

THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., MAY 18, 1900

We Should be Represented.

If rumors are to be relied upon this county will be compelled to get along in the future without the services in the legislature of one of its present M. P. P's. If not a case of going up higher it will at least be an experience for our provincial legislator of being summoned to a more comfortable and profitable seat—even though it be a backless office chair instead of an upholstered cathedra. Be this as it may, however, the retirement of the gentleman to private life as reported will mean a vacancy to be filled, and a little consideration over his successor, on the part of the people of the county, will perhaps not be out of place. In this connection there are two things which we have the temerity to offer by way of advice to the electors, and the first is this: Neither party should allow a ring of three or four to control their caucus and nominate the party's candidate. Every elector should be just as particular about the kind of a man who is named as the party's nominee as he is about getting his party's nominee elected to parliament. Again, the party of the county should see to it that some one is elected who can fairly represent the constituency. If representation by constituency for the local legislature is not a mistake it certainly is at least a prerequisite that the two M. L. A.'s should live at different ends of the county. In a great many cases an arrangement like this is always made, and our experience in this county at any rate has proved the wisdom of such an arrangement. Almost anyone will admit that in the past the eastern end of the county has practically not been represented at all. It would therefore be only just if the liberals of this county in their search for a second candidate for the local house should select one from this part of the county, and we think there would be considerable wisdom—even from a party standpoint—in doing so. The excuse can scarcely be made that there are no available persons in sight from this quarter for that are a number who are eligible. What, for instance, would be the matter with running our esteemed townsmen, Mr. I. B. Oakes, for provincial honors? A man of leisure and culture of unquestionable integrity and proved business ability, and an ardent and long liberal, he would be a credit as a candidate for his party in any constituency. At any rate eastern county liberals should see to it that their interests are not ignored in the next party caucus.

Trucking Through the College Grounds and the Closing of the Foot-path.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly permit me on behalf of the executive committee of the Board of Governors, to say a word to the public through your valuable paper on the above subjects. It is doubtless well known that the College grounds, wagon-ways and foot-paths included, are private property. By common understanding, however, the roadways have always been freely open to the public, and there is no desire to cancel this understanding, save in one particular. Of late it has become a frequent thing for heavy trucking to be done through the College grounds, greatly to the detriment of the roads in front of the building. The executive have decided to appeal to the public to abstain altogether from this use of the roads, and the request will not be deemed unreasonable, since the Main street and University avenue furnish an equally good route. It has been decided further to close a section of one of the foot-paths, viz: that one which starts from Dr. Sawyer's premises, and runs across the face of the college hill in a north-westerly direction. The face of the hill being soft, and the path making a water-course in the heavy rains, the hill becomes from time to time badly disfigured. That section of the path, therefore, extending from Dr. Sawyer's premises to the main road in front of the college will be closed, and pedestrians are requested to let the roadway also as foot-path. Notice will be put up indicating the route that is closed and the public are respectfully requested to have careful regard to the wish expressed.

On behalf of the Executive, T. TROTTER.

Anniversary Programme.

Programme of Anniversary Exercises at Wolfville, June 3rd to 6th.—Sunday, June 3rd, 11 a. m.—Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D. D. L. D., of Philadelphia. 7 p. m.—Address before college Y. M. C. A., by Dr. Tupper. Monday, June 4th, 7.30 p. m.—Lecture before the Senate of the University by Dr. Tupper. Tuesday, June 5th, 10.30 a. m.—Class Exercises by Graduating Class. 2.30 p. m.—Closing exercises of Horton Academy. Usual exercises with address by Rev. D. H. Simpson. 7.30 p. m.—Closing exercises of Acadia Seminary. Usual exercises with address by Mrs. Chas. Archibald of Halifax, vice-president of the Woman's National Council. Wednesday, June 6th, 10.15 a. m.—Closing exercises of the college.

What about Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats and Mattings? If you wish to see the largest and best stock in the town at county and prices that are lower than the lowest—call at O. D. Harris' Glasgow House. Carpets made and laid on your floor. Expressage prepaid.

On Tile Draining.

BY G. THOMSON, WOLFVILLE.

DEAR ACADIAN.—From many parts of our own province and from New Brunswick, also, applications have come to me for information about under-draining farming lands. This expressed desire on the part of many farmers to make a step towards high farming I am glad to note, and will be pleased to make public through your journal any information I have acquired on the subject. I premise these remarks by stating that in the last ten years I have laid out for and supervised the laying of over 20,000 tiles, and have during that time made many improvements in the method of under-draining so that any knowledge I have acquired is from experience in practical work.

Later on I may discuss the great benefit farmers can derive from under-draining their lands, but at present I propose simply to confine my remarks to the best way to drain land, and further to limit these remarks to dyked lands where almost entirely I have worked. I shall not dwell upon the primitive drain formed by three poles covered with brush, which at best is only a temporary expedient; or stone drains, which, if properly constructed, will do good work and may be useful where stones are plenty but will not pay to haul from a distance. In this locality some farmers favor box drains made of wood and nailed together. It is widely asserted that boxes so made of wood and laid in dyked lands will last in good working condition for very many years. Believing this statement, I at first laid several of these wooden drains but found that in the course of four years many of the covering boards had become completely rotten. This will always occur where there is not a continuous flow of water. I have, therefore, concluded that will burn carbon tiles is the best material for under-draining dyked lands. The first principle in draining with tiles is to lay them in a perfectly uniform grade or if possible increasing grade near the outlet and at the outlet have a drop of a few inches. Water moving down a uniform grade will carry the muddy particles it holds in suspension to the outlet, but if the grade should become flatter sediment will become deposited and the tile choked. I have found this happens in drains laid before I adopted the use of the grade board.

Great care must always be taken to keep the tiles closely butted one to the other and in direct line. Another important feature to be remembered by the owner of tile drains, is the free discharge at the outlet. These outlets should be seen to late in the fall, after cattle are taken off the dyke, and left in good order for the winter, and again in the spring.

Our dyked lands present a very nearly level surface, with many creeks winding through them. Into these creeks the water from the higher lands may be discharged from tile drains. Frequently, owing to the long stretches of nearly level land and the small depression of the creeks, but little fall can be given. In such cases a levelling instrument called a "Dumpy level" is required. By its use a true level line is given above the ditch to be opened, and by ascertaining the difference in level from the top of the ditch (or upper end) and the bottom of the creek the possible fall can be calculated and by then measuring the length of the ditch, the obtainable fall per hundred feet ascertained. Suppose, for example, the proposed ditch is 600 feet in length to the creek. I fix the tripod of the level at a point about 30 feet to one side of the line of the ditch and about midway from either end. With my back to the sun, where possible, so that the sunlight may fall on the figures on the measuring staff, an assistant raises this staff on the upper end of the ditch. Suppose the level shown is three feet. The staff is next raised at the creek bottom. Suppose this shows 9 feet, the difference is 6 feet. Allow 2 ft. 6 in. for depth of ditch and 6 inches above creek bottom. This 3 feet deducted from 6 feet leaves 3 feet available for fall in 600 feet or 6 inches per 100 feet. I have often found that 3 inches per 100 feet is as much fall as could be got, and that tiles laid in this grade worked satisfactorily. The next instrument to be used is the grade board. I am aware of the use of boring-rods and other methods of finding the grade, but the grade-board now to be described is by far the best, in my opinion. To make one, take a piece of seasoned pine and a half inch plank about five inches wide and eight feet in length. As this length is one-twelfth part of a hundred feet I find it convenient for calculation. When the two edges are parallel and a carpenter's spirit level is secured to the upper edge about midway from both ends and the bulb is in the middle both edges will be level, place off the lower edge so that one end will be half an inch narrower than the other. Now keep the bulb in the centre on the upper edge and the lower edge will give half an inch grade in the length of the board, or multiplied by 12 will give 6 inches in the hundred feet. It is well always to paint the wide end so that the workman will be sure to keep that end down hill.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

Died.
LYMAN.—At the Horton Farm, Farm May 11th, Mary Lyman.
HARDAGE.—At Grand Pre, May 11th, J. Norman Hardage, aged 80 years.
HOWLEY.—At Avonport, May 12th, Addie E., daughter of Freeman Hanly, aged 27 years.
BOWLEY.—At Aylesford, May 12th, Samuel Bowley, aged 69 years.
HARDAGE.—At Grand Pre, May 16th, Margaret, wife of the late Norman Hardage, aged 80 years.

Later Spraying.

BY G. THOMSON, WOLFVILLE.

In a former article we considered the matter of the early spraying of orchards, more especially for the bud moth and the bark louse, because they must be dealt with very early in the season in order to be treated effectually, but every other pest which we have to contend with requires equally prompt action at just the proper time if it is to be successfully combated. It is time, therefore, that growers had their preparations completed for the campaign against the caterpillar, the canker worm and the "black spot," and that campaign, if not already begun, should begin immediately. The caterpillars are reported to have hatched already in sheltered localities, and where they are troublesome no time should be lost but the trees should be sprayed immediately with Paris Green or some other insecticide.

For the treatment of the three pests named above, as well as the leaf-blight of plums, and many other such diseases, a combination of Bordeaux mixture with Paris Green will, perhaps, be most satisfactory for the majority of the orchardists of the province. For the benefit of those who have not previously prepared Bordeaux mixture a few directions may be useful. The usual formula given is:
4 lbs copper sulphate
4 lbs lime
40 gal. water

To which 4 oz. of Paris Green are added for destroying insects, and as a rule this is satisfactory. But a safer and more satisfactory way will prove to be to first procure several casks that will hold water. This does not of necessity mean costly oil barrels, but the better quality they can be without too great expense the more satisfactory they will prove. In one of these casks dissolve a quantity of copper sulphate at the rate of 1 lb to 1 gal of water; then when used 1 gallon of the solution means a pound of copper sulphate. Of course the amount of copper sulphate required will depend on the size of the orchard to be sprayed. Place the copper sulphate in a bag and suspend in the upper part of the water and it will soon dissolve. Next secure some fresh lime, shake carefully in another cask and use the pole to stir the ferrocyanide test to determine when enough lime has been added. 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