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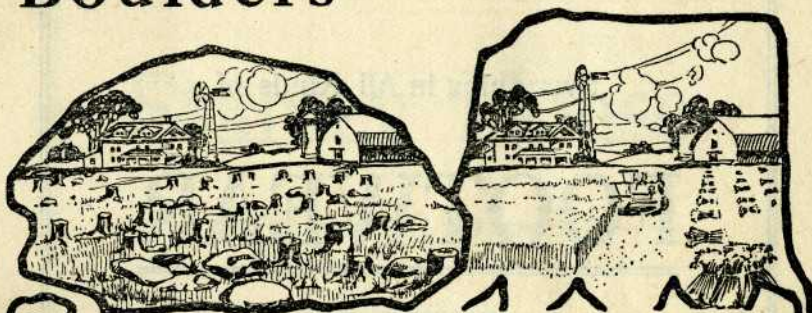
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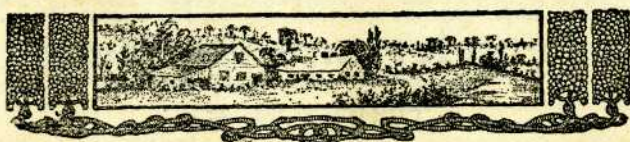
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VOL. XI

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No. 2

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FROM THE EDITOR'S PEN.

It has been a short term and a busy one, and the near approach of examinations, are not conducive to literary effect, and the task of the Editors to produce a worthy number of the school magazine, is made more difficult. We trust that the contents of this number, the final issue under the present management, will be found deserving of the welcome and approval which, all have been generous of expressing in the past.

The approach of the vacation is an occasion for mingled feelings of regret, and relief. For those who are returning next year, of course, emotions, others than those, of joyful anticipation at the prospect of returning to their homes, and putting into practise the principles which they have been taught here.

But for those who are finally passing out from this college, the breaking up of college life with all its good fellowship and

care, though often monotonous routine, is an experience which will in many cases be touched at least in retrospect with sadness.

Two years ago those of the graduating class entered this college, determined to make good use of the facilities offered them here to study agriculture, the fundamental industry of modern times, and to apply its principles in after life.

Because all industries, and not at least agriculture, must become more intricate and elaborate as times goes on, Success will more and more depend on the management of specially trained individuals, together with the intelligent and hearty co-operation of the great mass of the workers, cheerfully submitting to the technical instructions given by such management. In agriculture today the old rules of thumb are obsolete in most countries, and, wherever they still exist, the sooner they go the better. The modern world has no room for unscientific and antiquated method.

After all, agriculture has always been and will always be the fundamental industry of mankind, for man requires energy and that is supplied by food, the most of which, must always be furnished by the products of agriculture.

There is a vast field for agriculture in the future, to increase the amount of available plant food by more extensive cultivation, and by kindred other means; so as to utilize more and more the things hitherto not rendered available.

With scientific training directing the agriculture of the future, and skill, economy, and energy co-operating, in its pursuit, there is no reason to fear that the reorganization of the world's agricultural resources will in any respect fall short of the result hoped for.

A FEW POINTS ON RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

E. L. Eaton '20.

One of the greatest problems of the return of peace is that of assisting our soldiers back to civil life again. While actively engaged in fighting they have gradually drifted farther and

farther from their normal occupations and it is now generally realized that some special effort must be made in their behalf, if they are once more to assume their rightful positions in society.

It is the purpose of the present article to outline briefly the work now being carried on among the returning soldiers.

For the past year and a half the writer has been more or less in touch with the work of the Invalided Soldiers Commission and during the summer months of last year was attached as an instructor, to the Vocational Branch of one of our Military Sanatoriums. Thus if his description of the work is tinged with a somewhat local color he trusts the reader will pardon him.

The Vocational work as carried on in Canada is grouped under two headings, Industrial Re-education and Occupational Therapy.

Industrial Re-education, as the name signifies, is the general term applied to the task of training for new occupations, men whose disabilities prevent them from returning to their old employments. Any student, also, who has served in the C. E. F. is entitled to a training course regardless of his disabilities.

Up to Oct. 1st, 6076 disabled soldiers had been granted courses of Industrial Re-education and 1347 had graduated and been placed in civil life. This branch of the work has recently been extended to provide a period of training for all returned men.

The length of the courses varies from three to nine months during which time all tuition fees are paid. Each man received in addition an allowance of \$50.00 per month, and if married his wife receives an amount equivalent to her regular separation allowance.

Courses embrace practically every line of work, due regard always being given to the individual preferences of the men.

It may be added that roughly 90% of the total returned men have been found fit to return to their former occupations. Of the tubercular patients however 90 per cent are found unfit for their old work.

Occupational Therapuy is devoted to the instruction of men still undergoing treatment in military Hospitals. Here all patients are given the opportunity to take up some one or more of the classes provided.

In the Sanatorium at which the writer was employed there were during the summer of 1918, from one hundred to one hundred and seventy-five patients in varying degrees of convalescence. The highest total class roll any week was about fifty. During the winter months the percentage of attendance is higher.

Classes were conducted in General Education; Book-keeping, Typing and Shorthand, Telegraphy, Motor Mechanics, Arts and Crafts, Manual Training, Farm Gardening, and Fancy Work.

When a new man arrives in hospital he is first examied by the medical officer and then if his physical condition warrants it, he is interviewed by the Vocational Officers representative and offered his choice of the various classes.

In the class on General Education it is possible for a man to take up any branch of the common or high school work he may prefer. The system of teaching in all the classes is of course individual. Among the steady influx of newcomers there are usually a few who have little or no schooling and one cannot but admire the pluck and determination with which so many of these adult men set about studying the 2nd Reader or learning the mysteries of "seven-times," "A and B bought a field together," etc. The progress made is often little short of wonderful and the pleasure and satisfaction these men get from being able to read and write certainly make the observer feel that the time and money have been well spent. Occasionally too in this class are some who merely wish to "brush up a bit" as they themselves say, on some of the more advanced subjects such as Latin, Geometry, Algebra or Trigometry. Thus the class in General Education is the most varied of all.

Book-keeping, Typing and Shorthand, one or more of them, are popular with many of the fellows who have had a fairly good grounding in the public schools. The experience gained here is especially valuable to those who intend to take

business courses later. The best typewriters available are placed at the disposal of the pupils during class hours and they are given every assistance by an experienced stenographer and book-keeper.

Telegraphy seems to be an employment especially suited to men who are unfit for hard manual labor. Instruction in this is given by a returned man, a former operator.

The class in Motor Mechanics attracts, possibly, the largest number of any; and a competent machinist, formerly of the Motor Transport section, gives instruction in repairing and running most of the common types of engines. Particular attention is given to the driving and care of an automobile.

Arts and Crafts, and Insurance Training furnish occupation for those who prefer work of this sort and many of the articles made such as baskets, trays, stools and chairs, find a ready sale.

The Farm Gardening work is especially recommended for the stronger convalescents as it gives them moderate exercise in the open air and gradually accustoms them to muscular work.

Fancy-Work is essentially intended for bed patients, fellows whose condition prevents them from incurring physical strain of any sort; and many skillful productions are turned out.

The primary object of all Occupational Therapy is not training, however, but treatment; and as such its effects is twofold.

In the first place it induces a man to take some regular work each day and thus assists him to form some definite aim, if he has not already one. Exercises is a very important factor in the treatment of many injuries. In the case of a man whose hand has become partially paralyzed through injury, massage and other treatment may help to restore the usefulness of the part, but in a large number of cases it has been shown that work with tools has not only assisted but has even brought about recoveries which nothing else apparently could accomplish. This is only one example of the usefulness of exercise in the treatment of military disabilities.

In the second place the Vocational work assists indirectly

in a man's recovery by filling certain hours of the day with congenial employment and consequently the resting periods are spent more quietly than would be the case were the men left in complete idleness.

The Vocational work among tubercular patients offers problems of its own. One day last summer the Superintendent of one of our Experimental Stations in conversation with the writer, expressed surprise at the small amount of work the men of the Farm Garden class accomplished. But when it was explained that each man was only allowed from one to two hours exercise daily it at once became evident that none were fit to work very strenuously even during that time. For this same reason many lines of work are closed to a man who has "t. b." Any employment which calls for great exertion, exposure or long hours is not recommended, and so men who were previously miners, farmers, sailors, lumbermen, etc., are urged to take some re-educational course and thus fit themselves for some work in which the possibilities of a relapse are not so great.

Volumes could be written upon the work of the Vocational Branch and then a great deal be left unsaid. In closing this brief article it seems fitting to quote from a letter published in the August number of "Reconstruction" which shows the attitude of at least one "re-fitted" man. He is earning \$24.00 per week running a monotype casting machine and says:—"I feel I would be very ungrateful indeed if I did not write you this to thank you for the way I was treated by your department for the period immediately subsequent to my discharge from the service, when I was taking a course. I might thank you especially for the business-like advice you gave me last week when I was coming to Winnipeg. The help I got from vocational training has given me a much better capacity to earn a livelihood than I ever had, and I appreciate what was done for me."

With soldier citizens like this man, the future prosperity of Canada is assured.

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

From the very beginning of man's struggle to wrest a living from Mother Earth, he who turned his attention to the production of domestic animals has been considered among the most progressive. His dealings with the animal life have always tended to make him a better citizen. At first it was comparatively easy to get a living from the soil mining process of growing field crops and consuming them as such returning nothing to the land, but as time passed, the fields gradually failed in fertility and all the while human population increased rapidly, until one scarcely needs to inquire why live stock is kept in the twentieth century and why farm animals are looked upon as the corner stone of Agriculture today.

The increasing demands for human food could not be met without it.

A balanced agriculture is impossible without our domestic animals

Soil fertility and plant growth depend upon livestock.

The economy of the farm depends upon it, for vast quantities of human food which would otherwise never exist are manufactured by farm animals from feed that would go to waste without horses, cattle, sheep, swine and even poultry.

Vast acreages of broke land would be nothing but barren waste were it not for grazing livestock.

Many a man, who now has worked the year round would be idle almost half his time, if it were not for the fact that live stock gives him employment winter as well as summer.

This stock farmer must plan ahead. He must exercise care and foresight and through his intimate knowledge of his stock developed by this care and thoughtfulness, for their welfare he develops a kindly spirit, a trustworthy disposition and a self reliant character. His work is a source of pride and satisfaction to himself and progress and better citizenship result. The successful livestock farmer of the present day must be a man capable of understanding a rather complicated business, but if he works with his head as well as his hands—if he studies

carefully breeding, feeding and marketing he should be able to make a reasonable profit from his farming operations.

Live stock men were never more interested in the future prospect of their industry than they are today.

The devastated countries in Europe are many millions short of their normal supply and we know that comparatively few farms in our own land are stocked with live stock sufficient to keep up fertility anything near virgin soil conditions.

These facts open important arguments in favor of increasing our live stock and the Government has launched a campaign to induce breeders to do so, basing their arguments on the fact that there has been a great reduction in Europe.

A golden opportunity awaits Canada, which is, to capture a share of the European trade in dressed meat and bacon and the live stock as well.

There is no reason why Canada should not secure the trade that previous to the war was going to Denmark, Argentina, Australia and other countries.

On account of Montreal being 3000 miles from Liverpool as against Argentina being 6000 miles and Australia a little farther, we in Canada have an inside track and should take measures to do our utmost.

Farmers have responded so well to the call for meats that they are in a position to push their advantage in the world markets to the limit. Canada's live stock commissioner is in Europe with every argument and device to protect the Canadian trade and the very fact that the U. S. is maintaining her hog and beef prices must re-act favorably for Canada.

Great stress must be laid upon the production of quality in our Canadian exports, they must, like our No. 1 wheat and cheese, force a market by the very superiority of the goods.

These European countries are looking to Canada for good breeding stock to restore their abandoned farms. The demand is unlimited and European markets will be able to receive double the present production if we can produce the quality required.

To supply the goods and hold the market it is necessary for us to establish larger breeding herds, in doing this the prices

for farm cereals will be firm, owing to the greater amount required to feed on the farm, the fertility of such farms will be materially increased (which is necessary) and a permanent market will thus be kept open.

To do this where are we to start?

Quality must be our aim, then comes the question of better breeding.

We cannot expect to hold the trade in meat if we continue to feed cattle with little or no beef breeding, keeping this in view we must finish up to ideal weights.

Raising the desired kinds is one thing and raising the light bony kind is quite another thing, as long as time lasts, there will be things done to manipulate the markets to fill some one's purse, but producing the prime finished goods is in our hands. We can make a demand as we can spoil it. To produce the desired article in competition with the world's supply better sires are necessary, sires especially bred to reproduce their kind, if we are using an inferior sire his offspring will also be inferior to a greater extent.

A good sire is half the herd while a scrub sire is nearly all of it. In all animal life, the tendency is to revert to lower levels, but by the use of good sires this is not only counteracted but improvement will result because of the impress the sire makes on the progeny.

Good conformation, evenness of flesh and quality are stamped upon the progeny of good sires, whereas the very opposite characteristics follow the path of the scrub.

The greatest beef producing countries of the world are the shrewdness and keenest buyers of high class bulls. The Argentine, one of our chief competitors does not hesitate to pay the price and as a result are able to hold annually the greatest bull show in the world. They are valued, because their progeny produces a high quality of beef product, which is demanded upon the world's market.

It has been demonstrated that it pays to pay for quality and we should select the choice females of good breeding and individuality approaching as nearly as possible the recognized

type of the breed they represent to mate with our high class sires.

After securing the quality we should maintain it by giving more time, more interest, better care, by providing suitable and comfortable quarters suited to the various classes of live stock we are raising, then feeding the proper feeds for the growing and fattening animals and finishing our products for market to a high and uniform standard. In so doing Canada shall receive her share of the trade and live stock shall become the most important factor on our farms in years to come.

W. T. P. '19.





AGRICULTURE



GROWING CLOVER SEED IN N. B.

For the last few years many farmers have grown their own clover seed in New Brunswick, and they have found it a good practice not only from the financial stand point by saving several dollars when clover has been selling for near 40cts per lb., but also as a preventive against importing other weed seeds than found on their farms.

Owing to the shortness of the season in N. B., many farmers are unable to grow the second crop as in Ontario, this is more or less of a disadvantage as the second crop gives the better seed. In some of the more fertile countries such as Kings, Carleton, Victoria, York, the second crop is easily grown, but in the poorer localities it is almost impossible to ripen the second crop especially when we have a cold wet season.

However the seed from the first crop if the hay has been well cured and is well worth considering, I have threshed as high as 125 lbs. of clover seed from a ton of second crop red clover hay in N. B., but the average yield of seed from the first crop of clover hay in N. B. last year was about 60 lbs. per ton of hay. Of course there was hay brought to the clover hopper that was mostly timothy and weeds naturally. This gave a poor yield of clover seed. To get the best seed the farmer must first keep the field he has selected for seed clear of noxious weeds. Let the hay ripen well and get it as well cured as possible.

The provincial government owns the huller and pays a man to operate it the only charge to the farmer is \$1.50 per hour while the machine is running. The size of the machine and the difficulty of using the wind stacker inside of barns makes it necessary to thresh out of doors. A level area is chosen centrally located in a community where threshing is to be done, the farmers draw their clover hay to the machine and it is fed directly from the load. Each patron secures his own straw. Many farmers will ask. Is the straw just as good for feed? It certainly is not for when the stalk has been de-

prived of its leaf, chaff and seed the most nutritious part of the plant has been removed so it is only reasonable that the food value of the straw is less.

The time required to thresh one ton of clover hay is from 25 to 35 minutes depending on the condition of the hay. Do not attempt to thresh the clover hay if it is damp or at all wet as it is sure to clog up the machine, give no end of trouble to the separator and poor satisfaction to the patrons.

(Clover as a Feed.)

Red clover should be grown to good advantage in this province, now that lime is plentiful in St. John and Kings Counties and can be obtained at a reasonable price. Clover is one of the most important legumes we can grow as it so helpfully serves for pasture and hay production and for the maintenance of soil fertility.

Immature clover, like all young plants is exceedingly watery. It has been found that green clover cut long before it had reached the proper condition for making hay contained more water than skim milk. The results of studies of the medium red clover plant shows that when cut at full bloom the clover crop yielded the largest amount of hay per acre, and also contained more ash, crude protein, nitrogen, free extract, and fat. The fibre, or woody matter which is the least valuable portion of the plant, was the only nutrient which increased after full bloom.

Well cured clover hay, bright and with leaves intact, is a most excellent roughage for all farm stock. Dusty clover hay should not be feed to horses. Mixed clover and timothy hay is preferred by many to clear clover hay for horse feeding since it usually is more free from dust. By adding clover hay to the ration the grain requirement can be materially reduced and the fattening period shortened—both matters of great importance in these days of high prices concentrates.

Clover pasture is helpful and important for all farm animals. For pigs it furnishes about sufficient food for maintenance, so that all the grain fed goes for grain. Clover pastured pigs are healthy and have good bone and constitution. Points

of special importance with breeding stock. In some cases clover has made fair silage, but so many failures have occurred that this plant cannot be recommended for such purpose except where weather conditions prevent its being properly cured into hay.

F. C. W. '19.

IMPROVEMENT OF OUR DAIRY HERDS.

Canada has today a ready market in Europe for her dairy products. Here is our opportunity to help pay off our war debts. Furthermore our home consumption of dairy products is increasing, for the people in our towns are being educated to the fact that milk and its products are the cheapest animal foods on the market. Statistics show that dairy cows are gradually being substituted for purely meat producing animals. All this goes, to show that the future prosperity of our country is intimately connected with the success of the dairy industry.

While most of our dairy farmers appear to be satisfied that they are doing well enough, yet it is a fact that very few of them are making as much profit as they should make. The necessary correction is not so much an increase in prices as the raising of the producing power of the cows.

From calculations based on experimental the Dominion Animal Husbandman says that a cow that produces 5000 lbs. of milk of average fat content will just pay expenses, allowing fair value for feed, manure, labor etc. Every cow that yields over 5000 lbs. per year gives a profit, and every one that gives less does not pay expenses.

Now the average cow in Canada produces only 3,800 lbs. milk per year of average fat content (3.7%). This would not pay the cost of keep of the cows if figured on a business basis. The only way in which the average dairyman can make his accounts show a profit is by counting his own labor as nothing and his home grown feeds as almost nothing.

Another strange fact is that in almost every herd are certain cows which do not pay their board even as the farmer

figures up his accounts. Of course the farmer does not detect these "boarders," and they are often those counted in his best cows.

We would have to increase the average production of our cows by 1,200 lbs. per year before they would show any profit above the wages of the attendant. Without doubt this could be accomplished in three years if every cow owner would begin to keep milk records and practise good methods of selection and breeding. In Sweden the average of 96 Cow Test Associations showed a yearly yield of 7429 lbs of milk per cow. Already in Nova Scotia several herds have been built up which would compare favorably with the Swedish herds. Every cow owner can accomplish as much if he will follow faithfully the methods which others have successfully used.

It is best for a man wishing to build up a good herd to choose the breed that suits him best and then to stick to that breed. One way is to use one or two pure bred cows as a foundation for a herd of purebreds. But the best and safest way is to use the best grade cows you can get, and breed to a pure bred sire of good milking strain.

The cows used for breeding should belong to milking families or strains. Every cow should be of good temperament, of dairy conformation, of good capacity, a heavy feeder and a heavy producer. Such qualities are likely to be transmitted to the offspring and are more valuable than a reputation based on mere purity of blood.

In selecting your cows do not depend upon looks alone, because milking powers cannot be determined by looks alone. The only way to find this accurately is to have your cows tested and to keep a record of each cow's milk for a period of one year. The Dominion Dept. of Agriculture is offering assistance to farmers wishing to keep milk records by supplying blank forms and by testing samples and making calculations free of charge.

The keeping of milk records will enable the owner to get rid of his poor cows and to select the best ones for breeding.

The bull used should be pure bred, of the same breed as the cows, and should come from dam and grand dam of high

milking qualities. High cost of procuring such an animal should never cause a departure from this rule.

In choosing heifer calves to raise only the progeny of the best cows should be kept, and then only if they are well-developed calves. If this process be kept up for a few years, a high average herd can be built up. Although pure-breds can never be secured in this way, yet the progeny become more pure in blood at each successive generation. A herd secured in this way is likely to have a higher average of production than a herd of pure-breds because in the case of grade cows more rigid selection will be practised and there is not present the temptation to keep inferior calves for the sake of reputation.

To increase the profit per cow is to increase interest in farming and to make the country more prosperous. For each one of us it is a patriotic duty as well as a personal interest to increase the productiveness of our dairy herds.

H. V. C. '19.

HORTICULTURE

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

The strawberry is universally acknowledged as the finest berry we have, and while it has a wide distribution over the Dominion of Canada, comparatively few are raised in the Maritime Provinces.

A fairly light soil is desirable for the growth of strawberries altho any soil which gives a good yield of potatoes will usually give a good yield of strawberries. Wet soils are undesirable as the plants are liable to heave out and winter kill. The strawberry requires a well-prepared soil, its natural place in a rotation being after a hoed crop. The average application of barnyard manure for strawberries is about 25 tons per acre. This is plowed down in the fall and the soil is well worked up in the spring by harrowing.

The plants may be set any time from the first of May to the middle of June provided the soil is in good condition for planting. They are set in rows from 3 to 4 feet apart, with the plants from 1 to 1 1-2 feet apart in the row, dependent on the variety. Probably the quickest and best method of setting is with a trowel. Care should be taken not to cover the crowns of the plants and to pack the earth firmly about the roots. Frequent cultivation and hoeing are essential to keep down the weeds, conserve moisture and to obtain a good stand of plants. The blossoms should be pinched off the first season to allow the growth to all go to the plants, 3 or 4 light applications of any good commercial fertilizer are beneficial. Either the matted row or hill system may be followed, the former probably giving the largest yield and the latter the largest and finest fruit.

As soon as the ground becomes frozen hard in the fall a mulching of straw or spruce boughs should be placed on the plants to prevent freezing and thawing with consequent heaving out of the plants during the winter. This mulch is re-

moved in the spring as soon as growth starts and in cases where straw is used it is advisable to leave a part between the rows to keep the fruit clean.

Leaf spot or rust is prevented by spring spraying with a 4-4-40 spray of Bordeaux mixture—one spray soon after the mulch is removed and another one after most of the blossoms have fallen.

The selection of varieties will depend on the location and on the market. Some of the old standard varieties are: Senator Dunlap, William Belt, Sample, Parson's Beauty and Glen Mary.

If properly cared for an acre of strawberries should produce at least 4000 boxes per season, which at the last few season's prices should net a profit of 10 cents per box.

The berry field may be cropped as long as the weeds are kept down provided the plants are supplied with food but it is usually unprofitable to crop one field for more than three consecutive years.

G. T. F. W. '20.

ONION CULTURE.

The onion plant belongs to the bulb crop family and is therefore hardy and requires a rich moist soil to grow in. It can be used either as an early or main seasoned crop according to the method of growing, whether from seeds or bulbs, commonly called sets.

The growing of onions from the sets is not practised to any great extent except to obtain onions for an early market. The sets are quite expensive so a grower must have a market that will pay him a high price in order to make a profit.

Any farmer who wishes to grow onions as a main seasoned crop has his choice of two methods, either from seeds sown directly in the ground or from plants started earlier in the season and then transplanted. The first method is more widely used because it does not require the extra expense of growing the plants and then transplanting them. But if exhibition onions

are wanted or a heavy crop of nice uniform bulbs the second method is by far the best. It also eliminates the risk of the seed missing the farmer does not have the tedious weeding to do when the plants are small and hard to see. But which ever way they are grown there are two things that must be taken into consideration, first you must have good seed and second the land must be in the best possible condition.

The seed that can be bought at the local store is not as a general rule good enough to plant. This is because the onion seed contains a high per cent of oil which will, if conditions are right, become rancid very quickly and when the seed is in this condition it will not germinate. It is advisable to test the seed before planting. This can be done by using a germinator made for the purpose or by placing a definite number of seeds in a box, where they can be kept moist and at an even temperature somewhere between 45 and 50. When they have sprouted the per cent of germination should be figured out and if it is not at least 85 per cent the seed should be replaced by a better article.

The soil that is best for producing a crop of onions is probably a good sandy loam. It should be well drained, not subject to droughts and rich in fertility and humus. A heavy clay soil is too late and hard to work while the light sandy soils are apt to be dry and as the onion must have moisture the best results cannot be obtained by using such land.

The preparation of the soil should begin at least one year before the onions are planted, preferably by growing a hoed crop but if this cannot be done the growing of some leguminous plant and plowing it under during the fall will serve very well. A coat of from 20 to 30 tons of manure per acre should also be plowed under and the ground left rough during the winter, exposed to the action of the weather and frost.

Next spring the land should be harrowed and worked till a fine seed bed is prepared because it is one of the important factors in successful onion culture to have the land in good tilth, free from sods, lumps of earth or stones. At this time between 1000 and 1500 lbs. per acre of some high grade fertilizer

should be worked into the soil, if this does not make the ground rich enough more can be added.

The seed should be planted in drills about 14 inches apart using about four lbs. of seed per acre. Or if the transplanting method is used the seed is sown in hot beds and grown for about six weeks before the ground is ready, then transplanted into rows 14 inches apart and set 4 inches apart in the rows. It takes about 170,000 plants to cover an acre so anyone can readily realize the work involved in practising this method.

In cultivating, a thin mulch of loose earth should be kept over the ground at all times this serves the double purpose of preventing the evaporation of moisture and of killing the weeds. It will probably be necessary to go over the rows by hand two or three times during the summer removing all the weeds which cannot be removed by the hand or wheel-hoe. The weeding should be well looked after because the onion needs good care more than any other crop.

If the seed planted in the field comes up too thick it may be necessary to thin, but unless they are very thick it will not be necessary as they will grow very close together, even on top of each other. Of course the onions will be small but the crop will be heavy and that is the main thing we are after.

About a week before harvesting the tops should be broken down. This is to retain all the plant food in the bulb, making it larger and firmer. This should be especially looked after if the onions are inclined to grow into scullions. It is commonly done by rolling a barrel back and forth over the rows.

Now comes the harvesting which is probably the most difficult part of the work because to cure them properly they should remain pulled in the field from ten to fourteen days and if the weather is rainy at all the bulbs are liable to decay and the crop may be a total loss. If the grower only has a few bushels he can cure them quite successfully on his barn floor.

After the onions are cured they should be placed in sortage where the air can circulate freely among them and where they will not be subject to severe changes in temperature, thus keeping them dry and free from the moisture which causes them to decay. If they are properly stored and the season is dry they will keep till the next crop is ready to use. R. R. B. '19.



COLLEGE LIFE



ATHLETICS.

Since the last number of the M. S. A. appeared we are glad to say that great interest has been shown in the athletic line. Even though both classes are hampered this year by lost time, a very good showing has been made.

It was decided to drop hockey for this year, and take up basket-ball instead. Both classes showing a lively interest, several well attended practises were held.

One game has been played with a town team and more are expected before the end of the term.

Saturday night Feb. 8th first game, of basketball was played in the College hall, against a town team.

In the first period the Truro team showed speed and began to lead, but in the second and third periods the college team got down to good teamwork and with Laidlaw's good scoring began to reverse the score and pile up goals for the College. The game ended with a victory of 24-13.

The line up was as follows.

	N. S. A. C.	Truro
Centre	Walker	Murray
Forwards	Laidlaw	Fraser
	Johnson	Vail
Defense	Martin	Clark
	Fritz, Perry	Wetmore

The college team is to be congratulated on winning their first game, which was due to the good team work and co-operation.

DEBATING SOCIETY NOTES.

The custom of holding weekly debates in this institution has been adhered to as closely as possible this year, and when we consider the number of debates held and the interest shown, surely the sum total indicates a very successful year for this important activity.

Of special interest was the debate between the N. S. A. C. boys and the P. N. C. girls. The subject for debate was; Resolved that the teacher is of more benefit to humanity than the farmer.

The debate was held at the Normal College and a large audience was present. The A. C. boys had the pleasure of upholding the teachers side and the P. N. C. girls had the extreme pleasure of putting in a few good words for the farmer. However, though it was generally agreed upon that the girls said, some very nice things about farmers on that memorable evening, yet those who knew told us that it hardly measured up to what they said in private.

There was of course a great deal of cheering and yelling from the fans of both sides but it must be said that this was carried on in a very orderly manner and none of the speakers were seriously interrupted.

Reverends Glendenning, Hartley and Fraser kindly consented to judge the debate. The decision was given in favor of the negative, and amid cheers and other demonstrations of good will the meeting broke up. The defeated Normals triumphant for the importance of their work had been maintained and the triumphant A. C's defeated.

The debates held since our last issue have been as follows:

Resolved that motor power cannot take the place of the horse in the Maritime Provinces.

Affirmative	Negative
Palmer	Archibald
Giddings	Perry
Bonyman	Parker
Affirmative winners.	

Resolved that Daylight Saving for the summer months should be permanently adopted.

Affirmative	Negative
Weir	Wright
R. Bishop	McEwen
Miller	Treen
Affirmative winners.	

Resolved that science and invention have not increased the happiness of the human race.

Affirmative	Negative
Stoddart	Clark
McKenzie	Eaton
Wood	Selfridge
Affirmative winners.	

Resolved that the works of nature are more admirable than the works of art.

Affirmative	Negative
P. Bishop	Rogers
Muir	Vickerson
Laidlaw	Leger
Negative winners.	

N. S. A. C. vs. P N. C.

Resolved that the teacher is of more benefit to humanity than the farmer.

Affirmative	Negative
Miss Drillio	Mr. Colpitts
Miss Reid	Mr. R. Bishop
Negative winners.	

Resolved that national ownership of railways in Canada is preferable to private or corporation ownership.

Affirmative	Negative
Perry	Palmer
Wasson	Martin
H. Bishop	Hilton
Affirmative winners.	

Resolved, that hereditary characteristics are more important than acquired ones

Resolved that all tariff on farm machinery coming into Canada should be abolished.

Affirmative

Miller

Haslam

Hamilton

Negative winners.

Negative

McEwen

Payne

N. Eaton

THE ANNUAL "AT HOME."

Last year for various reasons it was deemed advisable not to give the annual "At Home," but the students this year revised the custom and held a very successful "At Home." All students joined together to make the occasion one not easy to forget.

The event was held Friday evening Feb. 28. The hall was very beautifully decorated with college colors, bunting, flags and numerous college banners. Mr. Allen of the Horticultural Department very kindly lent many beautiful flowers, which added greatly to the harmony of the scene.

The guests arrived at eight o'clock and after meeting the chaperons Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Brittain and Mrs. Trueman, proceeded to enjoy the program.

The program consisted of the following:

1. Reading—Mr. Wood.
2. Vocal Solo—Capt. Pengelly
3. Reading—Miss Hartley
4. Play—"Marriage under Difficulties."
5. Violin Solo—Mr. Bishop.
6. Vocal Solo—Mr. Trueman.
7. Vocal Solo—Miss Davidson.

Refreshments.

The program went splendidly. There was not a number that failed to please the audience, much credit is due the boys for putting on such an excellent program. We also wish to thank those outside the college who helped very much to make the evening enjoyable to all.

After refreshments, the hall was cleared and those who danced further enjoyed themselves, while card tables were provided, in the reading room for the card players.

Everybody was unanimous in pronouncing the "At Home" a success and much credit is due the committee for the masterly way by which they handled the affair. The committee consisted of Messrs Johnson, Flemming, Bishop, Wasson, Stoddart, Hutchins, Selfridge, McKenzie, Fritz.





WHO'S WHO?



JAMES L. CLARK.

Not stepping over the bounds of modesty.—*Shakespeare.*

It was with a feeling of deep regret that the students received the news of Clark's severe illness in January and found he would be obliged to leave them for the year.

Clark is one of those modest unassuming chaps who never takes the trouble to display to the public what they know. All admit the breadth of his knowledge, also the place to display it is at an examination.

Both his ability to unravel knotty problems and his determination to thoroly understand each point before leaving it will be ruling factors in Clark's future career.

The best wishes of the students go with him for a complete and speedy recovery and we all hope that he may return to college and complete the work which he so successfully started.

FRED C. JOHNSON, GREENWICH, KINGS CO N. B.

For he's a jolly good fellow.

Aglow with the joy of life, burning with the desire to "drink deep" of the well of knowledge, and, above all, intensely eager to accomplish—to do, not merely to know. Fred is one whose cheerful smile and manner, makes him popular everywhere and undoubtedly the best all round man in the class.

He is right up to the top in scholarship, a pillar of strength on the Basket Ball team, in his junior year a wing on the hockey team.

A contributor to the M. S. A., who illuminated its pages with articles of instruction and merriment. All this helps to elevate Fred to the honors bestowed upon him. He had the honor of being the treasurer of all societies, the students trusting him to handle the money and the business to their advantage.

Despite these responsibilities, he is a frequent attendant at Institutes and takes a great interest in all college functions, in the meantime becoming a dancer of no small ability. Going out from us into the world, with a smile, he will be followed with the best wishes of all.

ALVAH R. McEWEN, GREENWICH, P. E. I.

To thine own self be true,
 And it must follow, as the night the day,
 Thou canst not then be false to any (no) man—*Shakespeare*

Born in the town of Greenwich, P. E. I., McEwen received his early education and two years ago crossed the Strait to N. S. and began his training in Agriculture at N. S. A. C.

He has proven himself to be a faithful worker a keen student and has maintained a very high standard throughout the entire course. But one subject he lacked in, this was dairying, but determined to overcome this and not depend entirely on class work, he is frequently seen in the Dairy Professor's office?

Despite his high standing in classes he has showed a fondness for the fair sex and has been a regular attendant at the Normal on Thursday nights, and at all college functions was a very enthusiastic dancer.

During the cold weather of January we developed a superfluous growth of hair on the upper lip, but, with the approach of spring this was shed.

Predicting a brilliant future for this Island boy, we wish him every success in his work.

ALEXANDER S. PALMER BERWICK, N. S.

"The bravest are the tenderest
 The loving are the daring."

If anyone were to ask a member of the '19 class what is the characteristic which makes Palmer so popular with his classmates, that person would probably get a very indefinite answer

for those who know Alex. best are aware that is "is an all-round good sport."

As a debater he is a dreaded opponent for he can find arguments galore on any subject and he knows how to use them to the very best advantage. Although he has not attended institute as regularly this winter as he did in his junior year we feel sure that it is not because of lessened admiration for the fair sex, but rather because he wishes to get the utmost out of the College work. Palmer's name is one of the first on all mark sheets notwithstanding the fact that he is especially interested in the more practical subjects such as stock-judging and Veterinary Science, and often engages in hated discussions with the Professor of Botany in an effort to persuade him that Plant Study should give place to some other work.

Whether he goes back to the farm in the beautiful Annapolis Valley or goes to one of the other Canadian Colleges to complete his course we feel sure that he will be successful, and we know there will always be a place for him in the hearts of his classmates.

D. EARLE WEIR, CENTRE RAWDON, N. S.

"Flashes of merriment that were won't to set the table on a roar."—*Shakespeare.*

Only those who have had the privilege of sitting at table with Weir can appreciate fully the fittingness of the above quotation. When there is a lull in conversation he can be depended upon to say something which will cause the most uproarious laughter. Needless to say his humour is not exhausted at meal-time. When a debate is in progress he will have everyone cheering him, for an audience cannot resist the manner he has when poking fun at opponents.

Earl came to the N. S. A. C. from the hills of Hants Co., determined to take advantage of every opportunity for improvement which might present itself, and one need only observe for a very short time in order to be assured that the reso-

lution is being followed. Only a few of us became acquainted with Earl last year, for he had been with us a very few weeks when his College work was cut short by his father's death. However he joined the class again this winter and by steady application to his studies is making up for all lost time. With characteristic modesty he will tell you he intends to go to Guelph next year if this year's class-marks will permit, therefore you may conclude that September will find our friend on his way to Ontario.

HAROLD B. BOWERS, GREAT VILLAGE, COL. CO.

With mirth and laughter
Let old wrinkles come.—*Shakespeare.*

I wonder if anyone in the College has ever seen Bowers cross? I never have, though he surely has just cause for being so when he tries to impress us with the wonders of "down our way" and we fail to be impressed.

Bower's notable accomplishments are many. He is an authority on all lines of farming, an interested student of Botany and Chemistry, a destroyer of furniture, an indispensable aid when there is any bouncing to be done, and above all, a regular attendant at all social functions.

HAROLD V. COLPITTS, MONCTON, N. B.

"The blessings of his fellow men
Waft him a crown of glory."—*Trowbridge.*

A graduate of Mount Allison University, Colpitts is without a doubt the most thoroughly trained scholar in the class. Even allowing full consideration for that training, one cannot get away from the idea that our friends undertook a task which few men would have thought could not be accomplished, when he decided to take the full two years work in a short term of three and one half months. He is succeeding too, for not one

lution is being followed. Only a few of us became acquainted with Earl last year, for he had been with us a very few weeks when his College work was cut short by his father's death. However he joined the class again this winter and by steady application to his studies is making up for all lost time. With characteristic modesty he will tell you he intends to go to Guelph next year if this year's class-marks will permit, therefore you may conclude that September will find our friend on his way to Ontario.

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of the Professors has ventured to give him less than ninety per cent on an examination.

Despite the pressure of classes, Harold is always ready and willing to help with committee work. He takes a keen interest in the dances and is frequently to be found at institute, where we have reason to believe he is a general favorite. Last but not least he is a debater, his suggestions so willingly given are always helpful; moreover we must not fail to mention that on one occasion he forgot his chivalry long enough to lead the team which triumphed over that of the P. N. C.

**ROBERT R. BISHOP, GREENWICH, KINGS
CO, N. S.**

"And when there's a lady in the case
You know all other things give place."

Gay Bob is one of those jolly fellows who always greet you with a smile, which soon dissappears when he gets into an argument—for Bob surely loves to argue and seldom argues in vain for he is a member of the debating team and one of the very best in the College.

His accomplishments are many, he has a peculiar failing for the fair sex, and is known by all the ladies around. He is very mucical and when he appears with his violin, everyone expects a musical treat and always get it.

Bob is a fine dancer and has never been known to miss a dance during his stay in Truro. In his Junior year he was president of the class and this year holds many important offices which prove his abilities so that when he returns to the farm we all know that he will be a great example to the rest of the farmers in his community.

PHILIP D. BISHOP, GREENWICH, KINGS CO, N.S.

"Yet all learned men like me,
Once learnt their A.B.C.

In speaking of learning, one at once wonders who learns

the most, and everyone will say Phil. Bishop, for he never allows a subject to drag until properly thrashed out.

Phil. is president of the debating society and he certainly deserves credit for the way in which the debts come off. He is most at home in the chemical laboratory altho's he is well up in all other subjects. He is a frequent attendant at Normal and never misses a dance if he can help it.

Phil's strong point is "bees" and we hear that he has accepted a position in Ontario for the summer, where he intends to learn the business and we all wish him every success in this undertaking.

DONALD ROGERS, HOPEWELL, N. B.

"That nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, "This was a man"—Shakespeare.

Another one of those quiet lads who is ever ready to give his full support to helping along college activities, and who was never known to grumble in the bluest of times. Rogers is a keen student, a steady attendant of debates both at the A.C. and also at the Normal. In Institute he is quite content to sit in the back seat until the last promenade, then he shows his ability and seldom goes home without seeing a fair Normalite to hers first. He takes an especial interest in athletics as well as debates, so we all feel sure that wherever he goes he will be able to "speak forth his sentiments freely and without reserve," and to uphold them.

STANLEY EATON, LOWER CANARD, KINGS CO, N. S.

"None but the brave deserve the fair."—Dryden.

Better known as "Stan," he is always ready to pitch in and help things along to the best of his ability and can always be depended on in emergencies.

"Stan" is an all round sport as was shown by the way he held the right wing on the College hockey team in his Junior

year and would have done likewise in his Senior year, if there had been a team.

He is as somewhat noted admirer of the fair sex and is therefore a steady attendant at Normal Institute and College dances. We regret to hear that "Stan" cannot stay until the completion of the term, but has to return home, where we are confident he will prove himself a successful farmer and a leader in Agricultural lines.

W. BURNS MUIR, SHELBURNE, N. S.

Tall oaks from little acorns grow."
Large streams from little fountains flow.

Muir is one of those quiet unassuming fellows who go about quietly but nevertheless taking a great interest in all college activities. He may have missed one of the dances at the College, but if he did no one knows about it and certainly one might as well expect to be without music at a dance as without Muir. On Thursday evenings he may generally be found at the Normal where he is exceedingly popular both on account of his sterling qualities and his good looks which are not to be rivalled in his class.

He is ever ready to lend a helping hand, either in athletics or social life and we all know that when he returns home he will succeed in what ever direction he exerts himself.

SYLVIO MARTIN

"Who does the best his circumstances allows,
Does well, acts noble; angels could do no more."—Young.

Martin is one of those born horseman, which is shown by his ability in the judging ring where he can find more about a horse in five minutes than the rest of the class in an hour.

Besides this Martin is good at athletics, having proven himself a stonewall defense on the basket ball team both in his Junior and Senior year. Nor is that all for he knows how to

handle the gloves, and sometimes beef-steak has to be applied after an encounter with him.

Martin is always happy and his cheery "That's all right" is always a great help in dark times.

He has shown marked ability in the classes and the good wishes of everyone go with him, in what ever line of work he pursues.

FLEMMING JOHN A., TRURO. N.S.

"He's little but he's wise
He's a terror for his size."

John carries upon his shoulders a heavy share of the burdens of the College, but nothing seemed too big for him to tackle. In his senior year he was Editor-In-Chief of the M. S.A., president of the A.A.A. and secretary to the Dance Committee.

Energetic in every movement he could do more work in a short time, whether at lessons, pulling turnips, or decorating and preparing for a dance than anyone else in the class. In fact, work seemed to be the food that sustained him. No "yell" or cheer could succeed with John to lead it, with his vocal powers. He took a keen interest in debating and despite other work he found time to attend debates and Institutes and thoroughly enjoy himself at both.

His hobby was stock farming and especially percheron horses, and he successfully beat down all the champions of other proceeds, and forced them into admitting his views. There is no doubt than if Mr. Flemming carries on farming as, energetically and progressively as he has shown in college work, that such a forceful personality cannot help but leave his mark upon the work.

ANTOINE LEGER, RICHEBUCTO VILLAGE, N.B.

"Friends, Romans, Countrymen,"
Shakespeare.

Leger's greatest gift is his oratorical flow of words which

makes all sit up and listen with interest. We have never heard him speaking to an audience in his native tongue, but we can imagine to what heights sublime he would rise. In debating he was the terror of his opponents because of his ability to pick to pieces their arguments.

He was a keen judge of live stock, and was wide awake in all his classes, often asking questions which the professors could not quite understand. Leger intends to take up third year work in Agriculture, and we feel confident that he has a brilliant future before him. We expect to hear more from this stalwart New Brunswicker on platforms in years to come.

WILLIAM T. PERRY, HAVELOCK, N. B.

“You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage.”

To form a correct estimate of Perry's powers one must hear him in an address; even the sleepest pays strict attention for it is a rare treat to listen to him as all his classmates know. He was diligent in his studies, and, besides, lost no opportunity to get the most out of his College training, proving himself a cheerful and willing worker on committees, and playing defence on the basket ball team. He was a member of the editorial staff of the M.S.A. and contributed much towards its success.

The fact that he lost several years between his Junior and Senior years did not lessen his power to concentrate and we believe he will have marked success when he takes up advanced work in Agriculture. May New Brunswick send more men of his stamp to N.S.A.C.

L. LOUIS STODDART, STODDARTVILLE, N. S.

“For when his hand is upon it you may know
That there's go in it and he will make it go.”—Pierpont.

Stoddart came to us from Mount Allison University and left his “Hart” behind, which fact was, without doubt, the cause of his occasional trips in that direction. He proved him-

self a man of numerous abilities as is shown by the offices he held during his senior year. He was President of the Senior Class, Business Manager of the M.S.A. and Secretary of the Debating Society, not to mention the many committees upon which he has been a cheerful and never failing worker. He is an all round good fellow and one whom to know is to admire.

**DOUGLAS ARCHIBALD, NEW TOWN, GUYSBOROUGH,
N.S.**

Of a quiet and modest nature Archibald is a fellow who makes a friend of every one he meets. Being a keen and progressive student, he is admired by the Professor's and his popularity with the boys is unquestioned. As a member of several committees he has shown his sterling worth as an unceasing worker. He is one of the best stock judges in the class and we are sure, that when Archibald leaves us to take up his future position he will be successful in making the farmers understand the fundamental principles of their profession.

WALTER WRIGHT, CENTRAL BEDEQUE, P. E. I.

Advance, spare not, nor look behind,
Plow deep and straight with all your powers.—Horne.

One never need ask a P.E.I. man where he is from, he tells and the rest of an afternoon talk is on the "Garden of the Gulf" and such a talk makes the listener want to visit that paradise at once. Evidently P.E.I. must have some virtues for its children who attend N.S.A.C. always show marked ability in classes and college life. Wright upholds these virtues and will certainly prove himself a credit to the N.S.A.C. as well as to his native province.

Wright although being one of our most diligent students, always found time to box which seemed to be his favorite pastime, when it came to dancing Wright could always be counted on to do his part, and with the ladies this was no small item.

Good luck to Wright.

**FRED WASSON, YOUNG'S COVE ROAD, QUEEN'S
CO, N. B.**

With atlantean shoulders fit to bear
The weight of mightiest destinies.

The very fact that Fred was elected President of the Student Council by an overwhelming majority, shows his extreme popularity among the boys. He is "first aid" man in any college trouble, respected and admired both by the professors and the students for the way in which he handles, all matters to the satisfaction of all parties.

His cheerfulness, great and perseverance in the face of troubles has certainly won the admiration of those who knew him, giving us an example of one who never turns his back when once he has put his hand to the plow. Going on to take up further work we are sure that prosperity will fall to a fellow of his determination.

He is a frequent attendant at Normal on Thursday evenings and is the friend of all present, but the undue strain on his eyesight generally weakens his eyes and by the time the affair is over, Fred cannot tell his girl from the rest.

For two years Fred has been the champion on the lazy-stick, he has met all corner's, little and big, all meeting with the same defeat, when it comes to running and boxing he still ranks high. Predicting for Fred a brilliant future, the best wishes for success follow him.

Alumni Notes.

Everett Hogan '14 is Provincial Soil and Crops Instructor at Victoria, B. C.

Dennie Robicheau '18 is District Representative in Sudbury, Ont.

Philip Ilsley '13 has sold his farm and intends continuing his agricultural studies.

Cyrus Poirier '16 who has been engaged in Egg Circle work in P. E. I. for some time, has recently completed a six weeks course in Poultry at the Ontario Agricultural College.

The following former students have recently returned from overseas:

Harold G. Woodworth
James MacAuley, '15
J. H. Logan, '14
Jas. Horsefall 'Ex. '13.
Paul Bragg '13
John O. Huddart '15.
A. A. LeBlanc '18

John R. Cunningham '11, who was at Jhansi, India, for some time, has been promoted to Major and is now in East Persia. He has been transferred to the Gilded and Glittering Staff. (Probably Permanent Staff)

Word has been received at the College Office that Burton Miller Ex '13, was on Nov. 3rd, 1918, awarded the Military Medal for "conspicuous bravery in the face of the enemy."

C. Clyde MacDonngall '18 is now attached to the lecturing staff of the Khaki College, Borden Camp, England.

Capt. George Sircom, 'Ex. '15 since his return to Canada,

has been acting as Paymaster of the Demobilization Pay Division at Halifax.

Capt. Morris Scovil Ex. '12 who was for some time a prisoner in Germany, has returned to his home in Gaagetown, N. B. Donald Machum '15 and Malcolm MacCharles '13, were last reported as being in England and expecting to sail for Canada soon. Capt. Scovil in writing of Mr. Machum says that he did exceptional work as a stretcher bearer and would have had a decoration had it not been for the fact that he was taken prisoner. Capt. Scovil also reports that Mr. MacCharles did good work in instructional work in Holland.

A. A. Redmond '15 is taking charge of the dairy to be operated in connection with the Crushed Milk plant at Truro. Mr. Redmond specialized in Dairying while taking his B. S. A. course at Guelph, and will no doubt make a success of the work he is undertaking.

Miss P. C. Stanford '15, Travelling Rural Science Teacher, attended the Short Course and Milk Testing Course recently held at the College of Agriculture, Truro.

J. Roy Sweeney '15 is now manager of a large creamery at Russell, Manitoba.

Lieut. T. Hotchkiss, who was invlaided home from overseas and has since been practicing Veterinary Science at Guelph is now practicing in Kentville, N. S.

R. K. Dewar has been granted leave of absence from the army and is at present taking a course at Edinburgh University.

T. C. Munn '17, who has been the District Representative in Inverness County, is severing his connection with the Department April 1st, and is going to take up farming at Leitche's Creek, C. B.

KILLED IN ACTION.

It is with deep regret that we add another name to our roll of those who gave their lives in the Great War. Since our last issue we have learned that Lloyd Higgs, '11 formerly of Nappan, was wounded on Oct. 4th, 1918, while out on an important mission, and died on Oct. 7th.

He was a fellow of fine principles and an excellent student while at the Agricultural College and those who knew him were not surprised to learn that he was among the first to offer his services for his country and that he rendered brave and efficient service.

Among the winners of the Military Cross is Douglas Holman '15. Mr. Holman received his Commission as Lieutenant and also won a bar to his Military Cross.

H. H. Congdon '15 who recently returned from overseas, is engaged in work in connection with the Soldiers' Settlement Board.



Fritz to Rogers:—You look like a spikepole.

Rogers—Now Fritz you know I don't look a bit like you.

Fritz—Oh! looks will often kiss off.

Eaton—I guess the next time I see her I will kiss her then.

Prof. and Student discussing the merits of zoology,

Prof.—You don't understand the merits of it, you never studied them.

Student— No, and I never laid an egg, but I am a better judge of an omelet than any hen.

An A. C. student and a P. N. C. girl stood watching a fractious horse snort its disapproval of an approaching motor car.

P. N. C. Girl—What makes a horse do that when it sees a motor car.

A. C. Student—It's this way. Horses are used to seeing

other horses pull carts, and they don't know what to think of carts going along without a horse. If you saw a pair of pants going down the street without a man in them, you would likely be scared too.

Prof. in Physics—They have large magnets for unloading junk out of cars, it saves time.

Bowers—I don't see how that would save time, it would take a man to hold the car down.

Rogers to Wasson in chemical laboratory. Wasson, what do you do next?

Wasson—Goodness knows! Perhaps the Prof. does but he won't tell.

Prof. Trueman—"We must grow more wheat and—"

Man in audience—"Yes—but what about hay?"

Prof. Trueman—"I'm discussing human food now—but I'll come to your specialty in a moment."

Prof. In Economics—What is the difference between capital and labor.

Palmer—Capital is the money you lend and getting it back is labor.

1st Student—Can you imagine anything worse than a giraffe with a sore throat.

2nd Student—Yes, a centipede with corns.

Bishop—Say, boys every time I think of girls I got the idea that they are moths and I'm a candle.

Bishop, (night before Normal Debate starting to pray)
—Mr. President, Honourable, Judges....."

Weir—When I get a responsible position I'll not feel swell headed.

Archibald—Why, when you were picking over beans at the Horticultural Building, you would hardly speak to me.

Bishop—Treating classmate with candy. Here take a lot, take two.

1st Normal—I hardly know whether to take this as a compliment or not. You know my friend in the Horticultural Department.

2nd—Yes, what about him?

1st—He offers to name a squash after me.

Lives of Juniors all remind us,
Things are green when in their prime.
All they lack is growth and culture—
They'll come out alright some time.

Bill Turner was a farmer,
He labored all his life,
He didn't have no education
And neither had his wife;

But Bill was built for business
And made the wheels go round,
So he laid up a healthy fortune
When they put him underground.

He was always taking chances,
Paid five hundred for a bull;
The neighbors thought him crazy,
But he left a stable full.

Of cows that broke the record
At making butter by the ton;
And Bill he had his picture
Printed in the Equitium Weekly Gun!

He had new fangled notions
About making farming pay;
He even bought a fool machine
To help him load his hay.

The neighbors fairly snorted
When they saw the bloomin' thing,
Said Bill would never make it work,
It wasn't worth a ding.

But Bill he never said a word
Nor did he care a darn,
But as slick as grease
His hay went in the barn.

Just as a thunder storm
Came sailing round that way
And caught his neighbors in a pinch
And spoiled there new mown hay.

Bill skims his milk with a machine
And turns it with a crank
Jim Smith's put their milk in cans
And sits them in a tank.

Bill's wife rides in a car
And dresses up in silk;
Smith's wife rides in a wagon
And keeps on skimming milk.

RECIPE FOR KISSES.

To one piece of dark piazza,
Add a little moonlight
Take for granted two people
Press in two strong ones
One little soft hand,
Sift lightly two ounces of attraction,
One ounce of romance and a large measure of folly. Stir
in a floating ruffle.
Add one or two whispers dissolved in a well of silence.
Dust in a small quantity of hesitation
One ounce of resistance and two of yielding

Place the kiss on a flushed cheek or preferably on two lips.
Flavor with a slight scream and set aside to cool.

This will succeed under (Normal) conditions if directions
are carefully followed.

AN ANTICIPATED EPITAPH.

Beneathe
Thys cairn of skulls
of babes and women, maydes and menne
Whoo dyed
Toe glutte hys lust for
Slaughter
Lyeth
(as ever was hys wont)
Whilhelm Erstwhyle, called
DE KAISER
Henne in ye hey-day of hys blasphemies
Prycked on bye ye furies
Hee tried
Like ye toad in ye fable
too blow himself out until he bigger than Jack Cannuck
But te
over estimatynge ye toughness of hys
Hunnish hide
Hee busted
and
Wyth hys laothsome and deflated skinne
slunk intoe Holland
Where for a whyle he lay
Butte
Ye spirits of ye Dead
Whom
Through ye instrumentalitie of hys vile emissaries
Hee hadde murdered
Crying toe High Heaven for vengeance
moved ye Allies to demand hys
Surrender.

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Wherebye hee myght bee brought too
 Judgement
 Wyth ye abject cowardice of ye beaten bulls
 Hee squealed,
 Makyage ye air of Holland hideous
 Wyth his cries;
 Hee through four awful year
 Hadde traded in deaths
 In formes soe fryghtful thatt they must have been
 Inspyred bye ye Devil, hys life
 Hys fiste wherewyth hee hadde declared
 Thatte hee woulde grasp ye Trident
 shooke wyth ye palsie of fear,
 Inne shorte
 Hee became a thyng of scorne
 butte notte of pitie
 too hardened for remorse, too callous for regrets,
 Hee sought onlie to secure ye safetie
 of hys vile carcase
 Ye whyche however was notte vouchsafed
 Ontoe hym
 Hee was seized
 Brought to ye awful bar of judgement
 and condemned
 (as was hys due)
 to dye
 Ye manere of his deserts,
 Since it was beyond ye witt of manne
 Too devyse for hym a punishment toe fitte
 Hys crimes.

Here rolleth Wilhelm of all Kynges ye worst,
 Bye whom ye sufferynge world toe long was curst
 Hys bones bee here—his soul—where?
 none can tell
 Ye sickened Devil spewed ill
 out of Hell.

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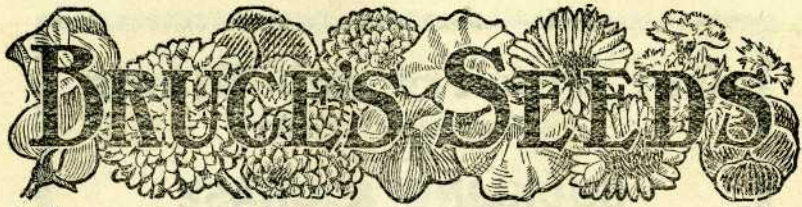
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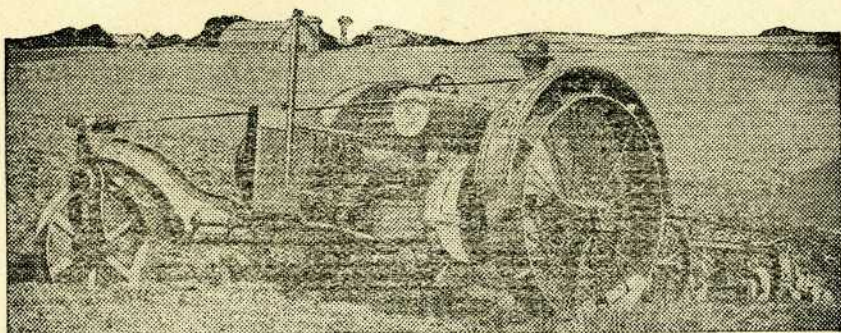
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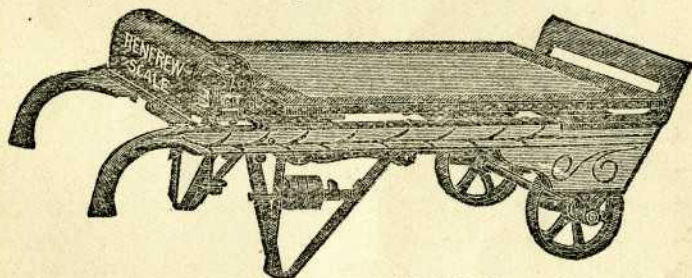




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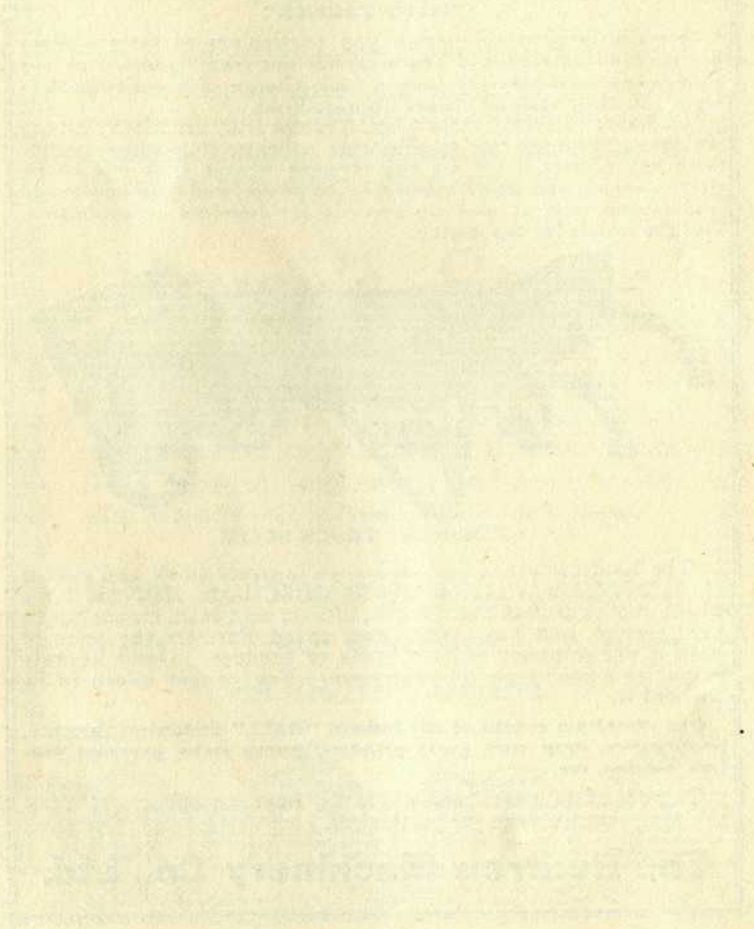
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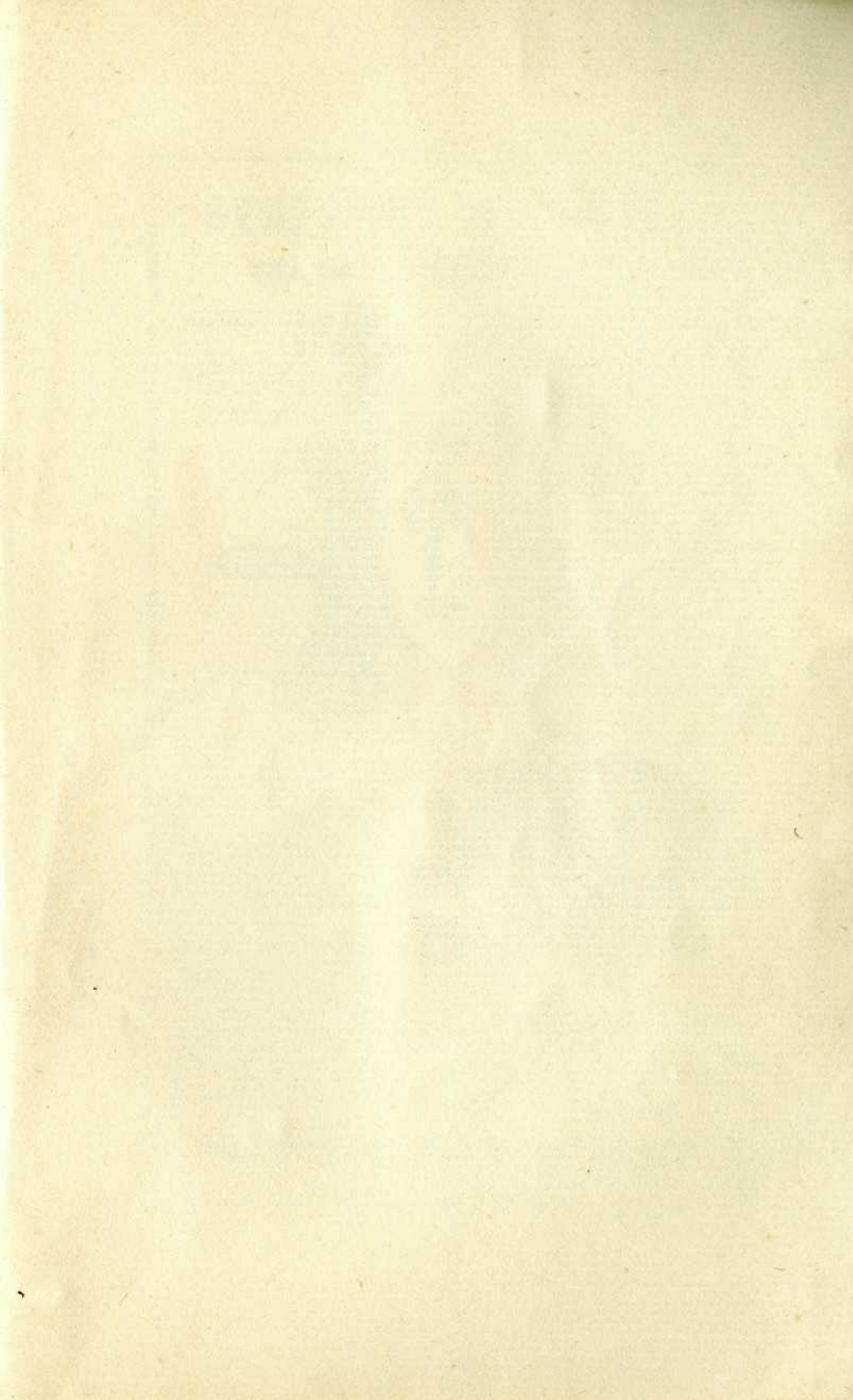
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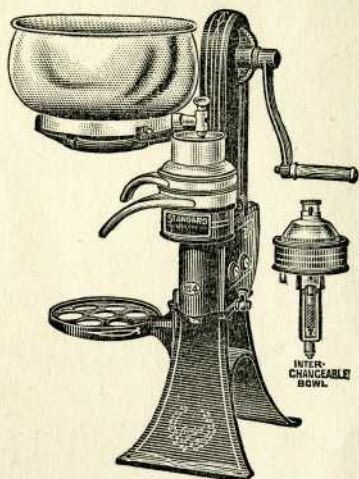
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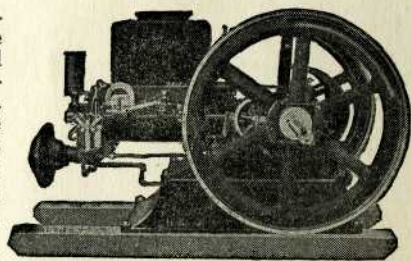


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