

## Irrigation Best Kind of Farming

Col. J. S. Dennis tells of introduction.

Just as the farmers of the southern territory of the prairie provinces are clamoring for further extensions of the existing irrigation schemes was made clear recently, when Col. J. S. Dennis, of the C. P. R. Department of Colonization and Development, addressed the professors and students of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on irrigation in the west. The large attendance listened intently to the lecture, which was admirably illustrated with a series of lantern slides depicting the progress of the C. P. R. irrigation system and the fruits of this method of farming.

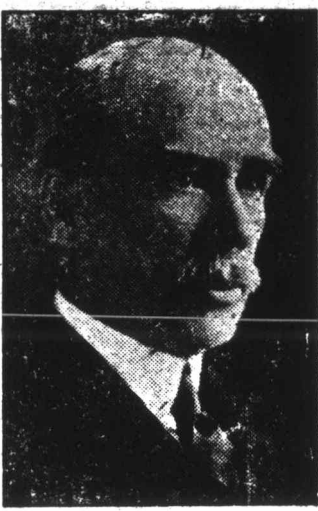
The speaker divided his discourse under three heads, dealing with the introduction of irrigation in Alberta by the C. P. R., and the motives which had induced him to recommend and urge this; the success as proved by the company but the temporary failure of some settlers due to lack of experience in the application of water and cycle of wet years; the reversal of opinion after practical tests, and the consequent overwhelming demand for further irrigation projects on the prairie.

"For a long time," said Col. Dennis, "there were many who claimed that irrigation was unnecessary in Western Canada. Because conditions of drought do not regularly occur there, they argued, there was not the same urgency for irrigation as in other less fortunately situated countries where the rainfall is usually so small as to make agriculture practically impossible without artificial application. It is rather gratifying now," said the speaker, "to see the same men who once, in view of this tremendous opposition, to see the radical right-about-face in sentiment and to hear these same men assert that practically the whole of the south country needs irrigation to make agriculture permanently successful. The experience of the past two years with a rainfall in Southern Alberta of less than 10 inches, and the bumper crops raised by irrigationists, is responsible in no small measure for this great change in opinion."

Outlining the extent of the semi-arid portion of the province of Alberta, which he stated stretched 160 miles north of the American boundary and from the Cypress Hills in Saskatchewan, the speaker stated that American irrigation engineers of prominence, after investigating conditions thoroughly, had given it as their opinion that the rainfall was insufficient to follow farming profitably, and the question to be decided was not whether water was needed, but rather just how long this territory could grow any kind of crops without irrigation.

"Irrigation, when practically applied, is the best kind of farming," said the colonel with conviction, "because it is the only system that permits of the most intelligent treatment of every individual crop to suit its own requirements. It eliminates the necessity of summer fallow and elaborate treatment of the soil to conserve moisture. It is quite agreed that mixed farming is the basis of agricultural prosperity and this system flourishes splendidly under irrigation in the raising of special fodder crops which it is difficult to raise without water."

"In every case where it has been put to the test in competition with ordinary farming methods, irrigation has been proved to increase production from 25 to 100 per cent. This accounts for the fact that in the irrigation belt land is being sold for considerably over \$100 per acre, and that farms are seldom offered for sale even at that price, the owners being reluctant to sell. The 'Lethbridge Herald,' by careful compilation, placed a conservative estimate of \$54.71 as the average value of the production on an acre of the \$2,230 acre tract. Cases were many where



J. S. DENNIS, C.M.G.  
CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF  
COLONIZATION & DEVELOPMENT

potatoes yielded \$170 to the acre, alfalfa \$125, and wheat \$105 per acre. The annual report issued by the Board of Trade in this same city contains a comparative statement showing the results of crops grown on dry and irrigated land and gives the following increases of crops grown under irrigation:—Wheat 23 bushels, or 77 per cent.; oats, 25 bushels, or 54 per cent.; barley, 25 bushels, or 81 per cent.; peas, 14 bushels, or 51 per cent.; potatoes, 250 bushels, or 105 per cent.

"The Canadian Pacific Irrigation scheme in Southern Alberta Col. Dennis signified as the largest individual project on the American Continent, with an area greater than the whole irrigated area of Colorado or California. The irrigable area totals more than 600,000 acres whilst the aggregate length of its canals and ditches is greater than Canada's longest river or the rail distance from Vancouver to Halifax. To this original block a further area of 100,000 acres in the Lethbridge district was added when the C. P. R. took over the block originally developed by the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, and this has shown the same remarkable progress and prosperity."

"Agitation at the present time is for further irrigation and quick irrigation," continued Col. Dennis. "Farmers claim with justification that it is a life and death issue with them. If they are to remain on the land they must have it; if they do not get it the only thing to do is get out. That the Provincial Government realizes this also is very evident from the fact that they have energetically taken up the new projects. The Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District scheme comprises the irrigation of about 100,000 acres and will cost between three and four million dollars. Just recently farmers in the Raymond, Magrath and Sterling district were called upon to vote on the formation of a further irrigation project which would embrace a total area of 180,000 acres and irrigate 95,000. When the ballot came to be counted there was not a solitary vote recorded against the project."

"A vast sum of money," said Col. Dennis in concluding, "was put into the irrigation scheme by the C.P.R., but it has proved a sound proposition. The bumper crops raised on these irrigated farms, the high prices at which the land is held, the reluctance on the part of farmers to sell, and, above all, the general clamor in the south country for schemes to include the greater part of the south territory all prove that the initiative and foresightedness which promoted the project are now appreciated and rewarded."

Tercentenary Of  
The Founding Of  
Nova Scotia

The charter for the founding of Nova Scotia was given in 1621 by King Charles I to the Scottish Order of the Baronets of Nova Scotia, which order was formally incorporated in the Order of the Noblesse of Canada, which order has initiated a movement of the societies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Scotland and Normandy for a celebration of this event in 1921. Previous celebrations have been conducted by politicians in office, who have stultically excluded all participation of the Noblesse, whose members are the descendants of the founders of the country as well as by Treaty and law the First Order of the State. It has been determined that in this celebration the illegal ostracism of the descendants of the founders shall not be tolerated.

The various historical societies mentioned are expected to do their part in their various localities towards our orientating efforts for a worthy event. It is hoped that memorials shall be erected to the Capt. Jehan Denys, who discovered the country in 1605, and to Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, who planned the Province of Nova Scotia and was the first Viscount in the Seigneurial Order of Canada.

A memorial history of Nova Scotia is prepared to be written by county historians under the general editorship of the Comte de la Gaspésie, M. O. Turgeon, M. P. of Bathurst, N. B., recently nominated as vice-president of the Historical Society of Gaspésie, is particularly interested in this enterprise so valuable to the interests of Eastern Canada.

Every class that has assisted to build up Nova Scotia and the provinces that have been derived from her (Gaspésie, Acadia, New Brunswick) are to be included in the programme of the Tercentenary (1621-1921).

I. The founders of the province, united in their orders of the Baronets of Nova Scotia, Seigneurs of Canada, Baronets of Quebec (who as U. E. Loyalist officers founded New Brunswick) have their council to take charge of the historical ceremonies, decorations and precedence of the occasion.

II. The Historical Societies of Scotland, Normandie, Nova Scotia, Gaspésie, and New Brunswick will allot the historical addresses and the representations of their respective localities. They will include in their invitations the historical societies of those provinces and states in America whose charters were derived from the Stuart Kings who gave also the early charter (1621) of Nova Scotia.

III. The Guild of Authors, Artists and Scientists of Nova Scotia, Gaspésie, and New Brunswick, including those living in, or deriving from these localities, who have written books, music, poems, or produced objects of Art or Science are invited to unite in this guild and to add the exhibit of their works for the occasion.

IV. The Journalists, or publicists, of the above places are also invited both French and English, to join the French and English Bureaux of Press Publicity of the Tercentenary.

V. The League of Universities and Colleges of these districts to be formed on this occasion are to take a prominent part in the intellectual features of the whole.

VI. The Agricultural Societies are to represent their districts in the matter of propaganda and production.

VII. The Merchant and Fishing Marine are to do the same for their enterprises.

VIII. The manufacturing and trading committees-in-general are to have their function and representation.

IX. Hotels, resorts and travellers Transportation Companies are to take their part in the presentation of their special features.

All the above are to be represented in the Tercentenary in their own affairs by their own change officers or agents and by their own propaganda. The Council of the College of Arms of the Noblesse in Canada (including the three founding Orders above mentioned of Nova Scotia) have the matter of organizing this celebration in charge and should be addressed through the Herald-Magistrate of the College of Arms, Ottawa, Canada.

The officers of the above societies, clubs, guilds, etc., will perform not only their own function, but will be the general committee of the Nova Scotia Tercentenary.

Canada's Gross  
Debt on Feb. 28 Was  
\$3,149,098,989

Canada's gross debt on February 28, 1920, was \$3,149,098,989.57, according to a return tabled in the House by Hon. A. L. Clifton for George Parment, Quebec West. The national net debt on the same date was \$1,315,995,523.98; assets at the end of February were \$1,233,103,065.35.

The yearly interest paid on the debt to February 28, 1920, was \$93,490,150.26. The estimated interest charges for the fiscal year are \$105,000,000. The yearly interest of revenue collected by Canada in respect to the property or securities constituting the assets of the public debt to February 28, 1920, was \$14,034,033.74. The total amount of the floating debt of Canada on February 28, 1920, was \$205,758,000.88, and the yearly interest payable on this floating debt at the same date \$4,885,106.

Historical Society  
Of Gaspésie

Proceedings

It was decided to participate in the Nova Scotia Tercentenary of 1921. No local committees in the Gaspésie District have yet been formed, and it has been urged if Newcastle is to be the seat of the Society and the repository of its library and museum that the enterprising citizens form a local committee to secure the library and museum of the society. It was reported that Mr. Stothard had a building which he would give if other citizens would provide a lot on which to put it and funds for its moving thereto. The society appointed the Comte de la Gaspésie the Vicomte de Fronsac and the Cheu Wm Gray Brooks, L. L. B. as trustees to receive what Mr. Stothard etc might donate.

Officers of the Society—Honorary President, the Comte T. & F. de la Gaspésie. The President has not yet been chosen. The objection to the Hon. Rudolph Lemieux, is that he was not born and does not reside in the district. The Rt. Hon. Baron Beaugerbrooke however was born in the district and a communication will soon inform him of his election as President of the society. The vice-president is O. Turgeon, M. P. of Bathurst. The Acting secretary is the Vicomte de Fronsac College of Arms Ottawa. Among the honorary members are Louis Denys de Bonnaventure, Chateau d'Atre' Francet, Dr. F. G. B. Bullock, Pres. American Genealogical Society, David J. Nelke, Pres. of the National American Society and Miss Irene Greene, Sec'y of the Same, of New York City, Orre E. Monnette, Pres. of the California Genealogical Society, John Stewart Carstairs late Pres. U. E. Loyalist Asso. of Ontario; Ernest Green, Stittislan of Canada, member of the Niagara Historical Society; the Marquis del Norte, Pres. of the Cape Breton Historical Society besides many members of the Noblesse who have been registered in the Collect of Arms of the Seigneurial jurisdiction of the Noblesse including the Earl of Stair, late Pres. of the Scottish Historical Society, Prin e Augustus de Yurbita, late President of the Seigneurial Court, and Don Cristobal Colony, Aguilera, Duode Venanga and Grand Commander of the Aryan Order of the Empire of the Emperor Charles V.

APRIL-HATCHED CHICKENS  
MADE GOOD LAYERS

A test at the Ohio Experiment Station to determine the best date for hatching chicks, shows that for Leghorns April 30 or thereabouts is a satisfactory date in the latitude of Wooster. Two weeks either way from this date would not be expected to affect materially the results secured with pullets.

It was found in one experiment that there is little to be gained by hatching Leghorns as early as February 22. It is difficult in normal seasons to get satisfactory hatching eggs at that time of the year and the percentage of fertility is low. Chicks hatched at this date require brooding through a longer period and need more care than during the warmer season. In most instances these early-hatched pullets go through a molt similar to that of one-year-old hens in October and November.

Chicks hatched even as late as June 13 have been profitable for egg production, but it is generally more difficult to rear as large a percentage of the chicks as when hatched earlier in the season. Chicks hatched in April generally prove to be satisfactory fall and winter layers. The results showed with Leghorns in these experiments will not apply to some of the slower maturing breeds.

## THIS YEAR'S IMMIGRATION

Information has been received by the Salvation Army Immigration Department Montreal, that a number of married men, who desire to secure positions on farms, will arrive in Canada from Great Britain with the opening of the St. Lawrence river to navigation this season. These people are of a splendid type, men who have served their country during the Great War, and who are now coming to Canada to find a home on the land, with a view of learning Canadian methods and eventually securing farms for themselves and their child ren. Farmers who desire married help and have accommodation for a man with family should communicate with the Salvation Army at Montreal with a view of securing this very desirable class of help. We also understand that there will be a few single men in the party. During the month of June or July the Salvation Army will probably bring a number of Orphan Children of School age to Ontario for adoption.

Have  
YOU?  
Dyspepsia?

If your stomach is sour, and you have a "heavy" feeling after eating—if your food is not readily digested and assimilated—you are plainly in need of

HAWKERS  
DYSPEPSIA  
CURE

It gives quick relief to stomach troubles and permits normal eating without painful effects. It also prevents constipation, and relieves kidney troubles. It is a reliable regulator which keeps the system in a clean, regular, vigorous condition, and makes the dyspeptic's life worth living.

It will give relief in your case. Try it! Sold at all drug and general stores, 50c

The Canadian Drug Co., Limited  
St. John, N.B.

"My Back  
Is So Bad"

PAINS in the small of the back, lumbago, rheumatism, pains in the limbs all tell of defective kidneys.

Poisons are being left in the blood which cause pains and aches.

The kidneys, liver and bowels must be aroused to action by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

There is no time for delay when the kidneys go wrong, for such developments as hardening of the arteries and Bright's disease are the natural result.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's  
Kidney-Liver Pills

## Rheumatic Pains

Are relieved in a few days by taking 30 drops of Mother Selig's Symplocarinal and on retiring. It dissolves the lime and acid accumulations in the muscles and joints as these deposits can be expelled, thus relieving pain and restoring. Selig's Syrup, also known as "Extract of Roots," contains powerful etheric drugs to kill and crush the pain of rheumatism, sciatica, etc. It relieves the muscles, the joints, the nerves, the blood, the system, the whole.



## NOTICE!

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE  
TOWN OF NEWCASTLE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
THAT THE ANNUAL

## ELECTION

For Mayor and Aldermen  
for the Town of Newcastle  
will be held as required  
by Law, at the Town Hall,  
on

**TUESDAY**

The Twentieth Day of  
April Instant

Polling from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Nominations of Persons duly  
qualified for the respective offices  
of Mayor and Aldermen will be  
received by the undersigned up to  
six o'clock on Friday, the 16th  
day of April instant.

Dated at Newcastle, N.B., this  
6th day of April, A.D. 1920.

J. E. T. LINDON,  
Town Clerk



## Assessors' Notice

The assessors of Rates for the Town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, hereby give notice to every person and Body Corporate liable for assessment within the said Town, to furnish the assessors with in thirty days of the date hereof, with a written detailed statement duly sworn to, of Real and Personal Estate and Income for which they are liable to be assessed within the said Town.

Blank forms for statements may be had from the assessors or at the Town Office.

ASSESSMENT FOR 1920	
Town-Park and Fire	\$ 8000.00
Police & Street Lighting	5500.00
Schools	20,200.00
Public Works	5000.00
Contingencies	8000.00
Sinking Fund	4700.00
Interest	7400.00
Sewerage	1500.00
County Schools	1208.47
Pauper Lunatics	171.20
Contingencies	3108.00
Alms House	270.00
Total	60295.37

S. A. RUSSELL  
GEO. STABLES  
A. L. BARRY  
Assessors

Dated at Newcastle  
March 28th 1920



## Notice

Public Notice is hereby given that the Voters List for the Town of Newcastle is posted at the Town Office and that the same is subject to revision up to and including Friday the 16th day of April next.

J. E. T. LINDON  
Town Clerk  
March 20 1920

## REMOVAL NOTICE

I have removed my Dental Rooms from the Leinster Block to the E. S. Miller Building, where I will be pleased to attend to my customers.  
J. S. McMillan

**To Those Who Bake**

EXPERIENCE has taught good cooks that there is no flour quite as good as Beaver Flour.

**BEAVER FLOUR**

Is the ideal flour for all baking purposes. It is a blended flour, combining the richness and delicate qualities of the world-famed Ontario Winter Wheat with the strength and body of Western Hard Wheat.

Beaver Flour imparts to bakings the qualities which make your bread, pies, cakes and pastries real food treats.

Try it! Sold by your grocer.

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