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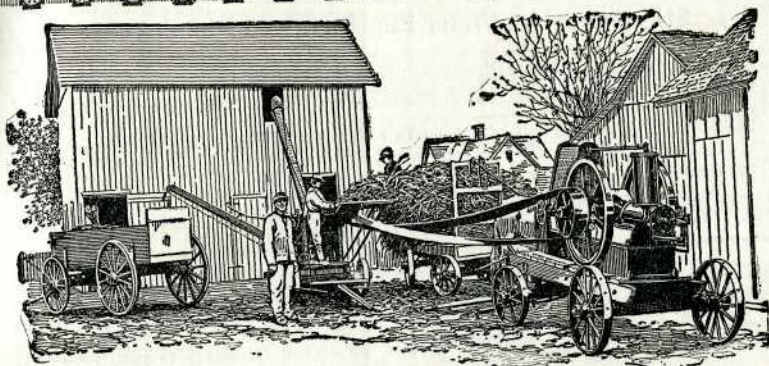
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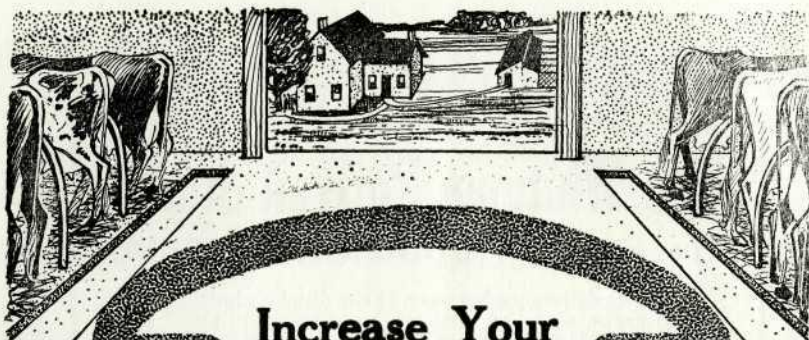
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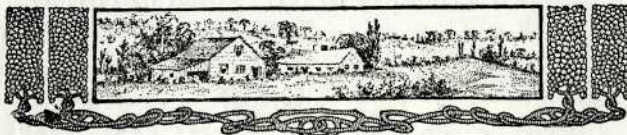
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The

Maritime Students' Agriculturist

Vol. VII. Truro, N. S., December, 1914 No. 2

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EDITORIALS.

It is with much pleasure that the editors listen to the expressions of approval concerning the first number of the M. S. A. Now that we know what you want we intend to do our best to furnish it. Our policy will be to make every issue better than the last. This can be done with your help, so everybody fall to, and make the three issues after Christmas the best that were ever put out. So far the response has been mostly from the Seniors. We want something from the Juniors; it is their work to publish the magazine next year, and we want to know who is capable of doing it. We would like to see every man in the college come back after Christmas with something for this paper. We hope you will all be able to come back and that you will enjoy the vacation.

Its the same old wish but it's mighty sincere

A Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

The trip to Amherst proved a success, and was well enjoyed by all who took advantage of the chance to view the Win-

ter Fair. The show was excellent, much better than it was last year. The judging contest was, of course, the feature of the Fair most enjoyed by the students. The classes of animals placed before us were of a quality which was a pleasure to handle. They were also classes which required some close observation on our part, and also some close decisions. There was not as big a crowd in the contest this year, giving us a much better chance to see the animals. The scores of the prize winners are given on another page. The unanimous opinion expressed is that the trip was a complete success in that we had a good time, we learned something, and we brought home the cup.

At last we have organized a Students' Young Men's Christian Association. All over the world, in the colleges of every land, we find the Y. M. C. A. doing good work. Now that we have the association here, we ask the question, what are we expected to do? The object of the Y. M. C. A. here is to get the students into closer relation with the church. The object of the world movement is to bring all students under a better religious influence. The way in which it seeks to do this is by bible study, either privately or in public bible classes. Now is it worth while for us to join this association and try to take more part in the church work?

We are here to get an education, that is to say, to properly equip ourselves to take our places as citizens of some community, it matters not where. In order to be a good citizen a man must be mentally, morally, and physically fit. Lacking in any one of these capacities, he is not able to do his part to the best advantage of himself or the community

A community, in order to live, must have a church, and the church must be the life of that community. History has proved to us that the church is the one institution that has stood the test of the ages, and the church to-day is stronger than it ever was before. The institutions built on the sword and material things of life have fallen and even to-day we see one of these swiftly crumbling to dust. We need not turn to history

to find where the individual must stand, he must stand on the side of the church, or in the long run he fails. We make the history of the next generation. To-day we are educating ourselves to take our place in the making of that history—let us see to it that the education we get is not one-sided, but is complete.

BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE AT THE MARITIME WINTER FAIR.

The Maritime Winter Fair has come and gone and has taught many object lessons to the farmers of the Maritime Provinces. As we examined the exhibits of beef and dairy cattle at the last Winter Fair we were strikingly impressed with the quality of these animals, and as we passed from one herd to another we thought what a great live stock country these Maritime Provinces would become if cattle of the highest standard of perfection were bred on every farm. Both dairy and beef classes were out in larger numbers than ever before and as they both deserve special mention we will deal with them separately.

The classes of dairy animals were particularly strong, not only in number but more noticeable in quality, and they demonstrated once more the extent to which dairying can be developed in the Maritime Provinces. It is only a few years since the dairy barn was added to the Fair Building and at that time there were only sixty cows of all breeds in the test. This year the stalls were filled to their utmost capacity, and some had to remain outside. This natural increase in numbers is a hopeful sign of progress in the dairy industry, but the most important point was their work at the pail. In general the production was very much higher than previous years, but one individual in particular drew the attention of everyone who heard of her high production. I refer to Miss LaHonda, a typical Holstein cow, owned by Messrs. Samuel Dickie & Sons. Her production in the seventy-two hour test was the highest ever attained at the Winter Fair, both in milk and butter-fat. Her total score was 332 points which was eighty points higher than

any previous test, and nineteen points higher than the highest seventy-two hour public record of the world. She is a model dairy cow of splendid constitution and feeding capacity. She is a credit to her herd, to her owners, and to Nova Scotia. Messrs. Dickie had other splendid individuals but space will not permit of their special mention. In general the Holstein class was closely contested, Wm. S. Harding won 1st in the two year old class with a cow of superior quality, while Logan Bros. won 1st in the one year old class on a very promising heifer, Dickies won first in the three year old class with a very deep barreled cow that will likely be heard from again. W. M. Lea and K. L. Hicks had some classy Holsteins that were worthy of special mention.

Ayrshires were shown by McIntyre Bros., A. McRae & Sons, Chas. Aymes and John and George Retson. McIntyre Bros. got 1st on aged cows and yearlings, while McRae got first in two and three year classes. They were all out in good form and made a good showing of this popular breed. In Jerseys H. S. Pipes & Sons, J. E. Baker & Sons and J. R. Semple were the exhibitors. Bakers got first in two and three year old and aged classes while Pipes won 1st in the one year old class. These cattle were out in good condition and again demonstrated their ability in the fat test. Guernseys were shown by D. G. McKay and Son and H. A. Dickson, both herds, though not very large in numbers were in good condition and stood high in the test compared with other breeds.

As we come to the beef cattle we again have to record vast improvement in quality as compared with previous years. As we entered the building the first row that attracted our special attention were the Aberdeen Angus herd owned by J. M. Laird & Son, of P. E. I. They were shown in the pink of condition and were a very attractive feature of the beef class. R. A. Snowball carried the cup for best beef animal any age on a thick set, well finished animal of the Shorthorn Breed. This herd was well fitted and consisted of many high-class beef animals. Harold Etter had a splendid aggregation of cattle of all ages in first class condition. He won the cup for the best ani-

mals any age, Garret Bros. won the W. M. Black cup on a low set deep bodied animal of excellent beef type. Other exhibitors who had cattle that deserved special mention were Hazen Etter, George Callbeck and E. P. Anderson. Grades were out in strong numbers and the increase of quality was even more noticeable than in pure bred classes, and we only wish that cattle of the above type will soon take the place of the *scrub steer* so often seen on the average farm. J. R. S. '15.

STUDENTS' JUDGING COMPETITION.

The competition this year was very good. In addition to the students, there were some men from outside the college who made a creditable showing for themselves. The silver cup donated by Principal M. Cumming for the best judging of Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle, and Sheep was won by H. L. Trueman '15, of Truro. Following are the scores made by the men winning the first five placings in each class. The first prize is \$7, the prizes dropping a dollar with each place.

DAIRY	BEEF
1. W. A. Flemming.....183	1. J. E. Pike.....186
2. J. W. Landels.....177	2. W. J. Cass.....179
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AGRICULTURE



CAPE BRETON.

To the average farmer, following as he does the line of railway, the possibilities of agricultural development in the Island of Cape Breton are not at all promising. But to one who is thoroughly familiar with the country, there seems to be no limit to the possibilities if only the farmers could be made to realize the value of their heritage. One cannot but ask himself the question, why is there not greater agricultural activity when the soil is so fertile and splendid markets within easy reach? The answer is simply this.

Up to the time of the development of the industrial centers of the Sydneys and surrounding towns, the market for farm produce of any kind was limited, and the difficulty of marketing any produce a farmer might have to dispose of was a great drawback.

And so the farmer was not encouraged to produce any more than was absolutely necessary for his own needs. The result was, that when the markets did develop the production was so small that the promise of large wages, and the lure of the city tended to draw the young man away from the farm. It is only within the last three or four years that these young men have begun to realize that it would be an advantage for them to stay on the farm and, increasing the production, take advantage of the great demand for farm products. Their income would be more certain, they would be building up a home for themselves and laying up a heritage for their families such as they could never hope to do in the city.

The country is, for the most part, hilly and, in fact, mountainous in sections. The water from these hills is carried to the sea by numerous small rivers, the principal ones being the Margaree, with its two branches, the Southwest and the Northeast; Middle, Baddeck, Sydney and Mira rivers, and the River Inhabitants. The Southwest branch of the Margaree is the

outlet for Lake Ainslie and flows northerly, for a distance of about twelve miles, to Margaree Forks where it is joined by the Northeast branch. It continues on for a distance of eight miles farther and empties into St. George's Bay.

The Northeast branch takes its rise in the northeastern part of the island and flows, in a southwesterly direction, for some twelve or fifteen miles until it joins the southwest branch at the Forks. The valley of the Margaree varies in width from one quarter of a mile to a mile.

The soil is largely intervalle and is extremely fertile, being well adapted to the growing of all crops usually grown on farms in the Maritime Provinces.

The high hills which hem in the valley, although hard to cultivate, are fertile, and here we find the smaller clovers and fine grasses growing in abundance making excellent grazing, particularly for sheep. The Baddeck and Middle Rivers take their rise in the northern part of the Island, and, flowing in a southerly direction empty into St. Patrick's Channel at Nyanza, while neither of valleys is as large as that of the Margaree the soil is of the same character and very fertile. The Sydney river empties into Sydney harbor, and, although the valley is small, here we find some of the most promising farmers.

Situated, as they are, only a short distance from Sydney and the surrounding towns, they have gone into dairying and market gardening to a considerable extent. The Mira river is strictly speaking, a chain of lakes extending for a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles from Mira Gut to Upper Grand River. There is little or no intervalle soil along this river but the upland, although rocky in places, is strong and fertile. Except in a few scattered centres there is little farming done in this section. The writer can see no reason why, at some future time, this section of country should not be a strong agricultural one.

The valley of the River Inhabitants is one of the largest valleys on the Island. The soil is largely intervalle and extremely fertile, but there is very little of it under cultivation. The great majority of the farmers in this district are working

their upland and letting the intervale remain under woods, due possibly to the fact that a large part of the intervale land in the valley requires artificial drainage before it can be worked profitably, if at all.

We might also mention the large areas of upland, extending all along the western shore from Port Hawkesbury to Cheticamp, also along the shores of the Bras D'Or Lakes, along the banks of the Grand River, the shores of Loch Lomond and Lake Ainslie, and last, but not least, the island of Bouladarie. This upland is varied in its character, but all of it is capable of producing large crops.

The Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture has recognized the great possibilities for development in Cape Breton and for the past two years has been carrying on demonstration work on the Island for the purpose of showing the farmers what may be accomplished if proper methods are used in working the soil, and to make them realize the importance position which they hold in maritime agriculture. Early this year a creamery was established at Baddeck and the first season was a very successful one. Tapping, as it does, a large section of country there is no reason why it should not be a great success. It should be a great stimulus to the farmers to increase the production of their herds and build up the dairy industry, for which Cape Breton, with its fertile river valleys and equally fertile upland, is peculiarly adapted. The coming years will, in all probability, see another creamery established at Margaree Forks which will fill a long felt want in this section. Under conditions existing at present, having no railway connection with the markets, it is practically impossible for a farmer to put dairy produce on the market in good condition. It is good to know that Cape Breton is coming into her own and that the time is coming when the present markets will not be large enough to handle the harvest from the soil, and when those who have had a hand in her development will look with pride upon this second Garden of the Gulf.

H. C. '13.

FERTILIZERS.

A problem that is facing the farmer to-day is that of a cheaper, efficient fertilizer. Every ounce of produce sold off the farm takes away a certain amount of plant food, and that must be bought back if the farmer wishes to maintain the fertility of his soil; and the cheaper it is brought back the greater the profit on the transaction. The nitrogen may be regained by a careful rotation and careful handling of the soil, but the potash and phosphoric acid must be bought and applied. The most economical way is to buy the raw materials and mix them yourself, but this would not be wise for a person who did not understand the properties of the ingredients he was mixing or the requirements of the crops he was fertilizing. For instance an inexperienced person might use muriate of potash as the source of potash in his potato fertilizer which would cause a poor quality potato crop, or he might use an organic source of nitrogen, such as dried blood when he wanted quick results. However, proper mixing of fertilizers is a thing every farmer should know, and if a few principles are followed it is easily done.

The only three direct fertilizers that have to be applied are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; one indirect fertilizer, lime. The difference between a direct and indirect is that direct fertilizer acts as a food to plant life, while an indirect fertilizer by physical or chemical action renders direct fertilizers more available.

Probably the best fertilizer is barnyard manure. It contains all the needed elements of plant life and also has the added value of humus, a form of organic nitrogen that has a great mechanical value to the soil, and also holds nitrogen and other plant foods in reserve, which slowly become available as the humus is acted upon by the indirect fertilizers. The main objection to barnyard manure as a commercial fertilizer is that its bulk forbids transportation except in a limited radius. It has, however, a commercial value around cities where it does not have to be hauled far.

Where a person cannot get barnyard manure the only al-

ternative is to get chemical fertilizers such as dried blood, dry fish meal and bone meal, etc. In the mixing the source must be in keeping with the requirements of the crop and the soil.

Fertilizers may be classed as follows:

1. Sources of Nitrogen.
2. Sources of Phosphoric acid.
3. Sources of Potash.
4. Complete fertilizers, i.e. where nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are all present in suitable proportions.
5. Indirect fertilizers, i.e. those containing none or practically no plant food, but which have an action on soil favorable to productiveness.

The fertilizers used as sources of nitrogen are: Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Potash, Nitrate of Lime, and Calcium Cyanide or lime nitrogen, all chemical: dried blood, meat meal, ammonite, tankage, hoof and horn meal, and wool, hair and leather waste, dry ground fish and cotton seed meal.

Nitrate of Soda comes from South America. It is in crystalline form, mixed more or less with sand or mud. It is taken in its raw state and dissolved, it is then filtered to remove the sand and mud and recrystallized. It is extremely soluble and quick acting, containing about 15 per cent actual nitrogen. It will leak out of the soil to quite an extent if applied before it is wanted. It is best, where possible, to apply in small quantities at short intervals.

Sulphate of Ammonia is a by-product of the manufacture of bone charcoal, illuminating gas and coke. It is the most concentrated of all nitrogen fertilizers, usually containing 20 per cent. or more of nitrogen. It becomes available in a comparatively short time but not as quickly as the nitrates. It does not give good results, however on wet, sour soil, as it has to be acted upon by the nitric acid ferments, which cannot live without air; therefore, to get the best results from Sulphate of Ammonia it must be applied to well aerated soil. The ferments by giving

oxygen to the ammonia make it nitrous acid $H. N. O_2$ which with bases form nitrites that are, in themselves of little value; the nitrites are again broken and the acid is made $H.N.O_3$ which with bases form nitrates, which are available for plant food.

Nitrate of potash or common saltpeter is a highly concentrated, but at present too expensive, fertilizer. It is sometimes used by florists or greenhouse men. It contains 14-16% nitrogen and about 46 per cent potash.

The others are obtained by gathering atmospheric nitrogen by the agency of a base and an electric furnace. These have not reached a stage of commercial importance yet.

The organic forms are a little slower acting and a little more expensive. Hair, wool and leather waste and hoof and horn meal are so slow acting as to render them of little value. Dried blood or dried fish meal or meat meal are all valuable, if pure, to put in a complete fertilizer to prolong the time that nitrogen is available. The great trouble is that many of the more insoluble and less valuable forms are mixed in. The price of cotton seed meal in this country renders it impracticable, but in cases where the lower grade feeding meal or dirty meal can be bought for \$12 to \$15 a ton it is an economical fertilizer.

The chief sources of phosphoric acid are bones, mineral phosphates, phosphoric guano by-product of steel manufacture, and manufactured phosphates. Bone meal, raw, steamed bone, extracted bone and bone ash are the organic forms. Raw bone and extracted bone both contain considerable nitrogen. Extracted bone has had the fat oil all removed. Steamed bone has had the fat and most of the nitrogen driven out by the steam. It is supposed to be more available. Bone phosphates are in a tri-calcite form but in the organic phosphates the tricalcites are soluble in weak acid solution.

Sometimes bones are burned and bone ash is formed. This does not hurt the phosphoric acid but destroys the nitrogen. Mineral phosphates, or apatite, are in tri-calcite form and are not soluble till reduced to a mon-calcite and bi-calcite form

This is done through the agency of sulphuric acid. The guanos of the West Indies are also very rich in phosphoric acid.

Basic slag is a by-product of the manufacture of steel. It is a double salt, a phosphate of lime and a silicate of lime. It is not a pure phosphate; it is soluble, but acts slowly. It has an excess of lime and is therefore beneficial to land in acid condition. It should be ground very fine, the finer the better so as to render it more available.

The sources of potash fertilizers are wood ashes and potash salts. Wood ashes are not of much commercial importance on account of their variable content and bulk. This is pure ashes, not leached. Hardwood ashes are much better than soft wood and twigs and limbs better than the trunk.

The potash comes mostly from Germany, but owing to the state of affairs now it will not do much good next year. The two forms we use here are muriate of potash and sulphate of potash. They each contain about 50 per cent actual potash. The sulphate is usually 2 or 3 per cent stronger. Sulphate of potash is more expensive than muriate but is better for certain crops such as potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets and onions. Sulphate of potash also loosens the soil while muriate tends to pack it, so for clay land sulphate is the best and for sandy soil muriate is better, except for all above mentioned crops. Although the first cost of muriate of potash is less than the sulphate it leaves chloride, which unites with lime and is washed out of the soil; in this way it soon robs the soil of its lime, so unless a soil is very rich in lime the continued application of muriate of potash necessitates the application of lime.

It is not necessary to apply lime as a plant food, although a little is taken up in the plant. Its main value is in taking up carbon dioxide and other acids, thus correcting the acidity of the soil. It also helps in breaking down the humus.

Now in mixing a complete fertilizer certain things must be remembered. For instance not to use all nitrate for nitrogen in a crop of a long growing season, or to use bone meal or basic slag where phosphoric acid is needed quickly. If muri-

ate of potash is to be applied, apply it a week or more previous to seeding so as to let the chloride of lime that is formed leach out, as it is detrimental to plant life. If possible nitrate of soda should not be applied till the crop is above the ground, but be sure the crop is perfectly dry when you apply it, because if the crop is damp and any of the nitrate sticks on the young leaves it will burn them. Phosphates and potash fertilizers may be applied any time before seeding, a week or more is better than to wait till time of seeding. They form salts that do not leach out of the soil, but remain till used by the plant.

A. E. H. '15.



HORTICULTURE

FIRE BLIGHT.

This disease has also been termed Apple Blight and Pear Blight according to which kind of fruit tree is attacked.

It has been proved that though injuring all kinds of wild and cultivated apple and pear trees it is caused by one and the same organism. The disease is yet unknown in Europe, but it is found spread widely over the continent of America, and it is responsible for a considerable amount of damage to orchard trees. To the best of my knowledge this disease was unknown in the Maritime Provinces until this year, when an outbreak was discovered in some sections of the fruit district of the Cornwallis Valley.

The cause of this disease is a very minute bacterial organism. This organism may be seen with the aid of the microscope, but to the casual observer it would be impossible to discover it. The appearance at first of the affected tree is the leaves suddenly turning brown and later on, black. The leaves do not drop off at once but remain on the tree in this wilted condition until late autumn.

Daily, if unchecked, the disease may spread down the limbs and more limbs turn color. In severe cases even the blossoms and young fruit if already formed will also turn black. The disease in its progress soon kills off all, even the large limbs, the bark of which may show large longitudinal cracks. The infection of healthy trees from diseased ones takes place very rapidly, so that if affected parts are not removed at once whole orchards may be destroyed. It has been satisfactorily proven that the organisms of this disease are carried from one tree to another and from one orchard to another by bees and other insects. Therefore, it is to the best interests of fruit growers to take immediate steps of control upon discovery of the disease.

In cutting out the Blight the instrument used should be

dipped in a solution of corros. sublimate (1 oz. c sub. to 1,000 oz. water) The instrument is infected with every cut, but an application of the above solution will kill any organisms adhering to the knife, shears or saw. The operator should always be careful to cut below the affected parts, and to insure the best results the raw ends of the limbs should receive an application of some kind of waterproof paint.

Burn all limbs removed from the trees, and keep the shears going until you have finished the job.

E. S. N. '15.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

The strawberry is the most popular of the small fruits and a very small area devoted to this crop will supply the needs of the average family, yet how few farmers grow the crop even for home use. The wild strawberry is found in practically all parts of the Maritime Provinces and where it grows the cultivated sorts can usually be grown if given some protection through the winter. Strawberries yield large profits and should be grown more by people having small farms. In some of the rougher sections of the country near available markets, they could be profitably grown while it would be almost impossible to grow the larger farm crops successfully.

If possible, the site for the strawberry plantation should be chosen where snow lies on the ground during the winter, as this affords considerable protection to the plants. While the soil should be retentive of moisture it should be well drained. The soil should be fairly light or the plants may be thrown out of the ground in the spring by alternate freezing and thawing. It is necessary to have the soil rich, because, although the strawberry does not take a large amount of plant food from the soil, it needs an abundant supply of available plant food to give the best results.

The land should be prepared the year previous to setting

the plants by growing a hoed crop that has been well manured. They should not be grown on an old sod as white grubs are likely to be present. The white grubs do great damage by eating off the roots of the strawberry plants just below the surface. To have the ground in best condition for setting out the plants in the spring, it should be plowed in the fall, either plowed or disked in the spring and finally well worked with the lighter harrows.

The best fertilizer for strawberries is barnyard manure which may be applied to the previous crop or in the spring before setting the plants. If applied in the spring it should be well rotted as the plant food in it will be more available, the weed seeds which it contained will have dried, and the rotted manure will not cause the ground to dry out as much as would green manure. By previously plowing under clover sod to supply humus, commercial fertilizers may be profitably used to take the place of manure. They may be used along with the manure and if the plants are making a poor growth a light application of nitrate of soda is often beneficial.

In setting the plants it should be borne in mind that some varieties of strawberries do not produce pollen and will not bear fruit unless planted with a variety that does produce pollen. A good plan is to set a row of a perfect flowering variety (one producing pollen) to every two or three rows of the imperfect flowering, taking care that two varieties blossoming at the same time are chosen. Some of the imperfect varieties are among the best yielders and are planted in this way.

The usual practice of farmers is to take plants from their bearing plantations. This should not be done as these plants are likely to make a weak growth. Good healthy looking plants with a strong growth of white roots, taken from plantations set the previous year and not allowed to fruit, should be used. These plants should either be grown at home or obtained near by, as plants coming long distances are often badly damaged by heating and drying of the roots. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of having good plants to start the plantation.

In the Maritime Provinces planting is best done in the spring and should be done as early as the ground can be properly tilled. Strawberries are usually grown here in the matted row. The distance of setting the plants in the row will vary somewhat according to the variety, as some varieties produce many more runners than others but the usual distance is from twelve to eighteen inches, with the rows about four feet apart. One of the quickest and most satisfactory ways of setting the plants is by getting a spade. This method requires two persons, one to open the hole by forcing the spade into the hole, and working it back and forth, and the other to place the plant in the hole. The earth must be carefully pressed around the roots which should extend well down into the soil, and care should be taken that the crown of the plant comes at the surface of the earth. If it is above the surface the plant will dry out and if below it may be smothered or will be a long time breaking through the soil.

Cultivation should begin early and should be given weekly through the summer until it begins to injure the runners. Hand hoeing near the plants will be necessary to maintain a mulch and to prevent weeds from growing. While hoeing the blossoms should be picked off to prevent fruiting the first year and the runners trained to form the matted row.

The plants should be protected through the winter by a coat of two or three inches of marsh hay or oat straw. This will prevent freezing and thawing in spring and can be used to delay blossoming until danger of frost is passed. It is a good plan to leave part of this mulch on the ground between the rows in the spring to prevent evaporation and to keep the fruit from being covered with earth during summer rains. The mulch should be removed from the plants before they become blanched.

The question of which is the best variety is one often asked, and is one that is pretty hard to answer. The farmer growing strawberries for market must consider the requirements of the market he is shipping to. If he is some distance from the market he must grow a berry that is a good shipper. In some markets it is hard to sell a berry with a green tip while in others this may

not be objected to. Sometimes early varieties bring the best prices while at others the later varieties give the greatest returns. These points as well as many others must be decided by each individual grower according to his own special conditions. Three varieties which have proved very satisfactory in the Maritime Provinces are the Sample, Glen Mary and Senator Dunlap.

To make the greatest success of strawberry growing much care must be taken in the marketing and many men who grow good food fail to market it properly. The manner in which much of the small fruit is marketed in our towns is disgraceful. Too often the boxes are only half full and if they are filled the large berries are almost invariably on top of the boxes. The crates they are packed in are old and dirty and by the time the berries reach the consumer they are far from being attractive. How much better it would be if our farmers would use only clean boxes, have them well filled and neatly packed in clean crates that have the grower's name stenciled on the side. Also the progressive fruit grower will stamp his name and address and perhaps the name of his farm on each box. These may seem like minor points but they benefit both the producer and consumer. The time is near when consumers will pay a premium for goods of superior quality and the farmer who labels his goods will develop a special market and consequently will obtain the highest price.

F. L. W. '15.

SOME VEGETABLE INSECTS.

Unless our attention is brought to the matter, we are only too apt to overlook the damage done by the majority of our insects for the very reason that we do not notice it. These pests feed voraciously and yet so insiduously that although losses occur they are not recognized except in cases when a certain insect so increases in numbers that the feeding habits cannot but fail to be noticed. Such an outbreak occurred in this province last summer when the army worm did so much destruction to

the crops. However, for those who wish a few pointers upon the nature of injury and the methods of control, of our most important vegetable insects, the following article is written.

Cruciferous Plants such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnips and Radish.

Imported Cabbage Worm (Pontia rapae):

This is the worst enemy of the cabbage. The adult—the ordinary white butterfly, seen so abundantly—lays its yellowish eggs singly, usually on the under side of the leaves. The eggs hatch in about five days and the caterpillars grow rapidly, soon assuming their characteristic deep velvety green appearance. At first eating large irregular holes in the leaves they later work their way into the heads where it is naturally hard to get at them with poison.

Fortunately the parasites of this insect are very plentiful and they effectively keep the pest in check. However, other means must be brought into play. For large plantations the spraying of paris green or arsenate of lead is the most effectual. The former is used at the strength of one-half of a pound to 40 gals. of water; the latter at the rate of two to three lbs. to 40 gals water. When spraying with Paris Green it is better to use a "sticker" to enable the poison to adhere to the smooth foliage. This is made as follows:

Resin.....	2 lbs.
Sal. Soda (crystals)	1 gal.
Water.....	1 gal.

Boil together in an iron vessel in an open place until the liquid is of a clear, brown color. This will probably take about an hour to an hour and a half. (This sticker may be used for foliage such as cabbage, onions and asparagus). It is advisable to add one or two pounds of fresh lime to every 40 gals. of spray when using paris green.

For garden plots it is preferable to dust the plants with paris green, using one pound of the poison to 50 lbs. of air-slaked

lime, land plaster, or cheap flour. Sprinkle this mixture over the leaves when they are wet with dew, or after rain.

Begin treatment when the plants are set out and continue until the heads are about half-formed. Although there is a prejudice against using poisons with cabbage, it has been shown that a person would need to eat twenty-eight cabbages at once, if the plants have been dusted in the ordinary manner, to suffer any injurious results.

Cabbage Maggot (Pegomya brassicae):

This is a two-winged fly that lays its pure white eggs in the ground at the base of the plants shortly after they have been set out. The little maggots appear in from 8 to 10 days and immediately begin feeding on the roots, eventually working their way in causing the tissues to decay and usually killing the plant. When working in radishes they tunnel throughout the fleshy main root and frequently cause a much branched root instead of the single, symmetrical tap roots. In three weeks' time they are full grown when they pupate about an inch under the surface of the soil. There are two broods per year.

For large plantations cultural methods such as rotation of crops, deep fall or spring plowing, and the destruction of all crop remnants, are recommended. The planting in wind-swept fields often results in a very light infestation.

For small plots, the use of the tarred felt paper discs is undoubtedly the best preventative. These discs must be cut from tarred felt paper and not ordinary tarred paper, as the latter will curl in the sun. The discs are hexagonal, about three and a half inches in diameter, and from one corner a slit goes to a star-shaped cut in the centre. Put these on immediately after the young plants are set out, being very careful that the flaps of the central cut are folded well against the stem, and that the disc is lying flat on the ground. Clean off all earth with a whisk and for a couple of weeks see that no fresh earth stays on. The discs prevent the deposition of eggs, but if they become covered with earth, or if they do not lie snugly against the stems the flies will be sure to lay their eggs. This

is a perfect means of prevention if carefully carried out, and with a little experience rapidity may be attained.

Small boxes with wire screen tops have been used to keep off the fly from the small plants. The recommendation of these is that they may be used for years at an initial cost, according to one market gardener, of five cents per box.

Varying results have been obtained with the use of thick lime wash, carbolic acid emulsion and hellebore decoction. The lime-wash must be thick. It is poured around the plant and repeated wherever cracks appear in the wash of former applications. The emulsion is made by dissolving one pound of soap in a gallon of boiling water and to this adding one pint of crude carbolic acid. Churn vigorously until a creamy emulsion is made. For use dilute one part of the emulsion to 30 parts of water. Apply four to six ounces to each plant, being careful to scrape away the earth so that the liquid will be in actual contact with the maggots. This should be applied shortly after planting and repeated every week for several applications. Hellebore decoction is prepared by steeping two ounces of powdered hellebore in a quart of boiling water for half an hour and then diluting this to make a gallon of liquid. It is applied in the same manner as the carbolic emulsion.

With radishes probably the best method is the screening of the bed with cheesecloth.

Diamond Backed Moth (Plutella maculipennis):

This is a very small brownish moth, the larvae of which eat small holes in the cabbage leaves. The larva when full-grown is hardly one-half an inch in length, is of a pale green color and carries a pair of short caudal appendages. It is very active. The same remedies as outlined for the cabbage worm will suffice to control this insect. Drenching the plants with water has also been recommended.

Cabbage Aphis (Aphis brassicae):

This greyish-blue aphid—the color is due to a greyish waxy secretion—feeds in masses on cabbage and turnips, al-

though rape, brussels sprouts and kohlrabi may be attacked. Eggs are laid in the fall and the aphids are hatched early in the spring. Although there are many generations they are not noticed until about August.

When the insects appear in abundance, begin spraying the plants at once with kerosene emulsion, soap suds, or black leaf 40. The former is made by dissolving one-half pound soap in a gallon of hot water and then adding two gallons of kerosene, churning vigorously for about 10 minutes. One part of this stock solution may be diluted with 15 parts of water. The soap solution may be made by dissolving ordinary soap (1 pound to 4 gallons of water) or by using whale-oil soap (1 lb. to 6 gals. water). It may take from two to three sprayings and when spraying use force.

As the eggs are laid on the remnants of the crops be sure to destroy all remains such as stumps, old heads and leaves.

The Striped Turnip Flea Beetle (Phyllotreta vittata):

These are small black beetles with two wavy yellow lines down the back. As they hibernate over winter in the adult stage the beetles begin eating holes in the leaves of the young turnips and radishes while the plants are yet very small. The larvae feed principally on the roots of various weeds of the same family.

They may be easily controlled by using arsenate of lead, 4 lbs. to 40 gals of water. If cabbages are infested, use the arsenate of lead, or paris green with a sticker.

Carrots and Celery.

Carrot Rust Fly (Psila rosae):

Probably this is the most injurious insect pest of these vegetables in Nova Scotia. It has been introduced from Europe, appearing in Canada in 1885. The adult is a small two-winged fly that lays its eggs on the roots of the plants. The small maggots, on hatching, work their way into the roots and burrow in all directions, thus producing the characteristic rusty-brown appearance of the tops. During the winter the mag-

gots continue working in the stored carrots. Celery is also attacked, the larvae feeding on the roots and so stunting the plant making it valueless for market.

Spray along the rows with kerosene emulsion, one part to 10 of water, or sprinkle around sand or ashes to which kerosene oil has been added at the rate of one pint of the latter to three gallons of the sand. This prevents egg-laying. Late planting is recommended, as is also the deep plowing of infested land. Rotation of crops should be practiced; never follow carrots with celery or *vice-versa*. Destroy all infested roots, and the soil that the carrots have been stored in should be either buried deeply or allowed to freeze.

Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, etc.

Striped Cucumber Beetle (Diabrotica vittata):

This is the only pest of these plants that does any serious injury to Nova Scotia gardeners. The beetles are small, about one-quarter inch long and are yellow with black stripes. They hibernate over winter in the ground or under any suitable covering such as boards or leaves, and emerge in the Spring shortly before the plants appear. Feeding at first on various flowers they abandon these when the young cucumbers appear and eat ravenously of the leaves for about two weeks. After this they become more fastidious in their tastes and refuse to feed on plants that are covered with foreign substances. In addition the feeding habits of the adults are often instrumental in spreading a bacterial wilt that suddenly kills the vines.

In gardens, young plants may be protected by screening them. A barrel hoop cut in two, crossed, and the ends fastened to another hoop, and the whole then covered with netting makes a very good cover. Wire may be substituted for the hoops. Be sure that the beetles cannot get underneath the netting.

Thick sowing; the use of trap crops such as early beans or squash; and the liberal use of quick acting fertilizers, have been used successfully. Dusting the plant when the dew is on them,

with air-slaked lime with which has been added sulphur, tobacco dust or bug-death, is very effective in keeping off the beetles. Repeat whenever it is washed off. Arsenate of lead, 3 to 5 lbs. per barrel, has given very good results, both as a repellent and a food poison. In the autumn collect the vines in heaps. As the beetles gather beneath this protection, choose a cold morning for covering the heaps with straw and setting fire to them.

Onions.

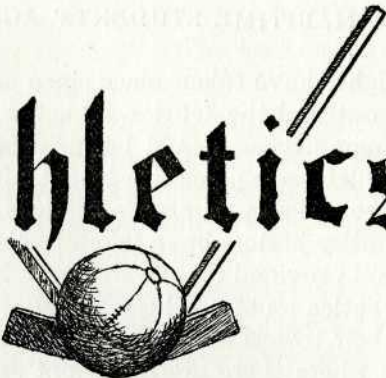
Onion Maggot (Pegoma ceparum):

The maggot of this two-winged fly bores into the roots and bulbs of the onions causing the plants to wilt and die. The adults are very much like those of the cabbage maggot. They appear about the time the young onions are up and lay their eggs in the leaf-sheaths, whence the maggots work their way to the roots.

It is a difficult pest to control satisfactorily, and on large plantations, cultural methods seem to give the most satisfaction. Keep the plants growing vigorously with fertilizers such as nitrate of soda, so they will be able to withstand the attacks of the maggots. Never plant the onions in the same place for two successive years. Deep plowing in the fall and planting in wind-swept fields are recommended. In gardens the following measures are helpful. The carbolic wash as used for the cabbage maggot has a repellent effect on the flies. Hellebore is also used. In the spring, when the plants die, dig up, being sure that the maggots are included, and destroy.

(Continued in January issue.)

Athletics

An illustration featuring a baseball bat positioned diagonally above the word 'Athletics'. Below the word, a baseball is shown resting on a wooden block, with another bat handle visible behind it.

In an Agricultural College an athletic association is perhaps even more necessary than in colleges devoted to other lines of study. The student, through the summer, while obtaining his practical knowledge of farming is subjected to strenuous exercise and manual work. Through the winter returning to what might be called the "book" end of his course he gets little exercise and the reaction is liable to tell upon him, causing ill health and bodily disarrangements. To counteract this lack of exercise the athletic association has been formed, whose object it is to provide many sports and give physical training to its members. To do this the association has at present provided basket-ball, indoor base-ball, punching bags, boxing gloves, wrestling mats, horizontal bar and parallel bars, etc., and we urge every student to attach himself to every one or all of these instruments of sport and obtain this much needed exercise. An hour's hard play in our gymnasium followed by a shower will certainly recompense any student for the time spent and leave him in better condition to devote himself to the studies through the evening.

BOXING.

Boxing continues to be popular. The gloves are continually in use and many a quiet bout takes place unknown to the majority of students. The amateur and beginner wants no audience for his first attempts.

Some fights have taken place since our last number which threaten to outrival the Jeffries-Johnston bout of recent years. Foremost among these should be mentioned "the Duke-Caldwell fight" which took place one bright afternoon and was witnessed by the greater number of college students.

Some husky juniors have taken to cleaning their toes with the face towel provided for the college. Notice is hereby given that this practice must not be repeated. If students continue neglecting their towels we proffer a suggestion that they resort to the barn where there are a few oat sacks yet to be had at cost price.

The athletic goods have arrived and are well up to expectation.

BASKET-BALL.

Y. M. C. A. vs. N. S. A. C.

On Nov. 28th, the N.S.A. C. boys played for the first time this season against outsiders. The College team played the Y. M. C. A. and the Juniors played the P. N. C. The first game was between the college and Y. M. C. A. It was fast, but marked by a remarkable number of fouls. The combination was good and the defence excellent.

The game opened with a number of fouls on the Y. M. C. A. but the College failed to find the inside of the basket. For the first fifteen minutes no field goals were scored, then the college tickled the inside of the net. The half closed with the N. S. A. C. 4, Y. M. C. A. 3.

The second half started by the Y. M. C. A. scoring on a foul making a tie. For while the score favored one then the other till the College suddenly rattled the net with three field shots. The game closed Y. M. C. A. 10, N. S. A. C. 17.

JUNIORS VS. P. N. C.

The game opened by the P. N. C. scoring three field goals in the first five minutes, then the junior defense got busy and

held them for the rest of the half. The half closed with the P. N. C. 7, Juniors 3.

The second half opened with two fouls for the P. N. C. and a field shot and a foul for the Juniors, then the P. N. C. took a spurt and coaxed the pig skin through the net six times, one of them being a foul. When the whistle blew the score stood P. N. C. 20, Juniors 6.

The game was closer than the score indicates and the Juniors are to be congratulated on playing to the last with unabated vigor. With the exception of one regrettable incident at the first, the game was a pleasure to watch.

A. E. H.

CRIPPLES VS. 2nd TEAM.

This game was the cause of much anticipation throughout the college as some of the boys almost expected to find spavins and sidebones on some of the invalids. This illusion was quickly dispelled when they hobbled out onto the floor. Of course the poor cripples might have been improved by the addition of one "Holman" at least, but they managed to "fling" the ball pretty well. However, they had the advantage of previous practice in slinging arms, legs, etc. The playing of the cripple captain was remarkably "good" in spite of his infirmities.

Of course the second team was held back by the desire not to hurt the invalids, as it was feared that a beating would cause a set back in some of their cases. Trueman, however, was flinty hearted in this respect, and put in basket after basket without the slightest regard for their feelings. On account of the tenderheartedness (shows the good effect of Normal influences) of the rest of the team, the game ended 40-15 in favor of the cripples.

J. O. H.

WIZARDS vs. N. S. A. C.

We have played our first league game and have lost, but

lost in that spirit which made it rather a success than a loss. The game was clean throughout and the teams well matched.

At the end of the first half the score stood 4-6 in favor of the college. When at the beginning of the second half, college scored several goals, excitement ran high. Few goals were made for the succeeding ten minutes and so time ran short, college began to feel confident that they would win; too confident, for just before time was called, the Wizards by a succession of field goals and one converted foul overtopped the college by one score, the game ending 17-16. Good feeling was evidenced throughout and no fouls were called for rough or "bull" playing.





A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Xmas comes but once a year.
But examinations often.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year are hereby extended to the Agricultural Students, one and all, to our Professors and to everyone the wide earth over.

There is no doubt about it, fellows. This has been some term. We no more than got here when we had that interesting and expressive "Night Shirt Parade," hardly were we settled down when the "Winter Fair" claimed our attentions. There is no need to mention the Xmas exams, as they are necessary evils. Lastly come the Christmas vacation. Most of us expect to go home, and our plans for the season are so numerous and extensive that we will not take up space here to mention them.

A few of the students will be unable to go home for this happy Christmas tide. To them we extend our sincere regrets and with all our hearts wish them a Merry Christmas. Some of our members are at the front. To them we give our earnest and whole-hearted wishes for a Merry Christmas, a Happy New Year and a safe return.

It has been said that some of our fellow students will not return after Christmas. To them we say Merry Christmas and for the present, good-bye.

Now the time is certainly humming,
And we leave this message for Cumming,
That he is not to worry
For we'll be back again.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that, if the students of the Nova Scotia Agriculture College do not intend to help along this part

of the magazine that they will be debarred from criticizing the articles which may appear in this section. It is not my desire to hurt the feelings of anybody, but I certainly consider it high time that some of the students got to work and relieved the pressure a little. There are not more than ten sections in the whole paper and there are over seventy students in the college therefore I claim that this section has a right to expect the steady services of ten men. At the present there has been very little help from the students and I want it to be clearly understood that this is your magazine and that it is up to you to see that it is a success.

If you have any article that you are not sure where it belongs send it here, we'll find room for it. It is not necessary to write ten or one hundred pages before sending your labor in. I might say that an article of three or four hundred words is what the Dairy dept. might call the "clear cheese". Jokes are sure to find a resting place here and as the M. S. A. provides no "Poet's Retreat" we will be pleased to give all such forms of humor or despair a prominent place.

Go to it boys, try your best and see what you can do along these lines. To show you I am serious I'll give you a little verse as a starter.

The name of the poem is "Back to the Farm."

A farmer he, of modest means,
But inclinations gay.
He sold a bull and cow and dog,
To buy a motor car one day.

He knocked off farming so they say,
To drive the new machine;
He parted with his hay and oats,
To buy the gasoline.

And next he auctioned off his clothes,
His hot house and his chairs,
To give his car a coat of paint,
And some slight repairs.

He thought of all the country roads
He'd scorch like electric wires.
And sold his turnip crop they say,
To purchase rubber tires.

But speeding in the early dusk,
Without a Normalite,
A numbered man in blue appeared
And stopped his dizzy flight.

He didn't have a single cent
To pay the fine imposed;
They took the car to pay the debt
Back to the farm *he* goes.

THE UNITED STUDENT'S COUNCIL.

Pres. Notting certainly started things moving this year along the Student's Council lines. He called the first regular meeting on Nov. 5th. At this meeting Pres. Notting and Sec'y. Wood held the platform. The Vice President was elected from the Junior Class and the honors went to Mr. Bishop. After this the meeting was somewhat boisterous.

The Night Shirt Parade and fortnightly dances no doubt claimed the most of attention while now and then, to relieve the strain, a College yell or song was introduced. Mr. Landells was elected leader of the parade, while Messrs. Stanford, Trueman, Ells, and Armstrong were elected as a committee to look after the dances. Mr. Trueman, Editor in Chief of the M.S.A., gave a practical and instructive speech in behalf of the M. S. A. and stated the following as his chosen assistant editors:

- Agriculture—Mr. Humphrey.
- Athletics—Mr. Holman.
- College Life and Locals—Mr. Fuller.
- Dairy—Vacant.
- Horticulture—Mr. Wood.
- Poultry—Vacant.

These assistant editors were accepted by the U. S. C.

The meeting was brought to a close by drawing our attention to the thoughtfulness of Pres. Notting, who, at the time of the death of our beloved Professor, Dr. Standish, sent a letter of sympathy in behalf of the N. S. A. C. students to Mrs. Standish.

On Nov. 12th, the second meeting was held. Firstly, to get money from the students for the running expenses of the dances, and, secondly to consider the organization of a Cadet Corp. Mr. Cunningham gave the boys a talk straight from the shoulder, and no doubt he has done a lot towards the completion of the Corp.

The third meeting was held on Nov. 24th. The question concerning the closing of the school was introduced but finally left in the hands of a Committee.

The students have taken hold in fine style and are doing their best to make things as agreeable as possible.

Through some oversight or neglect on the part of somebody the meeting of the Students Council did not get the attention due them in the November issue of the M. S. A. Henceforth all the work of the U. S. C. will be faithfully recorded.

THE BOYS GET READY FOR A DANCE.

One of the reporters of the M. S. A. while pursuing the duties of that office had occasion on the evening of Dec. 5, to call upon certain eminent members of the Senior Class of the N. S. A. C.

Upon his admittance to the abode of the persons in question, his ears were assailed with the following ejaculations:—"Blush for you Doug." "Si, where's my pants?" "Who's got my shirt on?" "Where's the tooth brush?" "Lend me a collar, Bunny?" "Alright, here's a 15 1-2." "Huh, I don't want a belt."

Desiring to investigate, our representative, always a man of iron nerve and resource, slowly and cautiously mounted the

stairs. Upon rounding a bend in the stairs, he narrowly escaped sudden death from a fuselade of mud mallets which from the terra firma adhering thereto he judged had recently been in the vicinity of Bible Hill.

Simultaneously with this he had a vision of a pale-faced and shivering junior, arms piled high with the clothes of his upper class-men, bent with all haste for the pressing establishment below, while blood-thirsty warnings of "Be sure and press mine first," followed him in his mad rush of obedience. Upon entering the nearest room, he was greatly taken aback to see everything in perfect order, with the exception of a few up-turned chairs and tables and the contents of several trunks, spread in gay disorder under the beds.

Then from the depths of clothes closet on the opposite side of the room a mighty din arose. Following this there was a miscellaneous array of wearing material propelled violently skywards. Through this deluge of sundry apparel he caught glimpses of a young man working feverishly, which after closer inspection turned out to be none less than the Pres. of the Athletic Association of the N. S. A. C. and his one mission in life apparently was to extract a necktie from a mass consisting of old boots, pyjamas, shirts, dressing jackets, sweaters, coats and not to mention numerous athletic appliances. This done he turned his attention in the direction of the dressing table. Changing his mind however, he gave his undivided attention to separating his dancing shoes from the wall, where some well wishing friend had nailed them fast.

The scene of action then changed to the opposite side of the room. The draperies of the bed stirred and the Pres. of the Students' Council peeped out from between the bed spring and the mattress, where he had cached his dress suit and typhoid fever socks. When he had satisfied himself that the coast was clear he unwound his length and came out. With a mighty bound he cleared the tables, chairs, etc., and proceeded with elephantine grace to climb over the scenery which had in some strange and mysterious way collected outside the door. Half way over he ran full tilt into the Manager of the Basket Ball

team, who happened to be travelling the other way. Both embraced and crashed to the floor, the basket ball manager wrapping himself all around the hall stove. Things then began in earnest. The Advertising Manager of the M. S. A. arrived upon the scene of action, closely followed by the eminent Treasurer of the Athletic Association. Straightway there was a dignified rush for the tubs, the above mentioned rush appearing to our correspondent to consist chiefly of several hundred pairs of arms and legs, with the owners merrily chanting "This is the life for me" with becoming variations.

For some few minutes all was quiet as death, except for the roars of "Help I'm drowning," from the occupants of the bath, with sundry by-calls of "circulate the surprise (soap)."

Our worthy correspondent then becoming somewhat fearful of his personal safety transferred himself to a neighboring room, where he stowed away under a foot-stool. This proved, however to be a move of, to say the least, a rather rash character for no sooner had he concealed himself than on came the swimmers. He then witnessed an exhibition of getting dressed quickly and the art thereof. Every man for himself and the last stays at home. For the first few laps it was a draw between Basket ball and Students' Council—then Athletics and Advertising commenced, closing up the gap.

Shirts, ties, collars, socks and cufflinks were exchanged after the manner of grab bag for shoes, handkerchiefs, hats and gloves. Snatches of comic songs now and then reached the already over wrought ears of our pressman, punctuated with College yells and poetical extracts from Tennyson's Princess and the John Henry series.

Suddenly there was an upheaval from the centre of the mass and the Treasurer of Athletics donned scrupulously in all of his own togs and most of his friends including his landlady's furs, proceeded to bore his way towards the street, after reaching which he hastened with all speed for the West end. (To date our correspondent has not discovered what for.)

Shortly after this all were ready. The advertising manager sponged the foot-prints off the front of his biled shirt.

The Basket ball manager fished out the window for his left hand boot.

The President of Athletics put the last wave in his hair and dropped the hot curling tongs down the neck of the President of the Students' Council, who happened to be standing on his head on the bed, one willowy limb coiled around the electric chandelier, looking to see if he has brushed the back of his coat.

The editor understands that these entertainments are given every first and third Saturday evening of the month. But upon interviewing some of the gentlemen in question he learned that the price of admission has been raised. The following are the rates decided on for the future. Under the bed \$5.00; window ledges \$2.50, at owner's risk. Just outside the door \$1.00. All tickets must be paid for in advance and accident and Life Insurance policies shown upon entrance.

NO — PROFESSORS — ALLOWED.



Alumni and Exchange

H.G. Crawford '13, is laboring in the Biology Dept., M.A. C., taking fourth year work.

A. G. Dunstan, '13, fourth year Biology O. A. C., passed thru Truro recently on his way home for a vacation.

H. E. Woodman, '13, was last heard from in Regina, where he has been engaged in Dairy work. He expects to finish his course at Manitoba A. C.

A. Christie, '12, is engaged in intensive farming near Truro, for the winter months.

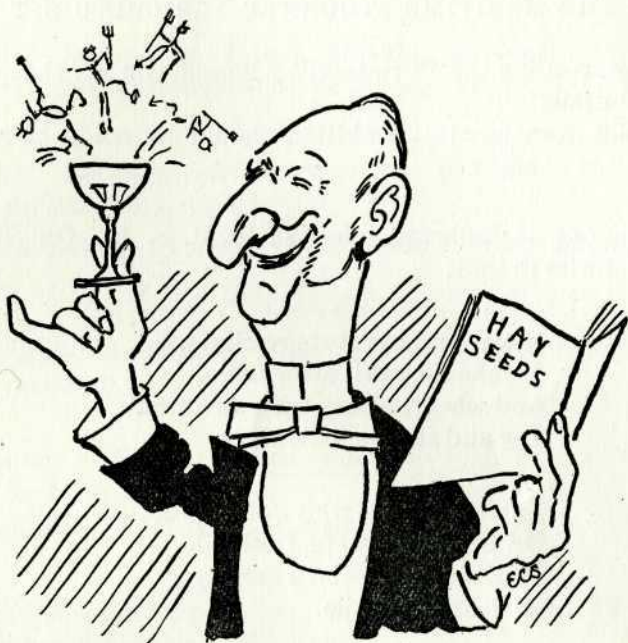
R. D. L. Bligh, '13, is taking fourth year Horticulture at O. A. C.

Messrs. Hodgson and Tattrie, '13, were engaged in field crop judging last summer in connection with the local Depts. of Agriculture.

Philip Sanford, '14, is connected with the farm dept. at N. S. A. C.

EXCHANGES.

We acknowledge with thanks:—MacDonald College *Magazine*, containing startling views of N. S. A. C. graduates, U. N. B. "*Monthly*," and *Xaverian*.



HAYSEEDS.

Junior:—What is a “Tango” sandwich?

Senior:—A little “Chicken” and “Too much mustard.”

On the way to Amherst:

Senior:—I wonder where Athol is?

Junior:—It’s the first station back.

Junior to Normalite:—Can I see yer hum?

Normalite:—Yes! I’ll send you a picture of it.

Sunny Jim:—Who are you?

Gloomy Gus:—I’m the man that put the fun in Fungi.

Visitor—Will you please show me Professor Cumming?

Junior:—Do you see that man going? Well he’s Cumming,

Prof. reading the "Princess:"—Would you say that "Ida" was ambitious?

Voice from rear:—"Ambition should be made of sterner stuff."

Fair one at Amherst, referring to M. S. A.—Oh! There's no love stories in that.

Shows and Institute remind us,
We should cultivate a smile.
And when walking with a Normal
Try and show a little style.

There are some who walk among us,
Drinking as it were, fresh bile,
To all such we send a message,
Smiledamnitsmile.

Echoes from Senior Class: "--Does anybody wish to laugh?"

With a King in the horse barn and a Bishop in the dairy,
there's some class to N. S. A. C.

Senior:—From whence that unseemly odor of the deep
which assails my olafactory nerves?

Junior:—Splash! It's Pike.

A. W. Mac-can-see A girl to the show once in a while it
seems. But we understand he must take the rest cure first.

Prof. C-m-p-ell:—"What is a melee?"

Pres. W. C. T. U.:—"A little meal."

Junior, singing:—"I want to go back to Michigan." He
means Onslow.

Prof. S-m-t-h to Junior, smoking in basement:—"Get under the sink with the rest of the pipes."

Prof. L-n-d-l-s:—Did any of you gentlemen ever see a mulch put on with a roller?

H-m-p-r-y:—Yes, sir! But it wasn't with a roller, it was a drag.

Prof. S-h-w (In Hort. Class):—"For its apple blossom time in Normandy."

Junior to Senior:—What will I do with my subscription fee to the M. S. A.?

Senior:—Oh! go to Ell (s) with it.

Fuller, under the desk in Senior English:—The Campbells are coming, "Who-ho," "Wah-ho."

"Prof." White—approaching shower bath:—Say bop! where's the pump?

For the sake of "Myrtle" the college cat Juniors are *requested* not to sing in the halls.

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