." A. ROSENBERG.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Growing Potatoes For Early Market

A number of men near our larger towns and cities enter to the early market requirements for potatoes. The following practices have been found to result in earlier maturity than those ordinarily followed:
(1) The choice of an early variety. The Early Amber, Early Triumph, Six Weeks, and Early Ohio, are some of the early sorts. The last mentioned being considerably the most productive.
(2) Placing the tubers in shallow trays in a cool room in the sun from two to three weeks before planting in order to encourage the development of a few vigorous green sprouts. After the first few days the temperature of the room should be increased. These potatoes are then planted very carefully so as not to break off the sprouts.
(3) This practice will be found to result in a considerably earlier crop.
(4) Large sets, whether whole or cut, usually produce an earlier crop than small ones. The disadvantage in using large sets is in the added cost of the extra weight of seed used.
(5) Shallow planting early in the spring results in quicker growth and earlier maturity than deep planting.
(6) Warm soils, such as well drained sandy loams, produce earlier crops than heavier types of soil.

Harvesting.

Three methods of harvesting, depending upon the size of the crop in crop, are commonly followed. The oldest and most suitable for small cramped areas, such as the kitchen garden, is digging by hand. In modern days when labor is costly this method is not advisable for large areas.
The second method is to turn the tubers out with a plow; this is quick and cheap but very wasteful of potatoes and also of the packer's time. Many of the tubers remain covered or partially covered and if not uncovered they are lost, while if uncovered by hand the time consumed is considerable.
The third and best method of harvesting is with a potato digger. Many forms of this machine are on the market. The cheapest is a modification of the double furrow plow, having, instead of the ordinary mold boards, three or four types on each side which permit of a rather imperfect separation of potatoes from the soil. The most expensive but most efficient diggers elevate the potatoes and soil, shake the tubers from the dirt, separate the tops from the potatoes, and leave the latter in a neat row or in boxes or heaps as may be desired. Where large areas are grown the more expensive potato digger is a good investment. This necessitates, of course, more capital and requires four horses to operate, but will dig from three to five acres or more a day.

Storing.

Potatoes in storage should be kept at a temperature of 32 to 40 degrees F. in an atmosphere of normal humidity, neither too dry nor too damp and the room should be kept dark. If these conditions are provided small quantities can be kept very easily. Larger quantities must receive some form of ventilation in order to permit fresh air to enter and disease laden air get away. With good ventilation and clean tubers from which the diseased and injured ones have been removed, a cellar or pit that will keep the potatoes at as low a temperature as possible without freezing will be found to result in satisfactory storage conditions. In large bins spaces underneath and around the sides should be arranged, and open slatted columns in the centre. A high temperature should be avoided for the reason that it causes evaporation from the potatoes, thus decreasing the weight and lowering the vitality and market condition of the tubers.

Conditions.

1. The potato crop furnishes the cheapest food available to Western people.
2. A crop of potatoes, if kept clean, is an excellent preparation for any other crop.
3. A deep well drained loam, rich in organic matter, is the most desired type of soil for potato growing. The lighter types produce higher quality; the heavier, blander types greater yields.
4. Plow on fallowed land or after a corn crop or an well prepared breaking of the previous year. If the corn crop or the fallow have been matured better results will obtain. In the most parts of the province potatoes may be planted

and the produce merchant. At present it is easier for the latter to buy a carload of potatoes in the East, and sometimes cheaper, than it is to buy one in Saskatchewan. The producer, by co-operative effort, must make it as easy for the merchant in our cities to buy his potatoes in Saskatchewan as he can now in times of scarcity buy them elsewhere. Otherwise the Saskatchewan city market may not be supplied with home grown tubers. Unless we can co-operate to secure our local markets there would seem to be little use at present of attempting to get outside ones. It seems apparent that only by co-operation in shipping and marketing will this condition be corrected.
The Co-operative Organization Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Regina will be glad to aid local growers in an attempt to get and keep our local town and city markets for home grown products.

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GENUINE
SEWAGE
of Imitations
will be "Bad"
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Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

1. In deep, loose soils do not make high hills (On heavy, sticky humus) parts and in poorly drained regions a medium height of hills is desirable. Higher hills in extreme conditions of this nature may be desirable. Under normal conditions hills of medium height generally produce best.
2. Unless tops freeze off do not harvest the main crop until maturity. If the tops freeze off do so to leave the tubers in the ground a few days. Care should be taken to see that they are dug before any are frozen.
3. Store at a low temperature as possible and yet avoid freezing.
4. Supply the needs of the farm household and co-operate to get market of the nearest towns and cities.

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JOHN LINDEN

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