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# The Courier

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### Hon. T. A. Crerar Resigned From Union Government

OTTAWA, June 10. — Sir Robert Borden, in the house of commons on Friday, June 10th, announced the resignation of Hon. T. A. Crerar, as minister of agriculture. In correspondence which Sir Robert Borden read, Mr. Crerar takes the definite stand that he cannot support the budget.

The text of Mr. Crerar's letter to Sir Robert Borden reads:

"My dear Sir Robert: The government, in its consideration of the budget for tomorrow, I take it, definite and final conclusions as to the form it will take. As you are aware, I am not in accord with it and therefore cannot support it either in the house or in the country. Having reached this decision, there is only one course for me to follow, and therefore tender you herewith my resignation as a member of the government. The reasons for my decision shall be given more fully when the schedule is under discussion in the house.

"In view of the fact that the military business of the war, through demobilization, is not yet completed, permit me to say that only strong conviction upon this issue, reached after earnest consideration, impels me to take this course.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my appreciation of the heavy burden and responsibilities you have so courageously faced during the war, and particularly in the last year — worries and responsibilities which I venture to say the people of Canada do not yet fully understand, and also the fine manner in which you have represented Canada overseas in the delicate and difficult negotiations preliminary to the signing of peace.

"Let me also thank you very sincerely indeed for the many courtesies and kindnesses you have shown during the past 18 months, to one quite inexperienced in parliamentary work and in the very intricate and difficult problems of government in this country.

"I am, etc.

"(Signed) T. A. CERERAR"

Sir Robert Borden replied:

"My Dear Mr. Crerar: I have received with deep and unfeigned regret your resignation as a member of the government; but I entirely appreciate the sincerity of the convictions which have immediately led you to take this course.

"It will be my immediate duty to acquit his excellency, the governor-general, with your decision and to request his authority for the acceptance of your resignation.

"During the period of nearly two years in which you have been one of my colleagues, your high sense of public duty, your fine ability, and your indefatigable energy have made your service to the country especially valuable. With-in that period problems of an exceptionally difficult character have continually presented themselves and I am most grateful to you and to all my colleagues, for the loyal assistance and earnest effort which on all such occasions have been of invaluable assistance to me in the consideration of such questions.

"Your association with me as one of my colleagues will always be to me a happy memory; and I know that I may express that to you on behalf of all the members of the government.

"I am very grateful for your kind words in respect to my own part in public affairs since it has been my privilege to have you as one of my colleagues.

"With every good wish, believe me, dear Mr. Crerar,

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) R. L. BORDEN."

### Fighting and Unrest Continue in Russia

VLADIVOSTOK, June 8. — Japanese guarding the railroad sector adjoining the maritime provinces have experienced many disturbances in the past ten days. The trains have been fired on and wrecked while stations have been attacked by Bolshevik bands in an attempt to interrupt traffic.

Near Khabarovsk, eleven passengers were killed and twenty-three were injured. More than a hundred Japanese soldiers are reported to have been killed and injured in a week on the Vladivostok-Khabarovsk line.

LONDON, June 7. — An official statement issued by the Russian Soviet government received here by wireless says:

"In the region of Petrograd our troops have retired to the line of Kermovo-Luzhka-Lagunsk."

"The Kronstadt Soviet has decided to evacuate all the women and children and the unreliable bourgeoisie element.

"The submarine which attacked our destroyer in the Gulf of Koper, was sunk by artillery fire. Our troops have retired to new positions thirty versts (about 20 miles) southwest of Krasnoyarsk."

GENEVA, June 6. — The correspondent has been shown an authentic autograph letter from Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik premier, to a Russian comrade here in which Lenin says he is growing tired of the struggle against the superior forces and organization of the allies. The letter which is dated Moscow, May 6, complains also of the growing weakness of Lenin's party, when it says further strength is required.

Lenin adds that the financial situation is becoming worse and coincides with the remark that "we are in great trouble."

LONDON, June 6. — Speaking in the house of commons today, Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of war, said:

"We are endeavoring to wind up our affairs in North Russia, which we hope will have become self-supporting before the end of the summer, enabling us to leave, having honorably discharged our duty."

STOCKHOLM, June 5. — The Bolshevik acknowledgment defeat by the Siberians and Cossacks on the Ural River according to a Helsingfors despatch.

The Bolshevik have been forced to evacuate the town of Uralsk, capital of the Territory of Uralsk.

REVAL, June 2. — Official reports from Estonian headquarters state that there is furious fighting in the Gatchina sector and claim that Bolshevik attacks near Luga have been repulsed and that the Estonians have advanced in the region of Kreutzberg.

There is no mention of Petrograd in the report.

RHINE REPUBLIC  
ASKS PROTECTION  
OF PEACE CONGRESS

WIESBADEN, Germany. — Dr. Dorten, a former states attorney and head of the provisional government of the Rhenish republic, forwarded two telegrams to the allied peace delegations at Paris. In one he announced that the delegates of the Rhenish republic had assembled at Wiesbaden and proclaimed the Rhenish republic, adding:

"They do not propose to shirk the obligation connected with the work of restoration in Belgium and northern France. They implore the protection of the French authorities against their opponents and beg the privilege of coming to Paris for negotiations."

The second telegram was as follows: "Everything is quiet in Mayence. The majority of the population is with us."

Col. Pinot, the French commander at Wiesbaden, received a delegation representing the opponents of the Rhenish republic.

PASS REFORM BILL  
FOR EAST INDIA

LONDON, June 6. — By an unanimous vote the government bill to reform the constitution of India passed second reading in the house of commons last night. The bill was referred to a joint committee of the house of lords and house of commons.

### Austria Protests Strongly Against Allied Peace Terms

NEW YORK, June 9. — The Associated Press issued the following: The peace terms for Austria are again assailed. President Zeitz, before the national assembly, described them as "impossible," and as meaning the death of the country by starvation and Foreign Minister Bauer, in a report on his conference with Dr. Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, was similarly outspoken against the document.

COPENHAGEN, June 7. — Great crowds gathered in the streets of Vienna today and outside the quarters of the entente mission. Shouts of protest were raised after a big demonstration at which the peace terms were announced, according to a despatch received here. The union with Germany was demanded and a resolution was passed calling upon the Austrian delegates to refuse to sign the peace treaty in its present form.

VIENNA, June 7. — The peace terms presented to Austria are impossible and mean the death of the country by starvation, President Zeits declared in his address opening the extraordinary session of the national assembly today. The galleries were filled and the floor contained the large portion of the members of the assembly, including two women. The session was orderly.

Foreign minister Bauer made a report on his conference at Feldkirch with Dr. Renner the head of the Austrian delegation. Bauer, who is not popular either in Vienna or in the country and who is generally referred to as "Bolshevik" was listened to quietly while he read six pages of manuscript.

After declaring that the treaty was a peace of hate, the foreign minister released his personal views or wrath against the Czechs, who he said had taken all of Austria's sugar and other industries. The loss of German Bohemia to Austria, he added, meant not merely the subtraction of 3,500,000 Germans to foreign rule, but the loss of the most valuable parts of German Austria, industrially and culturally.

Dr. Bauer declared that the people of the Tyrol who love freedom above life would never submit to the peace terms and that they, as did the Germans of Bohemia, had the sympathy of all Germans.

He added that seven months ago the Austrian government had submitted to the Italian government the draft of a treaty under which German south Tyrol would remain with Austria constitutionally and economically, but as a neutral military zone. Dr. Bauer said he hoped the Italian government, which up to this time had been unable to enter into direct negotiations would not refuse to discuss the proposal at St. Germain. He said there was danger of an irredenta movement in German south Tyrol, remarking that the German people might hope gradually to win the friendship of Italy, but it would be a misfortune to both if the annexation of German south Tyrol prevented this.

Regarding western Hungary and the frontiers of Carinthia and Styria, the foreign minister added the Austrian peace delegation would propose plebiscites under neutral control.

Austria, he declared must also have direct communication with Italy for commercial reasons.

VIENNA, June 4. — Dr. Otto Bauer the Austrian foreign minister, left here tonight for Feldkirch, where he will meet Dr. Renner, the head of the Austrian peace delegation, who is coming from Paris. President Zeits also has left the capital, but it is said he is going to the country for a rest.

The cabinet is undecided whether to accept or reject the terms so far as they have been received. President Zeits, Dr. Bauer and other members of the cabinet, however, individually are joining the newspaper chorus, which declares that the terms are not acceptable.

There are indications on the other hand that this attitude has been adopted for public purposes only.

### Peace Conference Laboring To Arrive At An Understanding Regarding Germany's Counter Proposals

NEW YORK, June 9. — The Associated Press issued the following:

The new week begins with the German counter-proposals still the subject of discussion. The Council of Four, with Premier Orlando of Italy absent, again went over the proposals Sunday and while various days have been mentioned unofficially for replying to the Germans, no agreement, as yet, has actually been reached. The general belief expressed, however, is to the effect that an understanding may be arrived at by the end of the week, with the possibility of its coming sooner. It is regarded as significant of an early impending agreement that the departure of President Wilson for the United States is reported as probable within ten days or two weeks.

A plan for the solution of the Adriatic problem which has met with the approval of the peace conference, will form part of the decisions taken on the Italian frontier between Premier Orlando and Vice-Premier Colisano.

PARIS, June 8. — The Council of Four, with Premier Orlando of Italy absent held another short session at the "White House" this morning on the reply to the German counter-proposals. While no agreement has been reached by the allies on the reply to the counter-proposals, it is believed that M. Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George will come to an understanding before the end of the week, perhaps Wednesday or Thursday. Nearly all the commissions to which were entrusted consideration of the different German proposals are ready to report and it is expected will turn in their conclusions tomorrow. After the adoption of a general report by the council, it is believed that a compromise will be reached on the time to be given the Germans to decide whether they will sign the treaty.

It is known that M. Clemenceau desires to hold the Germans to a short interval, perhaps no more than 24 hours while Mr. Lloyd George favors giving them a week for consideration of the council's reply.

Pending their consideration of this reply, President Wilson will probably visit Belgium to return for the signing of the treaty.

As soon as possible after that he will embark for the United States.

VERSAILLES, June 8. — Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the chairman of the German peace delegation went to Germany Friday night, returned here this morning.

French Socialists Speak For Germans

PARIS, June 6. — The Socialist group met in the chamber of deputies today and adopted the following resolution:

This motion expresses the hope that all the allied governments will bring amelioration to the peace treaty, giving it a character more in conformity with the conditions of a just and lasting peace, and furthermore that the situation of Germany and the peoples not forming part of the society of nations be defined more clearly and in a favorable sense.

Italians Claims Being Adjusted

PARIS, June 4. — Italy's Adriatic claims, which have been overshadowed and practically overlooked for several days because of the discussion over the proposed changes in the German treaty, were, at the suggestion of the Italians, again considered today in private conferences between the Italian and United States delegates.

The United States citizens this evening expressed the belief that a compromise formula would be speedily found.

Sharp Protest Made to Allies By Germany

BERLIN, June 3. — The German armistice commission has handed Marshal Foch a note for the allied powers, protesting against French support of the proclamation of a Rhenish republic as high treason against the empire and complaining of Col. Pinot's threats and action at Wiesbaden. The note concludes:

"This action on the part of the French occupation authorities is in sharpest contradiction to the armistice conditions and represents the grossest violation of obligations legally undertaken. The German government makes the sharpest protest against this behaviour."

In response to Dr. Dorten's notification of the proclamation of a republic, the German chancellor, Philippe Scheidemann, has ordered the prosecution of Dorten and other members of his government for high treason and declared all the official acts of the new government void.

### Hungarian Soviet Troops Defeated Revolting Peasants and Slaughtered Thousands— Czechs Also Defeated

LONDON, June 8. — Armed peasants who revolted against the Hungarian communist government and Hungarian troops have been engaged in heavy fighting in western Hungary which resulted in the defeat of the peasants, an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Vienna says.

Four thousand peasants assembled Friday near Oedenburg (Sopron), between Zinkendorf and Kollorhoff with the object of displacing the Soviet government in Oedenburg.

They were intercepted on the march near Zinkendorf by the communist garrison from Oedenburg, armed with artillery and machine guns. A bloody battle followed and the peasants were driven back and surrounded in Kollorhoff by the Red Guards.

After a short siege, it is added, Kollorhoff was stormed and many of its peasant defenders slaughtered.

A majority of those fleeing from the burning village were shot. Those who were captured were hanged. The entire Oedenburg district has been declared in a state of siege and a military dictatorship proclaimed.

VIENNA, June 7. — A serious revolt against the Bolshevik regime is reported from western Hungary.

Counter revolutionary measures are reported from other parts of the country by farmers, burgoes, and members of the working classes refusing to recognize Bolshevism.

The new Hungarian minister has opened negotiations with the Vienna Socialists regarding the transformation of the Budapest government.

COPENHAGEN, June 8. — Hungarian communist troops have captured the town of Kaschau, in northern Hungary, northeast of Buda-

### Dominion Parliament

The Union ministry was put over a few jumps in the commons on Monday, June 2. In a sweltering temperature the members tackled the question of industrial unrest and suggestions as to its solution were combined with some severe criticism of the way things have been handled. Nothing came from the government to indicate that anything more will be done than has been, which is not saying much. The substance of the plea was that the country should be thankful that it is situated as well as it is.

Some of the strongest criticism came from the government's own side, one of the hopeful things of the Union party being that the whip has few terrors for its followers. Major Andrews, of Winnipeg, who startled the house with a statement that 80 per cent. of the fighters favored the strikers and who admitted that the One Big Union is the sequence of collective bargaining, confessed that he felt half inclined to favor a change of government. Hon. W. Buchanan, of Lethbridge, appealed moderately for relief by way of tariff changes and Burnham, of Peterboro, wanted the tariff left alone, but higher wages assured. The opposition leader's concrete suggestion was the creation of a court representing all the provinces to pass finally on all labor disputes.

On June 3rd parliament did not sit, observing the birthday His Majesty King George.

On Wednesday, June 4th, the commons debated until the early morning hours of Thursday, June 5th, the contentious clause of the Consolidated Railway act relating to the rights of municipalities to control their streets. The special committee of the house, it will be recalled, defeated the efforts made on behalf of Toronto and other municipalities to have restored to the bill the clause struck out by the senate relating to the rights of the Toronto and Niagara Power company and which deprived that corporation of privileges granted when it was given a special charter by the Dominion parliament in 1902. The bill, as passed by the senate left the matter in the hands of the Dominion railway board, but this was not satisfactory to Toronto and other municipalities concerned, the fight being for complete control by municipalities of their streets.

The Debate hinged upon an amendment moved by Mr. Mowat, of Parkdale, restricting the power of companies, even if authorized by special act, to invade municipalities for any purpose whatever, without their consent. The opponents of the amendment maintained that the Toronto and Niagara power company should be dealt with by a special act and not by a general act which might affect the rights of other corporations.

Hon. F. B. Carvell, minister of public works, was one of the strongest objectors to the amendment declaring that its adoption would amount to "confiscation of property."

Mr. Mowat's amendment was carried by 56 votes to 52. All the cabinet ministers present voted against the amendment, namely Hon. N. W. Rowell, Hon. Dr. Reid, Hon. A. L. Sifton, Hon. F. B. Carvell, Gen. Newburn and Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.

Mr. Mowat then moved another amendment to the effect that any other company purchasing the Toronto electric light and power company would be in the same shoes. This carried on the same division.

A motion by Hon. Dr. Reid, to bring the employees of the railway commission under the civil service commission was carried unanimously. The bill was then reported and now stands for third reading.

On the orders of the day Dr. Michael Clark asked the prime minister in the event of there being any truth in the newspaper rumormongering, pest, from the Czechs after two days of fighting. A despatch from Budapest Saturday announcing the victory, says that the Czechs were defeated decisively.

to the effect that the franchise bill would go over until next session to take up with the cabinet the question of proportional representation during the recess.

Sir Robert Borden promised to consider the matter.

The first after-the-war budget delivery by Sir Thomas White in the commons on Thursday, June 5th, provided to be one of the most important ever presented in the Dominion parliament. It was attentively listened to by a full house while many interested spectators were in the galleries. While the tariff changes announced were not sweeping in character they were much more comprehensive than the majority of the people were led to expect the western supporters of the government state tonight that the administration has gone a considerable distance in the direction of meeting their demands.

The outstanding features of the budget were a reduction in the duties on many agricultural implements from 15 per cent. to 27 per cent. (the rate proposed in the reciprocity agreement in 1911); a reduction in railway rates on agricultural implements; the repeal to the British preferential rate of 5 per cent. and the partial repeal of the intermediate and general tariff rate of 7-1-2 per cent. imposed as a war measure in 1915; a number of other important tariff changes including free importation of wheat, wheat flour and potatoes from countries which do not impose a customs duty on such articles produced in Canada; a heavy increase in income taxation, including the tax on corporations; renewal of the business profits war tax for the current calendar year and a promise of a general revision of the tariff after stable conditions have been restored, and subsequent to a general enquiry by the minister of finance and two or more of his colleagues.

The partial revision of the 7-1-2 per cent. intermediate and general tariff rate makes it no longer applicable to foodstuffs, clothing of various kinds, leather goods, agricultural implements, petroleum oils, bituminous coal, etc. Reductions on ordinary tariff rates include a lowering of 5 cents per pound in the British preferential, intermediate and general tariff rates on roasted or ground coffee, and three cents per pound under the preferential on British grown tea.

The reduction on freight rates on agricultural implements, the minister of finance explained, was brought about as result of negotiations with the railways which were asked to reduce their rates from eastern manufacturing points to prairie points to the rates charged by the American lines, with shorter mileage from Chicago to similar western destinations. The railways agreed to this in view of the government's proposed to give them relief by the abolition of the 7-1-2 per cent. war duty on bituminous coal.

\$17,000,000 DEFICIT.

In order to make up for the estimated loss in revenue from tariff reductions, aggregating probably \$17,000,000, and other anticipated losses in customs revenue, the finance minister proposed a considerable increase in income taxation. The normal rates of four per cent will apply to all incomes exceeding \$1,000 up to \$6,000 on the case of unmarried persons, and upon all incomes exceeding \$2,000 up to \$6,000 in the case of other persons. There will be a normal tax of 8 per cent. upon incomes exceeding \$6,000. The surtax will commence from \$5,000 instead of \$6,000 and will gradually increase up to 65 per cent. on the amount by which a net income exceeds \$1,000,000.

The business profits war tax provisions call for a 25 per cent. tax on profits in excess of 10 per cent. made by business having a capital of \$25,000 to \$50,000. The tax on business having a capital of \$50,000 and over is graduated up to a tax of 75 per cent. on profits in excess of 20 per cent. Exemption is provided for incorporated com-

(Continued on page 2.)

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## Potato Growing in Saskatchewan

By John Bracken,

(Continued from issue of May 28.)

**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 that 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 its 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 uniform 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

planting will generally be found to give larger returns and will almost always give an earlier crop.

**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 seat 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.

At a cost of a few cents for material and two or three hours time a very serviceable planter can thus be made from a two-furrow gang plow.

**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-

## INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

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

588 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.

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.

**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) Planting 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 tubers are then planted very carefully so as not to break off the sprouts. This practice will be found to result in a considerably earlier crop.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Shallow planting early in the spring results in quicker growth and earlier maturity than deep planting.
- (5) Warm soils, such as well drained sandy loams, produce earlier crops than heavier types of soil.

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 tires 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, shaking 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.

**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

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.

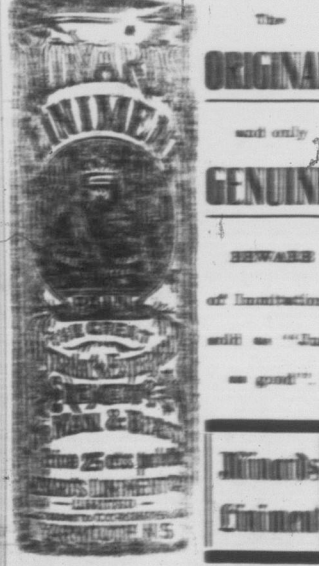
## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

**Always Get the Signature of**  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*

- (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) Plant on fallowed land or after a corn crop or an well prepared leaching of the previous year. If the corn crop or the fallow have been manured better results will obtain. In the most parts of the province potatoes may be planted

**Conditions.**  
1. The potato crop furnishes the cheapest food available to Western people.



Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## ROOSTER DAY

June 9, 1919.

At The Rooster: Ax 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 jugular 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, Co-operative Cold Storage, Regina.

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!!!!!



## 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.

**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 2 1/2 gal. of diesel oil. One man can operate. Write for catalogue. Manufactured by Rolwren Machinery Co., 1298 Hood St., Portland, Oregon.

## 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 *Chas. H. 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.

**What is CASTORIA**  
Castoria is a harmless substance for Croup (C.O.I.), Paracetol, Drogs and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS



In wide rows on fall or spring plowed land, but at the cost of lower yields.

5. Use one or other of the following varieties:  
Early—Early Ohio  
Medium—Bromley Rose, Everett, Lead Cabbler, Vick's Extra Early  
Late—Carnan No. 1, Gold Gem, Wm. MacGregor, Table Talk, or Empire State.
6. Choose sound, firm seed free from disease and injury. Treat with formalin, one pound to thirty or forty gallons of water and soak for one and a half to two hours.
7. Use sets cut to two ounces or more in weight and containing not less than two or three good eyes.
8. Plant 3 or 4 inches deep—less in cold wet soils and for early potatoes, and deeper in loose dry soils for the main crop.
9. Place rows 30 to 48 inches apart depending upon the moisture supply of the soil and 12 to 16 inches apart in the row.
10. Firm the soil after planting.
11. Harrow before and after potatoes are coming up in order to control weeds.
12. Interill slightly to kill weeds and maintain mulch.
13. In deep loose soils do not make high hills (On heavy soil and humus) parts and in poorly drained regions a medium height hill is desirable. Higher hills in extreme conditions of this nature may be desirable. Under normal conditions hills of medium height generally produce best.
14. 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 dry before any are frozen.)
15. Store at a lower temperature as possible and yet avoid freezing.
16. Supply the needs of the farm household and cooperate to get the market of the nearest towns and cities.

**Exanthematic Remedy**

For Skin Diseases  
When Applied to a Warm, Soaked Skin  
It Relieves the Itch and Removes the Skin  
Itching and Redness

**JOHN LINDEN**

**Do You Need A Loan?**

Many business are struggling along on insufficient capital when they have ample security for a loan. Have a talk with our loan manager. He may be able to show you how to obtain money that you can use on the terms that make sense.

**UNION BANK OF CANADA**  
THE FEDERAL BANK OF WESTERN CANADA  
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL, QUEBEC  
Regina Branch: O. F. Seeber, Manager

**Buy W-S'S Wherever You See This Stamp**

WHEN AFFIXED TO A WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE, AND ACCORDING TO THE CONDITIONS THEREON, IT WILL ENTITLED THE HOLDER TO A 5% DISCOUNT ON THE AMOUNT PAID.

FIRST SERIES (1915)
COST DURING 1919—
JAN. \$ 4.00
FEB. \$ 4.01
MAR. \$ 4.02
APR. \$ 4.03
MAY \$ 4.04
JUNE \$ 4.05
JULY \$ 4.06
AUG. \$ 4.07
SEPT. \$ 4.08
OCT. \$ 4.09
NOV. \$ 4.10
DEC. \$ 4.11

**Read the Figures**

Notice how the cost—and the cash value—of the stamp advances each month until, on the 1st day of January, 1924, the Dominion of Canada is pledged to pay \$5.00 for each W-S'S

**ACTUAL SIZE OF W-S'S**



Forn's Alpenkräuter is a remedy that has stood the test of over a hundred years' constant use. It improves the blood, it strengthens and invigorates the entire system and gives power and tone to the vital organs.

Regina and District Hon. Walter Scott at King's Hotel. Hon. Walter Scott arrived in the city Sunday, June 1, from the Coast, and is registered at the King's hotel.

Comrade Stewart Gibson, of the G.W.V.A. building fund campaign committee, went to the rural municipality of Duff to meet the municipal council relative to the grant for the new home of the veterans in Regina.

Money bylaw to be voted upon on June 30. The bylaw to authorize the expenditure of \$139,000 for the construction of the proposed new ten-roomed school in Eastview, will be voted on by the burgesses on Monday, June 30, it was decided by the city council.

How Mrs. Boyd avoided an operation. Canton, Ohio. "I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well."

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria. The date of the Dominion convention for the Great War Veterans has been set for June 30 at Vancouver by the Dominion executive.

Don't Prod Your Liver to Action. The organs of digestion, assimilation and elimination—the stomach, liver and bowels—are closely allied, and the proper action of any of these organs is largely dependent upon the correct functioning of all the others.

Stabbing Affray at Melville Said to Have Fatal End. On Thursday, night, May 29th, another murder occurred at Melville, Saskatchewan, when George Tkashuk stabbed George Stafniuk in the leg, causing his victim to bleed to death.

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Canadian Provinces

Saskatchewan DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BROMHEAD. Bromhead is again in the limelight with a double murder and suicide, the particulars of which are horrifying.

Train Killed Horse. Rush Lake, Sask. — A horse belonging to Mr. Dick was struck by a moving train, and had its leg broken, so had to be shot. It was a serious loss, as it was the largest horse Mr. Dick owned.

Woman Attempts to Suicide in a Despondent Mood. Moose Jaw. — Mrs. C. Denny, Vaughan street, South Hill, while in a fit of despondency tried to commit suicide by slashing her throat with a razor.

Much Damage Has Been Done by Fires in North. Information of the devastation caused by the recent bush fires in the northern part of the province has reached the office of A. E. Fisher, fire commissioner for Saskatchewan.

Influenza Records for Province of Sask. The Registrar of Vital Statistics, Mr. Stuart Muirhead, has now completed full figures with reference to the late outbreak of influenza entering six months, that is, the last three months of 1918 and the first three months of 1919.

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Radical Cure for Nervousness. Weak and nervous persons, who consider their cases hopeless, suffering with headache, pains in the chest and back, bad dreams, weakening discharges, prostration, loss of hair, hearing and sight, stomach trouble, constipation, fatigue, palpitation of the heart and insensibility will learn to their advantage in the booklet "UGENPREUND" how the well known consequences of youthful errors, pollution, stricture, phthisis, hydrocele, varicocele can be cured absolutely within the shortest possible time.

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Prest-O-Lite SERVICE STATION. We sell, rent, recharge, and repair Batteries. All work guaranteed and prices are right. HALL'S 1734 CORNWALL ST. REGINA

Canadian National Railway SUMMER EXCURSION FARES TO THE PACIFIC COAST. Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Alaska. Tickets will be on sale June 1st to September 30, 1919.

OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS. Asking For A Square Deal. Since "The Scout" discussed the alleged attempt to force the Doukhobors from their holdings at Brilliant, British Columbia, considerably more light has been thrown upon the question.

DON'T FORGET to take some Zam-Buk with you on your fishing trip. It's just what you'll need for cuts, scratches, knocles, blisters, sunburn, heat rash and bites. Ends pain and heals so quickly. All dealers 50c a box. Zam-Buk