

ard has served Dukes ward l years, and always took a est in everything pertaining ests of the city generally. ter has also proved a good representative, and his own ward showed their on of his services by giving ority.

new men J. B. Hamm has occupied a seat at the the same may be said of and J. O. Stackhouse. G. Ruel, Douglas McArthur rolay Robinson have never eats at the board, and in ct are new to civic affairs. ntatives returned by acclare: Guys ward, I. E. Smith; rd, Geo. H. Waring; Queens W. Daniel, M. D.; Welling-John E. Wilson; ' Prince in H. McRobbie; Dufferin s. Millidge; Lansdowne Christie, M. D.; Lorne McMulkin. After the recome known the head-Mayor Robertson presentscene. His worship was d in response to calls made which he heartily thanked ad in any way contributed at victory he had. He apthe fullest extent the vote he had received, and all he would work with reor in the interests of the John during the coming

he evening several of the lect made brief speeches. amm returns his sincere all who voted for him and any way to his election as for Kings ward. vote is as follows:

		•						
Tottal.	2279 1214	1674 2131 2058	1683 1723	1168 2280	1270 1708 359	1654 1766	1768 1679	A STATEMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE
Stanley.	27 18	30 37 29	32 12	12 \$\$	11 25 5	15 30	42 3	
Lorne.	96 114	68 186 130	75 133	38 172	67 120 21	98 109	61 145	
Lansdow	116 104	104 179 113	95 0117	67 148	91. 96 25	127	11 0 102	
Dufferin.	165 82	120 140 153	107 138	72 169	97 122 20	138 108	143 108	
Victoria.	180 96	115 145 196	94 174	73 203	62 175 26	185 88	110 164	
Prince.	266 0.07	202 204 213	207 160	1141 230	010 219 `\$0	084 181	202 165	and, property of

ISLANDERS TRUE TO ENGLAND.

ndent of the London Times that paper as follows: appear at first sight that ved for Jersey to strike the g not in the great chorus which is going up from ies and dependencies all vorld, by refusing to allow the English language in its assembly. The Channel issomewhat from being mis-In reality there are no

devotedly loyal to their eir own beloved 'Duchess dy'-and to their connection Britain: and their refusal he use of English in their aply arises from a fear lest lose their autonomy and es which they have enjoyturies under the protecting he mother country. The French in ideas nor feelvould repudiate warmly any hand them over to France; as-the most ancient forces crown-would shed the last eir blood in defence of their while no greater insult t upon a Channel islander, could not speak half a is of decent English, than a Frenchman. At the same ret the action of the island in neglecting the use of language, as it is bound false impression, in both nd France, and, I can asir. that the most enlighten gressive of our statesmen in favor of allowing the lish, which is spoken by the jority of the islanders aining French as the offiige), but, unfortunately, we ed by the narrow-minded of the life-elected bucolic who form the majority in -in fact, we are in much osition as the Uitlanders in

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 29, 1896.

SHIP LABORERS' WAGES.

Twenty Cents an Hour is the Rate in Halifax.

much good.

of workmen much exceeds the de-

mand. Not that the number of such

workmen in the city is so much out

but because there is an almost inex-

haustible supply of suitable men in a

sfully fight with the em

going.

dozen fishing settlements within a

No Laborers' Union for Working Purpose How the Work is Done There.

dition. But those master stevedores pay the same rate for labor that is given by the agents who hire (Special correspondence of the Sun.)) men direct. Usually each steamship Halifax, April 20 .- The contrast beline gives all its work to one stevetween Halifax and St. John in regard dore. For instance, Coolen & Hector have all the Furness boats; T. Dixon, to the labor problem, so far as the have all the Furness boats; T. Dixon, loading and discharging of vessels and a veteran stevedore, who has become steamers is concerned, could not be more complete than it is. Here there comparatively wealthy at the looks after Pickford & Black's lines. Another master stevedore has the are no restrictions whatever imposed contract for the cargoes on the Doby the laborers on the management of steamships or sailing vessels in respect to what men shall be hired or what minion line boats. These master stevedores take the work from the steamwages paid. There is no laborers' ship owners or agents by contract, and union for any purpose other than the sometimes there may be considerable mutual benefit of the members in case of sickness or death, and the labor competition for the work. WHAT THE MASTER STEVE market is as free to the ship owners DORES MAKE.

or agents as it is possible to imagine The amount received by the master stevedores varies, ranging from 25 This has been the case for ten years cents as the very lowest to 40 cents at least. Not long after the year 1886 per ton as the highest rate for the society of 'longshoremen, or the laborers' union which comprised the and piling it in the shed on the men who worked upon ships' cargoes wharf. At the deep water terminus when in port, and which up to that of the Intercolonial railway, when time had been a somewhat vigorous organization on trades' union lines, abondoned its combination to main-rate of from 45 to 50 cents is received tain wages, or present a solid front in by the master stevedore, which dealing with employers, and resolved paid proportionately by the steam-itself into a society called the Labor- ship and the railway. Master steveers' union, its sole object being to prodores' rates for loading lumber are vide sick or funeral benefits for its proportional to these. membership. John A. Mackassey, who

In the case of loading or dischargmany a long year had not made ing sailing vessels with fish or West his living by manual labor, was elect- India produce, where the necessity for ed president, and under his leadership rush that prevails on a steamer does on those peaceful lines the Laborers' not exist, stevedores' laborers are union, so called, has accomplished sometimes paid by the day, when not more than \$1.50 is received by the men. Such men are hired by the day, WHY THERE IS NO LABORERS' UNION IN HALIFAX. however, and are not pernanent em-

ployes by the week or the year. Some other labor and trade organi-Should they be taken on by the hour, zations flourish in Halifax-why is it the rate generally is the same as on that the Ship Laborers' union has the steamers, but, except in the case thus abandoned the essential characof a foreman, never exceeds the standteristics of labor organizations? The answer is simple-the available supply ard, twenty cents an hour.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

of proportion to the number needed, Grand Jury Indicts the Manager of the Commercial Bank, but the Directors go.

radius of ten or fifteen miles from the St. Johns, N. F., April 21.-The grand city of Halifax. The fishermen who jury today in the bank cases finished. live in the many coves and hamlets the consideration of the indictments between here and Sambro, and who against the directors of the Commerare to be found on the eastern shore cial bank. They threw out the indictas well are capable, with very little ments against the directors, as had training, of doing the work of the exbeen anticipated, but found a true bill pert ship laborer in loading or disagainst Manager Cook. The jury harging a vessel. Ten years ago divided eventually eleven against there was a strike by the ship laboreleven upon the directors' indictment ers of this port, when they demanded and voted eighteen to four to indict increased wages for night or Sunday Mr. Cook. work. It was not a very protracted,

I am only too glad to have my testi-The crown counsel threatens to pro but it was a bitter fight, and the men mony published so that others afflict. secute the directors under a provision were beaten unconditionally. All the ed as I was may be cured, and I shall of the English law enabling, criminal labor needed, if it could not be obalways speak of Dr. Williams' Pink cases to be tried without the intertained in the city, was easily availvention of a grand jury upon the at-Pills in the terms of praise they deable at Prospect, or from a dozen other similar fishing settlements adtorney general laying before the court sworn information reciting charges jacent to the city. Organized ship labor in Halifax found it could not and showing reasons why the cases should proceed

successfully fight with the employers, who had not only unorganized labor in the city but in the outports as well AGED ONE HUNDRED AND SIX. at their command, on their own terms. Hartford, Conn., April 21.-The old-est person in Connecticut, Mrs. Emily

The Allan boats and the Plant line HARD STUDY IN SCHOOL. are the chief steamers that are load-ed or discharged directly by the agents or owners. In other cases a contract for the job is given to a master steve-Brings On Nervous Prostration And St. Vitus Dance. dore, who takes the work at so much per ton, who is responsible for loading or discharging the cargo in good con-

work

set ho

in.

rong to fatten a dairy heifer," says writer in Country Gentleman. A Young Lady Prostrated For Five Years it not wrong to starve them? The majority of farmers are not willing t. From This Cause-Had to be Carried Upstairs-A Le son Parents Should Reed. overfeed their calves, because it is expensive; but if they see an article say Hard study at school brought on ing calves must be kept thin, and fed nervous prostration and St. Vitus' dance. This is a very frequent occurrence in these days of high pressure study, and one of the many unfortu-

nates who suffered thus, but has now Lappily found relief, is Miss Lizzie K. stood that a highly concentrated ratio Marshall of Central Clarence, N. S. Despite all that was done for her the disease grew worse as month after month passed away, and both herself and friends feared she was doomed to an invalid's life. But a marvellous and permanent cure has been wrought through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the public will be interested in reading the young lady's statement of her illness and cure. Miss Marshall says: "About six years ago I was taken ill. At the outme remedies were tried, but as undent surely has, in judging, over they did no good a doctor was called ooked this vitally important po He pronounced my trouble nervous prostration and St. Vitus' dance brought on by over study in school. I was under his care for about a year, but did not seem to improve, and he then suggested that a change of air and scene might be beneficial. I followed his advice, and for a time seemed to get somewhat better. However, soon after I returned home, I was taken worse, and for ten weeks was confined to my bed in a state of complete prostration. Our family physician was unremitting in his atten tion, and under his care I was finally enabled to sit up, but beyond this there was no improvement in my condition. My nervous system seemed to be completely shattered, and I became so weak that I could not walk about the house without assistance, and for two years I had to be carried up-stairs. It is needless to say that I was quite discouraged, as nothing seemed to afford me more than temporary relief. For five years I was in this weak, wretched and despairing condition. when finally I resolved to give Dr.

heard and read a great deal, a trial. and breed for all points; in the future

present."

on coarse fodder to develop th d ges tive organs, surely they will have an excuse for raising thin, weak calves and cows having impaired constitut tions. Do not think it is to be under

by Many Dairymen.

"Certainly no one will deny that it is

strong in fat, is recommended, as that is as wrong as the short ration. In would seem, if the young calf is required to consume large quantities of coarse food to get the necessary quantity of nutriment, some of the organs will be overtaxed and others w undeveloped. Regarding a calf having a large stomach, or, what is vulgarly termed a 'pot belly,' it will almos invariably be found to have a small. poorly developed chest and heart girth in reference to this last your corres

"All animals are in the natural state naller than those which have been fomesticated, and the tendency grow smaller in the hands of breeders. therefore, it seems logical to try and keep size, health and constitution but always having production in view. An example might be made by taking two heifers from the same class of dams, both physically equal at birth; one to be fed on a nitrogenous, properly balinced ration, to grow fast, produce bone and muscle to be fully developed and able to produce a strong calf when two years old; the other fed on coarse, non-nutritive fodder, to always weak and under-sized, that when two years of age would be of a yearling size. Now the question which will prove the better dairy and breeding animal to reproduce her speties, and also prove of value in the fairy? Does any herd improve where the young stock are neglected? Most breeders have bred for an object, profuction, sacrificing size and constitution; the result being that soon their goal, production, is also lost. Go slow.

continue the treatment, and did so until I had used twelve boxes, all the HANDY FEED RACK. time gaining health and strength rapidly. I have recovered all my old-time

When Properly Constructed It Is Said to **Give Perfect Satisfaction** health and strength, have a splendid appetite, and can walk a long distance When on a recent visit to Mr. A. J. Proctor, near Chardon, O., our attenwithout feeling tired.' I know that had-I not taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

they will be required more than at

tion was called to a novel and convenient device for feeding horses, constructed by his son Lyman, a young man of twenty. At our request he draughted a sketch of the arrangement, which will be understood with the following explanations:

A denotes stall partitions. B is a tack for hay, and is hung on hinges at the bottom; so that by taking hold of the rope (G) and pulling it out of the serve. Experience has taught that in order to drive disease from the system, its root must be reached. The blood must be made rich, red and pure, and the herves must be nourished and strengthened. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills go straight to the root of the trouble, and perform these functions. hotch in the board (H) the front part

ABOUT FEEDING CALVES-THE IRRIGATION ACT Important Points Which are Overlooked

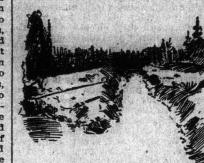
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A SUBJECT BROUGHT INTO PROMI-NENCE BY SPRINGBANK SETTLERS.

Live Subject to all Intending Settlers in the Canadian Northwest-The Procedure and Practice in Canada Under

the N.W. Irrigation Act.

(Special Correspondence.) Canada has in the Northwest Irriga-tion Act, passed during 1894, the neu-cleus of an irrigation system. Beyond those immediately and presently interested this fact might have slut ed for all time, so far as older Canada is concerned, had it not been for the recent telegrams concerning the ire of the settlers at Springbank over grievances, real or imaginary, in con with the working out of this law. Briefly, it may be stated that under the Canadian system of irrigation surveys in Southern Alberta it is proposed to divert the waters from Elbow River into the north fork of Fish Creek, and from Red Deer River into Rosebud River. Under the Northwest Irrigation Act a charter has been granted, I understand, to the Calgary Irrigation Company for the purpose of



CALGARY IRRIGATION COMPANY'S CANAL, HEAR HEADGATE.

such diversion of waters and their use for irrigation purposes. According to the telegraphic despatches of the other day, the settlers at Springbank pose to make irrigation works of their own, and in doing so use the waters of Elbow River despite the charter granted to the Calgary Irrigation Company. Indeed, one writer in the Calgary Tribune defies the Dominion Government from estopping settlers from using the said waters to benefit their own farms.

With the merits of the quarrel we have here no concern. What interests us in Ontario is the fact that another factor has been added to the already long list that must be mastered if an eastern man or his family would succeed in our new country to the west. We may all be sure that this forcible presentation of an interesting subject will ultimately be for the benefit of the country, becaute it is an evide that intelligent men have set the frictional wheels in motion which are so necessady to the evolutionary growth and ultimate perfection of human or-dinances for humanity's welfare. In the light of these facts, the law itself therefore, becomes interesting to all Canadian farmers.

As already stated, the Northwest. Irrigation Act was passed in 1894. Egypt first set the fashion by enacting laws and regulations for the use and diversion of the great and beneficient River Nile, and Persia, Spain, France, Italy, Britain for India, and the United States fall into lines and the United

citizens are interested.

by the Act. First, domestic (this in-cludes household, sanitary, stock watering, working railways or fac-tories by steam, but not the sale or barter of water for any of these) purposes; second, irrigation purposes, and third, other purposes. Rights pos-sessed before the passage of the Act were continued if registration of these rights was made in a given time, and in the second dimension that available rights was made in a given time, and in the case of diversion it is provided that application must have been made and permission granted before color of right could have been obtained. Simple registration by filing in duplicate is required by the first and last classes of water users in the centre of the arid bell, but in the case of irrigation ditches or canals a general plan of de-tails and maps of the country affected is likewise required to be filed in the office of the land agent for the district. After examination by the in-spector, and publication in a weekly newspaper and the Canada Gazette, during which time protests may be filed against the rights applied for the Minister of the Interior, who will then, after another report furnished by the inspector that the public interest has been safeguarded and if the time limit has expired, grant the necessary au-thorization for the construction of the

scheme. The applicant for an irriga-tion license must have acquired right of way across all lands he does not own before the license will be granted for the construction of any ditch or canal; free right of way is, however, riven by the prown over all of its given by the crown over all of its lands. These steps must be taken by either company or individual who desires to secure an irrigation canal or ditch license. In the district to be covered by the

operations of the Act, the water title in all streams has been determined by a "priorities schedule," which renders the calculations of the supply of any such stream easy of determination. As soon as the registrations for water for any of the uses contemplated reach the limit of "low water," necessary for the full supply of those holding "water rights" in any stream no fur-ther applications for "rights," except permission to take water during high water, are entertained. This is with the desire to protect streams and pre-vent them being taxed beyond their capacity to supply constructed ditches. Thus the holder of a license has a definite title to a certain quantity of water at the "low water" stage of the stream. The inspector is granted plen-ary powers in the matter of closing wn and locking the headgates of any ditches taking water to which their owners are not entitled under

their The law likewise provides for the cancellation of water rights for abandonment or neglect to use the water granted, and this without reference to the courts by and through the inspec-tor and Minister. Fine and imprisonment upon a summary conviction made is provided for in cases of unauthorized diversion of water, and arbitration courts are provided to settle disputes between companies selling water and owners of the lands using it.

The law in conclusion duly provides for the regulation by the Governor-in-Council of the measurement and use



) HIS ASSIGNMENT.

lanaging Editor Concluded Was Some Excuse.

a good story on the San Examiner, " said J. Ross e ex-newspaper man ds, "and although I'm out iness I can't overlook its at account. It appears that named Putnam was killed recently by a man named telegraphed report came and also to the Chronicle. orning, when Managing Edon of the Examiner the Record of the day he that his paper had been that particular item. He sent for Mr. Corey, the of the paper. ey,' he said, with a dignihis face, 'have we a corin Willows?'

send in a report of that

y went to his record book lents and presently rene managing editor. nilton, there are certain es in this man's favor that

re no circumstances that such an exhibition of in-Bounce him, I say.' . Hamilton, this case has The man has a good exrlooking the importance of

hat was his excuse?' in ditor, becoming nervous. swered Corey, scratching ment, 'he was the man

THE POLICY OF PEACE WORKS WELL.

Robbins Alcott of West Hartford, is For ten years there has been peace dead. She was 106 years of age and in Halifax between ship labor employ- was born in Weathersfield, Conn., Deers and employes, and there has been cember 25, 1790. She remembered dismutual satisfaction as well. There are tinctly the death of Washington and no complaints on either side. The men the visits of Lafayette to Connecticut are paid wages upon which they can in the early part of the century. Four live fairly well, and the employers feel children survive, and there are also that they are getting their full money's twelve great grandchildren. worth in the work done by the men The employer is perfectly free to

A JESUIT INVENTOR select the best men he can find, and A Test to be Made at Moncton of the laborer has a reason for striving New Signalizing System. to excel at his work, knowing that the

reward will come to him in steadier Rev. Father Devine, a Canadian and more frequent engagements. The more efficient and industrious the Rev. Father Devine, a Canadian at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for Jesuit, arrived in Halifax yesterday \$2.50, or sent post paid on receipt of the and is at St. Mary's globe. He leaves workman shows himself to be the for Moncton tomorrow, where a test more certain he is of work when it is is to be made by the railway authori-

ties in respect to an important inven-THE SCALE OF WAGES. tion which it is anticipated will revo Not much more than half is received lutionize signalizing on all roads. by the ship laborer in Halifax com-The present system of signaling on pared to what is given to his brother freight trains is very defective, as in St. John. Here a laborer engaged there are no means of rapid communi-

cation between front and rear trainloading or unloading a steamer, the cargo handled be lumber, men. The bell cord is a useless ornawhether merchandise or coal, by night or by men, and often owing to the want of Mrs. Sharp and Miss Lucas. The filed day it matters not, is twenty cents an some rapid means of calling for The rate never exceeds that brakes, train and trainmen are hurled amount, and it has been the same for on to destruction. ten years or more. The strike pre-Father Devine's patent is a very inreferred to was a fruitless effort to have the night and Sunday to do away with the bell cord on all rate materially raised. A hatch or ship moving trains. The invention consists foreman on a steamer may receive five or ten cents more per hour, but this is not necessarily the case. a weather proof cable like the ordin-No ship laborers in Halifax are permanently engaged. They work when by tube-covered insulated couplers. work is to be done and are paid for The wires are connected with bell but- al convention in Boston in June next it twenty cents per hour When the job is finished they earn nothing till caboose and engine cab and are comanother steamer or sailing vessel bined in such a way that front and comes in, when they again resume rear train men may signal fore and Miss Lucas, Rev. A. Lucas, Rev. Geo. aft at any time while trains are mov- Young, S. H. Northrup, Mrs. Sharp. work by the hour The management are at perfect liberty to put as ing. Another feature that will be apmany or as few men to work, lischargpreciated by railway companies is Fiske, Rev. Mr. Hubly, Mr. and Mrs. that danger of collision between sec- T. S. Simms, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Maing or loading a vessel as they see fit. If the management think ten men can tions of broken freight trains may be do the work more profitably than avoided by use of the new signal. twenty, the ten will be hired and no Up to the present the breaking of a laborer in Halifax would for a mosingle coupling link has always ment think of objecting. In this reattended with great danger, involving spect, as indeed in every other, the scme times the loss of thousands of employer is free to do as he deems dollars' worth of property. The new best in his own interest or in the ininvention gives alarms at both ends terest of the ship.

utomatically. Interlocking metallic Up to a week ago there was one plates inserted in the coupling tubes causes the wires to short circuit autoslight exception to this rule furnished by S. Cunard & Co., who are agents matically. Bell start a ringing imfor the Allan line steamers. They mediately in the van and engine had several men employed on their to warn the trainmen to reverse lever wharf the year round at weekly pay. and apply brakes. When one of their boats came in to The inventor has travelled over 30,be loaded or discharged, those men 000 miles during the past year over the C. P. R. and other systems and were set at work, their weekly pay ceasing for the time being and the possesses a thorough knowledge twenty cents an hour rate coming

into force, or if they acted as fore-

dismissal.

men, thirty cents. After the steamer job was completed, they resumed their work on the wharf at the weekly wages rate, But last week those men were discharged, and now the Messrs. When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. Cunard hire all the men for steamer wo rkon the Allan line, just as they need them. They probably found When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

icle, Halifax.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. there was not sufficient work for their When she had Children, she gave them Castoria permanent men on the wharf, when steamers were in port and hence their

railway organization .- Halifax Chron-

cab

trouble, and perform these functions. This is the secret of their great success, and the reason they cure when other medicines fail. At no other season of the year does the blo od so badly need purifying and enriching as in the spring, and to accomplish the best results Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be taken. No other medicine can accomplish the same good results. See that the words "Dr. Pink Pills for Pale People" are on the wrapper around every box you buy.

Williams' Pink Pills, of which I had

After I had used two boxes I felt

somewhat better, and determined to

would not today be the strong,

healthy girl that I am. and I cannot

find words strong enough to express

my gratitude toward this grand medi-

cine which has restored me to health

All others are worthless imitations, no matter what the interested dealer who offers them may say. Sold everywhere price by the Dr. Williams Medicine

Co., Brockville, Ont. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

A session of the executive of the New

Brunswick Sunday School Association was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms yesterday morning and afternoon. There were present: Rev. Mr. Lucas, Messrs. Simms, Parks, Machum, White, Hubly, secretary's (Mr. Lucas) report was submitted and adopted. During the quar-

ter ending 21st of April, Rev. Mr. Lucas visited nine counties and conducted genious electric train signal destined 107 services, at which \$88.28 were collected. In personal contributions \$320 were collected. The field secretary of three small insulated wires running also briefly stated the plans for the from end to end of a train, either as county convention and the parish work from November to June, and was asked ary bell cord, or coupled between cars to make collections in St. Stephen. The election of delegates to the nationtons and open circuit batteries in the then took place, with the following result: George Haddow, Rev. N. McKay,

Rev. W. C. Matthews. H. A. White, Young, S. H. Northrup, Mrs. Sharp, Rev. J. D. Freeman, Mr. Laflin, Mr. T. S. Simms, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Machum, Mr. and Mrs. J. Willard Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Parks, and S. H. calf is as strong as any. Very little Davis; alternates, Andrew Malcolm, milk is fed while giving the eggs .- Col-Miss Estey, Rev. T. F. Fotheringham. These delegates all go at their own

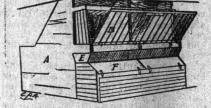
expense to represent this work and bring back the lessons they hope to gather. Others will go as interested visitors, though they cannot be included in the delegation. Important correspondence was discussed by the committee. The programme and other matters relating to the provincial convention to be held at Woodstock next October received further careful atten-

tion. Altogether this was an important meeting of this committee. INJUN HE SWAP.

Governor Tomah Joseph, of the Passamaguoddy tribe of Indians, sent to Governor Cleaves at the Maine State

Teaching Colts to Eat Capitol a fine photograph of himself, arrayed in full Indian costume and framed in birch bark taken from trees in his forest home, finely engraved and ornamented with Indian hieroglyphics and sweet grass. Governor Cleaves has returned the compliment by sending to the Indian governor a most excellent photo of himself, ac companied by a letter of thanks.

serves to keep the hay in the rack and also holds the front part of the rack when let down E is a feed box eighteen inches wide



at the bottom: this box runs the entire length of the rack.

tion has been \$8.15 per acre; with an D denotes supports for the rack and water rights and distribution. should overhang the front edge of the leed box about two inches. The back part of the rack should be nearly pendicular and set to the extreme front of the supports, so the horse will not get hayseed in his eyes and mane. The mace between the bottom of the rack and the top of the feed box should be about eight or ten inches, so that the train may be fed through this space from the front. I is a pulley wheel through which the rope (G) passes. The grain boxes (F) are built under the feed box (E); they take up very little room Dominion increased. and are handy to get at. This device gives perfect satisfaction in all respects when properly constructed .- Ohio Far-

Cure for Scours in Calves.

We have tried pretty nearly everyhing in times past as a cure for scours calves, which, try as we will, are cometimes unavoidable, where it is not ossible for one person to do the feeding every time. Even one over-feeding will sometimes cause the mischief to start. Last spring raw eggs were fed, a calf three or four times a day, to which everything else had failed to relieve. She soon gained strength, Sh could not get up alone at first, and the disease was checked. To-day the man's Rural World.

How to Keep Swine Healthy.

RIVER. A Country Gentleman correspondent says: According to our experience, both riparian rights in the waters to be Poland-Chinas and Berkshires have used for irrigation, and the declaraproved healthy and thrifty; both take tion of the crown's complete ownera wide range if permitted and are busy ship of the water for the benefit of foragers. We have had no trouble with the greatest number, is the underlying our hogs since adopting the plan of principle of our legislation respect keeping them altogether within our irrigation. As there is no water-dividown lines. It seemed a pity that they could not get the benefit of the mast ing power in Canada as there is in the United States, all friction which may in our own unfenced woodland, but arise should be easily removed by the Federal authorities, as the simple our neighbors' half-wild and woefully question to be determined in each cas neglected swine also ran there, and would now and then share with ours some dangerous disease. is. "What diversion, distribution and use of this water shall inure to the benefit of the greatest number ?" We

BRIDGE AND BARREL FLUME ACROSS BOW

are fortunate in this country-only one

governing body must needs be con-Keep some good oats in reach of sulted with respect to irrigation. The roung colts until they learn to eat. It Act is quite clear in stating the is a great advantage to have them eat cedure to secure as an individual or as grain well when weaning time arrives. a company the right to use such waters as the Government possesses They can be held up in flesh by increasing the supply of grain and it will under its aforesaid declaration. Three help them during the entire winter. classes of water users are recognized

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States fell into line as the rolled by and the needs of the various peoples developed. The Domin followed suit, and already the legisla-

Device of Child and Wilson for elevating water on to plateaus inaccessible to irri-gate by ordinary gravitation. The water wheel may also be used as a power supply common to the machinery on an ordinary farm. The parts may be obtained and locally put together by the farmer himself. tion on this subject is to the fore as a live question in which all progressive Of irrigation itself it may be said that the value is hardly computable. It places the raw producer of the earth's bounties beyond the dire ef-

able season, the fees to be charged by companies, the extent of the diversion fects of drought, and the irrigated farm has at its command water when most needed and hence is independent of material sources of supply, and all of rainfall. In the United States, another matters not provided for in the alogous to our own Northwest, the Act itself, which experience shows to be necessary from time to time. The word "arid," as applied to any average cost of bringing the water to the land through systems of irriga-

region of country is taken generally by easterners to mean that the land so denominated is a desert, unfit for human habitation. This is not the proper shade of meaning to attach to the lands denominated "arid" in the Canadian Northwest. Rather that the tract so designated is the scene of a small and uncertain rainfall, but which by the artificial application of water may be made to blossom like a rose and become the district of comfort-able homesteads for thousands of people. It is estimated that about square miles, or 50,000,000 acres, lying between Southwestern Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, briefly known as Southern Alberta, is in the Northwest arid belt within this meaning. The soil is everything, almost, that could be desired, and irrigation prom make up the deficiency caused by slight rainfall during the growing crop season. Fortunately the climate of this "arid" district has so great a range

of temperature that almost any taste in this direction may be gratified, the extremes being 40 degrees below zero in midwinter, to 106 degrees in the shade above in midsummer. Still, in spite of this the country is healthy and there is no malaria, owing doubtless to the extreme dryness of the air, The mean annual precipitation of snow or rain is 7.41 inches in the eastern por-tion, including Regina and Chapter tion, including Regina and Chaplin, 13.83 in the central region, including Swift Current and Maple Creek, and western 11.30, including Medicine Hat and Calgary. The enormous extent of this territory renders it imperative, if the best is to be made of it, that irrigation systems be constructed and it is as well that those who live in othe sections of Canada should be informed of the facts in advance of settlement thereon and consequent disappoint-ment, which would be turned to the reverse if the facts were known, and the circumstances provided for. The best regions of the world for steady, sure crops are those which do not depend on rain, but which have ample artificial systems of irrigation

PATHFINDER. *I am glad to learn that since the above was written the Government has passed an order-in-council granting the Springbank settlers water rights in the Elbow River.

Preventing Foot Rot.

English sheep growers, says the Journal of Agriculture, liter the pens in which sheep are housed with burnt clay as a preventive of foot rot. The clay acts as an absorbant and makes a good fertilizer.

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PLATEAU IRRIGATION.

of water, the duty of water, the irrig-

added annual cost of \$1.07 per acre for The value of the crops from such irrigated lands in the United States, and they aggregated in 1889 no fewer than 3,-631,381 acres, was a yearly average of \$14.89 per acre. Thus from arid lands, producing nothing, the first crop under water supplied as wanted gave back the initial cost, the annual cost of distribution, and an average of \$5.67 per acre profit to the farmer. From the point in view, too, the subject is one that interests every patriotic citizen who desires to see the wealth of the The irrigation laws of a country, therefore, are very important and deserve calm and careful deliberation in all things appertaining to their enactment and working out. A brief account of the procedure and practice under the Northwest Irrigation Act will be of value, and I condense the salient points of the same for the readers of this sketch. The suppression of ういうつ