

**Maritime
Students'
Agriculturist**



**Published by
the Students
of the
Nova Scotia
Agricultural College**

April, 1925

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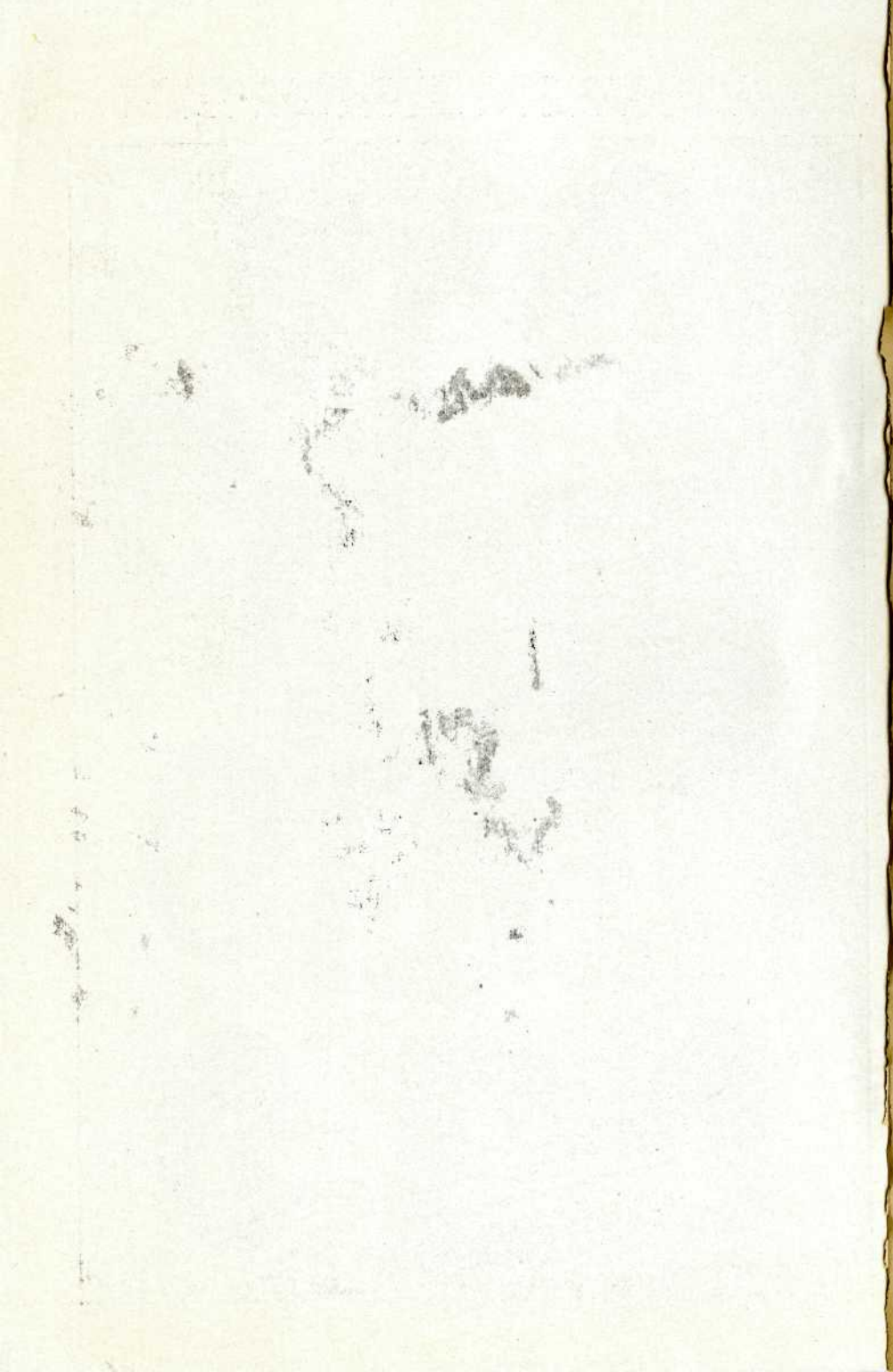
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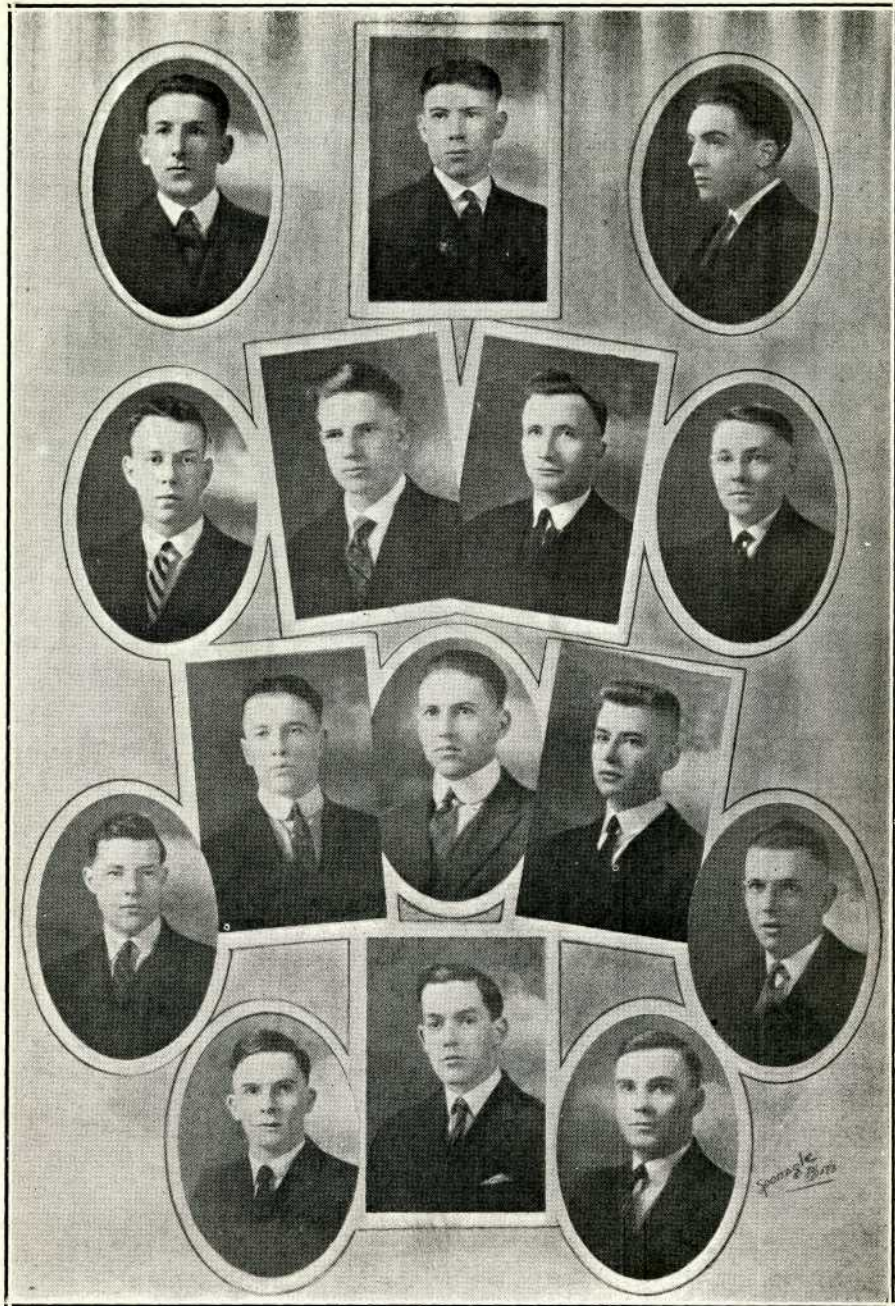
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CONTENTS.

Editorial	7
Nova Scotia Boys' and Girls' Clubs	9
A Trip to A Sugar Cane Plantation, B. W. I.	13
In Spring	15
Sheep Raising in Nova Scotia	15
The Farmer	19
The Farm Course	22
Social	22
Personals	24
Exchanges	25
Write-ups	27
Hayseeds	36





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EDITORIAL.

WE have had a very successful season in athletics at the College this year, chiefly due to the fact that Professor Bird has been in charge. The basketball team has played sixteen games and won seven of them, a great improvement over last year. Many of these games were against strong teams such as Y.M.C.A., C.C.A., and Pine Hill. In January a league was formed with four teams, 1st and 2nd C.C.A., P.N.C. and N.S.A.C., each team played six games. 1st C.C.A. won the league without a defeat; the farmers were second, losing only two games. On March 7th, thirty-five students accompanied the basketball team to Halifax, where they played Pine Hill in the Dalhousie gym. On

the 20th a return game was played in the college gym, Pine Hill winning by a very small margin.

On March 28th an indoor meet was held. There were eleven events and eighteen boys took part. Points were awarded for the first four places in each event and prizes given to the five highest scores on total points. Prize winners were 1st, Clark, 28 points; 2nd, C. Nichols, 19 points; 3rd, Cameron, 15 points; 4th, Dustan, 12 points; 5th, Henry, 12 points, losing the toss to Dustan for 4th place.

The students also showed considerable interest in Indoor Baseball, the Seniors, Farm Course and Faculty each having a team. The College team also played three outside games, one with Y.M.C.A. and two with P.N.C.

Other activities also received their share of interest, boxing, wrestling, volley ball, and work on the horizontal bar and punching bag being the main attractions.

Altogether a very successful year was spent and the students feel very much indebted to Professor Bird and other members of the staff who have so kindly assisted in carrying on the athletics and wish to thank them for their donations for prizes in the meet.

ANOTHER graduating season has arrived and with it examinations. The "B" section of the Senior class have already graduated and gone their various ways, leaving the Senior and Junior "A" classes in full possession of the College. The Pre-

mier of Nova Scotia in his address to the Graduating "B" class gave all of us a standard which we should try to attain. In our position as graduating class of 1925 we look back over the last two years, recalling perhaps instances when we have been discouraged, disheartened, but in the end when we have graduated our trials seem only a means of making us appreciate more what we have received. In after years our college will appear in a different light and any small things that may have displeased us at the moment will have vanished and our college will hold a greater place in our affections than at the present time.

NOVA SCOTIA BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS.

Boys' and Girls' Swine Clubs have flourished in Nova Scotia three years though there are many who are interested in Agriculture that have heard little about these.

The objects of these clubs are:

- (1) To give our boys and girls a greater interest in agriculture.
- (2) To assist and give instructions in the organization and conducting of an association and the proper procedure to follow at meetings.
- (3) To stimulate a greater interest in swine raising among boys and girls and to develop a more general knowledge of swine marketing in Canada.
- (4) To give boys and girls practical instruction in swine judging so that they may have a

sufficient knowledge of the desirable market type, to enable them to select breeding stock intelligently.

- (5) To develop the community principle of breeding swine.
- (6) To demonstrate the value of producing a superior bacon hog and marketing it to the best advantage.
- (7) To create a closer study of production costs and bring about improved methods of feeding and management.

The main feature of this work is the training and education received which develop an interest not only in swine husbandry but in agriculture as a whole. At the same time it assists in the study of markets which has been neglected by the producers in all Branches of Agriculture.

Clubs are formed in the dairying districts where ten or more boys and girls between the ages of ten and twenty-one will agree to form a club and abide by the regulations of such. They agree to secure, feed and care for, at least two bacon hogs. All pigs within a club must be of the same breed, either grades or pure breds. They also agree to follow as nearly as possible, instructions given by the Department of Agriculture in the care, feeding and management, and also, to attend all meetings held in the interests of their club. They have within themselves their own officers and conduct their meetings in an orderly manner.

A Fair is held in the fall; prizes are given for the best pair of bacon hogs. These prizes are made up, one-third by the local community, one-third by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and one-third by the Provincial Department. The members are also given from times to time, instruction in the judging of bacon hogs. Prizes are also offered at their local fair for such a competition and the two standing highest are given a trip, as the team representing their club to some central point in the Province or the Maritimes (in the past, the Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst), to take part in a judging competition against teams from other clubs in the Maritimes.

From a strictly business standpoint, the important feature of the club work is the shipping of live hogs at the time of the fair. Each Club member has the opportunity, if he or she wishes, to ship their hogs after the fair in a carlot. This is left entirely to the members and the local association. It is necessary however, in each case that a full car or at least sixty hogs be made up.

It is difficult to estimate the full value of these clubs. In districts where clubs have been established for three years we have noticed a marked improvement and are informed by the members' parents that the boys and girls are taking a greater interest in the home farm and in many cases where members have been planning on leaving the farm for other professions, their plans have been changed. From the standpoint from one interested in the development of the swine industry, we see a great improvement in the district in the type of

of hogs raised. Three years ago any breed, type or kind of hog was kept in the district. To-day every farmer is raising the animal that suits the market requirements and the community breeding idea has been developed to a high standard of perfection.

At the same time the Pig Club members are able to conduct meetings, discuss intelligently breeds, types, feed and up-to-date marketing much better than 90% of the farmers of this Province.

The possibilities of club work are much greater than was first anticipated. Besides the interest which has developed within the boys and girls it has served as a means of organizing districts—a phase of agriculture which has been sadly neglected in the past and one, which, in the writer's opinion, may determine between success and failure in agriculture. Up to the establishment of Boys' and Girls' clubs there was very little thought put on the marketing of bacon hogs in Nova Scotia. To-day, shipments of live hogs are going forward from districts in carload lots, that is, they are being marketed in such a manner that they can take advantage of other Canadian markets. In the past we have been limited entirely to our local or provincial markets which have not been established on sound business basis. A slight increase in production caused a glut on these markets and naturally a decrease in price. Often this took place when the live stock markets at Montreal and Toronto were strong. With clubs organized in every section of the Maritime Provinces and production stimulated, first on the quality basis then in an organized manner, with an organization built up to take care of the hogs for out-

side shipment is necessary, Nova Scotia should be in a position to supply a large proportion of the 90,000 hogs which are annually imported, as fresh pork, lard and pork products.

F. W. WALSH, '17.

A TRIP TO A SUGAR CANE PLANTATION, B. W. I.

We all know that a large percentage of our raw sugar comes from the British West Indies and Cuba, and that sugar cane growing forms one of the main industries of those countries.

The method of propagating sugar cane is very interesting. A full grown sugar cane stalk is taken and cut into several pieces, usually fifteen to twenty. These pieces are set in the field in rows where rooting takes place rapidly.

The labor of planting and cultivation is done, for the greater part, by negroes under the supervision of whites. These plantations are many hundreds of acres in extent and are usually owned by a company of English speaking people. The canes are set in squares of a bedlike arrangement; the canes being two feet apart each way; a trench being dug into which the plants are set and which as the plants grow is filled up. This precaution must be taken as the plants when young need a great deal of moisture. The land is usually a heavy black loam which is a good soil for very rapid growth. The beds of cane are hoed every ten days or so in order that very rapid growth may take place and that the young canes may not be smothered out by weeds.

Labor is very cheap in the cane districts, a man getting a shilling a day. It is a very common sight to see a whole family at work in the field. The colored people and even the whites, especially the children, are very fond of sugar cane and one may see a small boy or girl with a long piece of raw cane chewing vigorously at one end.

The land on which cane is grown receives special attention. The rotation of crops is very much similar to a well kept Maritime farm except that for one year the ground is given a complete rest. The weather is such in B. W. I., that a crop of sugar cane may mature at almost any season of the year and one may see cane ready to cut while another field may be quite young. It takes approximately fourteen to fifteen months for cane to fully mature, out of which cultivation must be practised nine or ten months. When fully grown sugar cane is twelve to fifteen feet high.

There are many varieties of cane, much as is the case with grains, apples, potatoes. Insect pests, such as the weevil, are prevalent in some sections.

A very curious method of harvesting the cane is practised. The Island of Demerara is very near the sea level and in some places is below the sea level. Canals are constructed through the cane fields and when the cane is cut it is placed on rafts and rafted to the factory where raw sugar is manufactured. The canals serve also as a means of irrigation in the dry season. It is a wonderful sight to see acres of sugar cane, almost as far as the eye can reach, waving in the wind.

R. C. '25.

IN SPRING.

THE sun lights up the distant hills,
With a golden hope of Spring.
Above the fleecy clouds ride high
All nature awakes and sings.

The snow is gone from the campus,
To give place to the stirring blade,
Life stirs—and again is shown,
In the buds so eternally made.

The student thinks of his coming exams.,
Does he study with all his might?
Rather he studies the least he can,
And romances half the night.

C. V. M. '26.

SHEEP RAISING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE FARM FLOCK AS A PROFITABLE
INVESTMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

SHEEP are very much in the limelight in Nova Scotia at the present time, and, rightly so. What branch of livestock gives greater returns on the money and labor invested? They furnish two crops each year—the wool and the lamb crop. Wool is always in good demand, and cannot be substituted for cotton in clothing for our northern climate. Mutton is a meat that is always in demand at a high price.

The farm flock in Nova Scotia is usually kept as a sideline and averages from twenty to thirty-

five head. This has been found to be the most profitable number as on the average farm the flock cannot be divided, and the sheep are more liable to contract disease when large numbers are kept together on our small farms and in our damp climate.

Only a comparatively small investment is required to make a start in sheep raising. Young grade breeding ewes can be bought at a fairly low price, and the outlay for buildings and equipment is small. Returns are quick, the lamb crop being ready for market from eight to nine months after the ewes are bred. In years when the price of wool is good the wool crop will pay for the maintenance of the ewe and the lamb is clear profit, above the cost of the small amount of feed it eats.

Only a pure bred ram should be used and he may be of either the medium or long woolled breeds. The medium woolled or down breeds are:—Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire, and Southdown. The Down Breeds have a dense fleece and are of excellent mutton type. The most common long-wooled breeds are: Leicester, Cotswold, and Lincoln. They are not generally as popular as the Down breeds, on account of their more open fleece which does not give them the protection against storms.

Sheep require a minimum of labor, though this labor is of a fairly skilled class. An expensive building is not required as sheep can stand great cold, providing they have a dry shed, free from draughts. They require from twelve to twenty square feet of floor space, each, with good light and good ventilation. They are healthier when the air

is pure and no artificial heat is provided. They are more subject to disease when kept in a damp building or yard.

Sheep are a great help to the farmer in the killing of weeds, on rough ground especially. More than ninety per cent of the kinds of weeds are eaten by sheep. They even prefer some weeds to pasture grasses. They eat, and are not affected by, "Stinking Willie" a ragwort weed. This weed is the cause of the so-called "Pictou County Cattle Disease", which killed so many cattle in Eastern Nova Scotia a few years ago. They also grind their food finer than other farm animals so there is practically no danger of weed seeds being found in the manure of these animals.

If the ewes are gaining rapidly in flesh at barning time, they are more likely to produce twins. It is, therefore, a good plan to "flesh" the ewes for two or three weeks before the breeding season. When the ewes are in good condition in the fall they do not require very much grain through the early winter. They should always have salt and fresh water before them and be supplied with plenty of fresh, clean roughage. Clover hay is the best. Timothy hay is unpalatable and has a constipating effect on the ewes.

Roots are beneficial to sheep when fed at the rate of from four to five lbs. per day. It has been found that one ton of roots equals 175 lbs. grain or 350 lbs. of hay. If turnips are fed in larger quantities than this, to pregnant ewes, they are liable to produce large, flabby, weak lambs. Mangels are an excellent feed for ewes but are unsafe

to feed rams, as they are liable to cause digestive troubles.

The ram should be kept in vigorous condition, not too fat, nor yet too thin and scrawny. He may be allowed to run with the ewes until a short time before the breeding season.

The flock requires more care at lambing time, and the shepherd may easily mean the saving of many dollars in lambs. This is especially true on a cold night. When lambs are liable to chill. If the lambs are arriving in very cold weather it is necessary to have a warm lambing pen in which to keep the ewe and lamb. The ewes require fairly heavy grain feeding after the lambs are a day or two old, and all danger of udder trouble is past.

All the lambs should be docked, and the grade male lambs should be castrated. These simple operations are usually performed at the same time, when the lambs are from one to two weeks of age.

Sheep should be dipped, in the spring and fall, using one of the standard dips following directions of the manufacturer. It takes nearly a quart of fluid to dip a medium sized shorn ewe, and only a very little to dip a lamb. The main advantage of dipping is to kill sheep ticks and cure scab.

Many people believe that the extra cost of fencing takes all the profit from sheep raising but the extra cost of fencing is more than balanced by the cheapness of the sheep shed, compared with the dairy barn.

Another drawback is dogs; but the Nova Scotia dog laws are very good, making it possible for the

sheep owner to collect damages for injury done by dogs.

The last serious objection is the close grazing of sheep being hard on pasture. But is not the main trouble here—that the pastures are already carrying all the cattle that they can stand before the sheep are added?

C. F. T.

THE FARMER.

ONE of the great problems of the day which is being called to our attention on every hand, is the condition of the farmer. Delegations wait on the government, lengthy articles are written for magazines and papers, committees investigate and suggestions are made, some of which are valuable and some are not. People of all classes are beginning to realize that farming is not a job for the man who has made a failure of everything else he ever tried, but is a man sized job requiring brains, grit, ability and education if it is to be made to pay. The farmers themselves are beginning to see that if they are to become successful they must cope with their problems intelligently using all the available information but picking out what will apply to their conditions and practising that.

Many experiments are being carried on at the present time to obtain facts which will help to solve many of the farmers' problems. The trouble is that many men do not use what is prepared and then complain of what is being done or not done. Take for instance the Experimental Farms. Here

a great host of experiments are carried on, data carefully kept and available and how many farmers use it? Many visit the farms but in the majority of cases merely drive about the farm not even bothering to get out of the car, then they go home and tell their neighbors how much better crops they raise than are grown on the Experimental Farm. If these same farmers would take a day or half a day and get some competent man, who will willingly be supplied, and find out what is really being done, they would undoubtedly see the errors of their former conclusions and be able to use what they learn and get value from it. Great strides are being made today in all branches of Agriculture and the farmer who is "making it pay" is not the one who says what was good enough for his father is good enough for him, but is the man who keeps up with the times as far as possible.

Science is playing a great part in the discoveries being made along all lines and it is the basis of all practical conclusions. Therefore, no man can hope to understand what is being done without some understanding of the underlying principles of the sciences. This does not necessarily mean that a large sum of money must be spent or a large Institution attended. Literature is within the reach of all and any clear thinking man can learn much by reading. Short Courses are put on within nearly everyone's reach and there is very little excuse for the man who remains ignorant of what is going on in agriculture work. No one would think of allowing a surgeon to operate who had not studied a great deal and was thoroughly competent, yet they

cannot see why a farmer needs a scientific education and they laugh at the idea of a "book farmer" making a success at farming. The reason for this is undoubtedly that men have obtained diplomas and degrees who were not capable and who would not, or could not, have made a success of anything, therefore, it is no wonder they fail at one of the most complicated occupations on earth. But these are the ones who are held up as examples of the Colleges. People overlook the many who succeed and only see those who fail. Farming is the basic industry of the world and it is being handled in a more businesslike and scientific way each year, and the man who makes a success of it today is the one who works hard, studies his problems intelligently, uses all available help, practises the best methods and does the work with the equipment which will do it economically and well.

Farmers are working together more and more and in this way are securing better markets and consequently higher prices. By growing high quality produce and preparing it for markets in the best way possible a market will be built up which will last indefinitely if the standard is kept up. It is the poor quality produce that kills the market and the sooner the farmers all produce uniform quality the sooner will they put their business on a paying basis.

N. I. C., '25.

THE FARM COURSE.

The students of the Farm Course arrived in Truro immediately after the Christmas vacation and our college at once took on a new air. The student body was increased from 24 to over fifty and all student activities took on new life. As a class the Farm Course boys were a bunch of jolly, good fellows, ready for any undertaking. Their presence at our dances was much noticed. In closing it can be said with sincerity that we are very sorry to see the Farm Course go, and can only wish it were possible for us to come back next year.

SOCIAL.

SINCE the last issue of our magazine the Social side of the life at the College has been very much brighter. On December 6th our first Dance was held. We did not have a large attendance but the good time more than compensated for any lack of numbers. The dances of 1925 were arranged so that only A. C. boys and Normal students were admitted.

Shortly after the Christmas holidays and when we had hardly recovered from our vacation another dance was held. The principal feature of this dance was the punch which proved extremely popular with all. Music was furnished by Mr. Wetmore, piano, and Mr. McConnell, saxophone, and was greatly enjoyed.

The next dance held on February 11th was our supreme effort of the year. The decorations

in our hall created much favorable comment. The thanks of the dance committee goes out to the Students of the College who all helped to make this dance a success. The night of February 11th was one of the worst of the season, notwithstanding this the hall was filled to capacity. Music was very acceptably furnished by Mill's Orchestra from Halifax.

The two following dances were affairs including the Normal Students and the A. C.'s. only. Music was furnished by local talent. An enjoyable feature of the second was a square dance which gave rise to much hilarity among the Farm Course Students.

On March 27th a closing dance of the year was held. This took the form of a farewell dance to the graduating "B" class of 1925. The largest number of Normal Students in attendance this year was seen at this dance. Music was furnished by Fraser's Orchestra which was excellent.

Some mention must be made of the Social life at the Normal College. The Thursday Institute and the Friday Class Dances were well patronized by our boys. The students of the N.S.A.C., through these columns, take the opportunity of thanking the students of P.N.C., for the many enjoyable times they have given us and wish to assure them that the memory of P. N. C., will remain with us in the years to come.

Through the paper we also desire to thank the wives of the Faculty who so kindly chaperoned our

dances and assisted us in every way in our social work; the staff of the College and in particular Professors Trueman and Cunningham who did all in their power to make our dances successful.

PERSONALS.

“Jimmy” McConnell, for seven years employed on Poultry Plant of the College Farm, has received a promotion and is now employed in the Poultry Branch in Alberta.

Donald Ells, after completing his third year at O. A. C. returned to his home in Port Williams, where it is understood he is going to settle down to the art of apple growing.

Claude Buttimer, last year Sheik of the B. Class reports a fine winter at his home in Bathurst, N. B. It was rumored that he contemplated marriage. This will be a deadly blow to many of last year's Normalites.

Anthony Banks, who has been taking his third year at O. A. C. where he is specializing in Animal Husbandry, has returned home. Anthony expects to be employed as potato inspector in P. E. I. the coming season.

Shelburne Blanchard, a N. S. A. C. graduate has purchased a farm at Milford, Hants County, where he will keep a fine herd of pure Guernsey stock. We wish this old Graduate much success in his work.

EXCHANGE.

THE publications of other student bodies are always received with interest in our midst, and not without a feeling of sympathy for the editors and associates who produce them, as we know their many trials and tribulations. Criticizing many of these little publications is no easy job, as some of them, indeed many of them prove excellent reading matter to both students and the general public. However, we will try and say a word or two about each that we are so fortunate to receive.

We acknowledge with thanks the Dalhousie Gazette, King's College Record, Acadia Athenaeum, Mt. Allison Argosy, The Brunswickian, Managra, McDonald College Magazine.

DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

This four sheet publication doubtlessly proves of great interest to its own student body, but might fail to attract the average reader, from lack of outside news or articles on topics of interest outside the University Gates.

ACADIA ATHENAEUM.

This paper must prove of interest to all classes of humanity, poet, scientist, radio bug, historian and humorist. To produce poems of real worth seems to be one of their chief aims, and we compliment them on their success in this venture. In persuing "Tradition—and Theda we find the plot very interesting but the structure of the sentences somewhat cumbersome and difficult to read in

places. A fund of jokes appear in the final pages, which if scattered here and there might relieve the reader occasionally, in his pursuit of knowledge among the articles on the mysteries of science.

THE BRUNSWICKIAN.

The Christmas number of the Brunswickian gives us many highly instructive articles, although some are rather too technical for the average reader to follow with interest. None the less we think such articles as that dealing with Engineering should be found oftener in College papers as they deal with the practical application of college training. We fear the critic from Acadia has gravely injured the pride of certain Brunswickians in claiming their paper contains no poetry. If he had not mentioned the fact the author of "The Height of Disappointment" might still think he is a true poet. A little true poetry would certainly be appreciative in this instructive paper.

MANAGRA.

This paper certainly gives us a full account of College activities. The numerous pictures of the various teams are a good representation of the Athletic activities of the year. They are also of advertising value, some of our Juniors having conceived the idea to attend the college that produces such fair exponents of the shingle bob. A few articles of a higher literary stand would add much to the worth of this magazine. We are pleased to see our last year's Editor, Jack Mansell, in the graduating class picture.

MCDONALD COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

If we were offering a prize for the best all round College Magazine, I believe this paper would take first money. Not only does it contain a varied fund of material, but it is placed well and in a very attractive form. The appearance of the cross word puzzle was greatly appreciated by our "Word Bug" who states it was a twister.

Leaving the literary matter and turning to the business side, we might suggest running a column of jokes or other material through the final pages of advertisements.

The news of the passing of W. R. Campbell was received with the deepest regret, by both the faculty and students of this College. Mr. Campbell who was inspector of Schools for Colchester Co., N. S., has been lecturer in English here for the past sixteen years, in which vocation he has given the most faithful service.

His position as lecturer is being occupied by Rev. H. J. Fraser, Truro.

ROBERT W. CHASE.

My only books

Were Woman's looks.

Chase claims Church Street, Kings Co., N. S., as the place of his birth and early education. Tradition says that he early exhibited a talent for growing first class fruit and obtaining the company of

the fair sex. He continued his education for two years at Pictou Academy.

Higher education—or was it the Normal College?—called him to Truro where he entered N. S. A. C. in the class of '24. Last winter Chase made a trip South and had a wonderful time on the beaches and amid the fields of sugar-cane. At the College Chase has been a hard-working student, and has taken a great interest in the cattle—particularly beef cattle. He has been an ardent pursuer and supporter of the “Normalites” and has often acted as a press agent for the Institute.

The best wishes of his many friends go with him as he takes up farm life at Church Street.

GEORGE MEECH McLEOD.

*He's his mother's pride and joy
And a bcnnny, bonny boy,
His feyther and hi mither they adore him.*

McLeod was born at South Bar, Sydney, N. S. in 1906. He attended school at his home “City” and later graduated from Sydney Academy.

In the degree course at the Agriculture College he has studied some—but has not let his studies interfere with his education. In both years of his course he has played as forward on the basket-ball team.

McLeod is a general favorite because of his constant good humor and ability to take a joke as well as give one. While his plans for the future are indefinite, he has a great interest in the “birds” and hopes to engage in Poultry work.

He has shown little active interest in the "fair set" whether on account of his natural shyness or of attached affections is not known.

His many friends wish him all luck and happiness in whatever he undertakes.

DOUGLAS S. PESCOD.

Pescod claims Liverpool, England, as his birth place and the home of his youth. During the Great War he served in the Imperial Army.

After living for a time in New York City, he came to Truro and entered the "B" section of the class of '25.

His future plans are unknown.

CHARLES W. B. MAXWELL.

Another New Brunswicker comes to our good old Nova Scotian College. Maxwell was born at Fredericton where he attended school, and also gained some valuable information and experience working on the Fredericton Experimental Farm. He came to N. S. A. C., in 1923 joining the "B" class but on his return in 1924 he went into the Senior "A" class and has here held his own. As center on the basket-ball team he has helped in many trying moments to bring victory to N. S. C. A. As a baseball player he has never been found wanting. Every possible success is wished upon Maxwell by the N. S. A. C., students.

CLIFFORD OTIS NICHOLS.

This member of the Senior class is claimed by Nova Scotia. His home is in Morrystown, King's

Co. Nichols received his early education at the Morristown school. His standing in the classes here shows that he had a good start in that school. He came rather shy and quiet but under the guardianship of some of the other A. C.'s. soon outgrew this tendency, and attended our dances and the Normal functions with remarkable regularity. Nichols plans to specialize in apple growing at his home and we all join in hoping that he will make a great success at this pleasant occupation.

DONALD F. PATTERSON.

Donald Patterson, or Pat, as he is commonly known by his friends, was born at Wilmont, Annapolis Co., N. S. He lived there until three years ago, when his family moved to Truro. The first year he was in town he attended the C. C. A. He came to this College in 1923. As Advertising Manager of the M. S. A., he did much to make the paper a success, by helping along the financial side. Pat was also Chairman of the Debating Committee and certainly did hard work in this position. It is the sincere wish of the students that Patterson will have a successful career at whatever phase of the work he finally chooses.

GORDON PENDER.

Gordon Pender, known as "Jack Pine Pender" hails from Welsford, New Brunswick, hence his name. The world first saw Gordon in the year 1905. This giant, jolly New Brunswicker attended school at Wellsford, N. B., and first came to N. S. A. C. in the fall of 1922 but did not return

until 1924 making him a graduate of '25. As a student he has shown his ability to hold his own as is shown by his high standing on graduation day. After graduation he has taken work with Mr. Walter Dickies of Truro, N. S., whether this action is due to natural causes or to an added attraction of the Normal College, is not known. He leaves the College walls with the sincere good wishes of the class of '25 for success in future life.

NORMAN ILLSLEY CLARK.

Norman of the industrious habits and athletic ability was born at Berwick, King's Co., N. S. in 1905. He attended school at this place and received his "B" diploma. After spending a year at home he came to N. S. A. C., in the fall of '23. As an athlete he is outstanding among the boys, being winner at the recent athletic meet and chairman of the Athletic Society, and is also a star forward on the basketball team. In the class room his marks testify to his abilities along this line. At the close of the college year 193-4 he was elected President of the U. S. C., for the following year, which capacity he has performed his duties to the great satisfaction of all in the Student body. Norman plans to specialize in Agronomy at O. A. C., Guelph, next year. His class-mates join in wishing him all success in whatever line of work he may pursue.

G. GORDON DUSTAN.

Dustan came to the N. S. A. C. from Halifax where he graduated from the Halifax Academy.

In the social life of the College, Dustan has always taken a prominent part. He is an excellent pianist and a fine dancer and has been active in affairs of the Dance Committee. As business manager of the M. S. A., and as center of the college basketball team he has worked efficiently. In the studies of the "A" section Dustan has specialized in Entomology, and plans to take further work in that subject at the O. A. C. The best wishes of his many friends both in the N. S. A. C., and the P. N. C., follow him in his chosen profession.

ERNEST R. GOURLEY.

Gourley was born at Stewiacke several years ago. He came to the N. S. A. C., after attending the school at Stewiacke and took a course at the Success Business College. Coming to this College after considerable experience, having been in the West during two harvest seasons. Gourley mixed well with the fellows. His ready wit made him the life of any group so that he has many friends. As a student in the "B" section he has a good record. In his Senior year he has acted as the efficient Secretary of the Debating Society. His many friends wish him all success in the future whether he farms or follows some profession.

ALLISON T. MARSHALL.

Marshall came to N. S. A. C., from Middleton, Annapolis Co. He attended school at that place and obtained his "B" certificate from McDonald Consolidated School. In his Junior year Marshall earned the name of "Cap'n" from his ability as a

hockey player. He is musically inclined and indulges in playing the clarinet much to the delight of the residents of Lyman St. "Cap'n" has played for both years on the basket-ball team. As a spectacular forward he has provided the spectators with many thrills. Marshall intends to specialize in Horticulture and we wish him all success whether in future study or in the practice of farming.

ALLISON PICKETT.

This clever New Brunswicker came to us with a wide and varied experience. He was born in Tooleton, N. B. After attending school there he went out West spending six years there, returning through U. S. A., where he stayed for a year. Pickett came in the "B" class in 1923-24 but on his return this year he went into the "A" class. Here he has made excellent marks in spite of his disadvantage of last year. As Secretary-Treasurer of the U. S. C., he has performed his duties with promptness and efficiency showing that his classmates made no mistake in giving him that post. In 1924 he received first prize for the Judging and Management of Live Stock and in Amherst at the Winter Fair he made the highest total score in the Judging Competition. Although he is a good student Pickett has other interests. He plays in the base-ball team of which he is captain, and is often called as referee in the games. Pickett also represents the "A" class on the Athletic Committee. The students of N. S. A. C., all join in wishing Pickett much success in the years to come.

LAWRENCE A. SHARPE.

Sharp was born at Grafton, N. B., in 1905, and here he received his early education. Later he graduated from Woodstock High School and came to the N. S. C. A., joining the "A" section of the class of '25. His musical ability has shown itself in his frequent attacks on the piano, and in this way, we understand, he gained the nick-name of "Oh No." This year Sharpe has been the very industrious Chairman of the Dance Committee and it is largely due to his hard work and careful planning that the dances have been such successes. As Editor-in-Chief of the M. S. A., "Oh No" has had to devote some time to furthering the literary activities of the College, which he has done very satisfactorily. In spite of all these duties Sharpe has maintained a high record as a student and has specialized in Entomology. The best wishes of all go with him as he takes further work in his chosen subject of the O. A. C.

NATHAN HAWLEY SMITH.

Hawley was born at Mabou, N. S., rather over a score of years ago. He came to the N. S. A. C., in the fall of '23 and joined the "B" section of the class of '25. As a student he has maintained a high record in his work. His genial disposition and ready smile have made him a general favorite. These same qualities have won him a lasting place in the hearts of his Normal friends. He has been a regular attendant at the social functions of the P. N. C., and this, he assures us, has been well worth while. This year Hawley has been Secretary-

Treasurer of the Senior class and has faithfully performed the duties of that office. The very best wishes of his many friends go with him in his farm life.

CARLTON FULTON TAYLOR.

Carleton, or more commonly known as "Icha-bod" on account of his length of limb, hails from Williamsdale, Cumberland Co., N. S. He claims 1905 as the distant date of his birth. As the popular President of the Senior class his duties have been discharged in a manner wholly satisfactory to him and his class-mates and when on the College Debates he was an opponent to be reckoned with. As defence on the basket-ball team he very materially helped in the victories for the College. After graduation from N. S. A. C., Carleton intends taking the Agronomy option at O. A. C., Guelph and the members of the Senior class join in wishing him the greatest success in his undertaking, especially when he begins his sheep ranch.

EMERSON F. JOHNSON.

For eyes looked love to eyes that spake again.

Sam was born at Greenwich, King's County, N. S., just about twenty-one years ago. He attended the public school at Wolfville and later studied at Acadia Collegiate Academy.

In the fall of '23 he came to the N.S.A.C. and joined the "B" section of the class of '25.

He has been active in the social life of the college and although outside interests—or rather one absorbing outside interest, has taken much of his time, he has made many friends.

He intends to farm at Greenwich where he has an extensive orchard.

HAYSEEDS.

LONGMORE—"Were you ever in Holland?"
Chase—"No, but I've been in Dutch."

Higgins—"The hen should live forever."

Keith—"Why?"

Higgins—"Her son never sets."

Plenty to Spare.

Mconell—"You ain't got no brains."

R. Smith—"Ain't got no brains? Why man I have got brains, but they have never been used."

Chase—"I say, you'll pardon me for walking on your feet, won't you?"

Mildred—"Certainly, old Dear—I walk on them all the time myself."

Pender—"What's your room-mate like?"

Taylor—"Everything I've got!"

Say It With Flowers.

Pickett—"So you didn't enjoy your trip to Cuba?"

Chase—"I did not! I went to a restaurant and ordered a glass of milk. The waiter couldn't speak English, so I drew a picture of a cow. The poor fool went out and bought me a ticket to a bull fight."

Prof. Brittain—"What insect lives on the least food?"

Dustan—"The moth, it eats holes."

Woodbury—"I know why you part your hair in the middle."

McD. Smith—"You do? Why?"

Woodbury—"Because every block has an alley, you know?"

Prof. Harlow—"When water is transformed into ice what great change takes place?"

West—"Change in price."

A. Marshall—"It's quite a book, believe me! The author calls a spade a spade."

Johnson—(interested) "Really? I must read it. What's it all about?"

A. Marshall—"It's a book on Farm Implements."

Little girl of P. N. C.

You returned him C. O. D.

Envy not your Baptist sister,

I don't think McNeil has kissed her.

B. Caldwell—"What happened to that little girl I say you making love to in the hammock?"

Nichols—"Oh, we fell out."

Smith—"Oh, heavens; I've lost my notebook."

Patterson—"Lost all you know, huh?"

Smith—"No, lost all my profs. know."

Prof. Cunningham—"This is the third time that you have looked on Reid's paper."

Swan—"Yes, sir! he does'nt write very plainly."

Pickett (To Smith on the way to Amherst)—
"Hawley is this Mabou?"

Dustan (in opposite seat)—"Don't speak disrespectfully of the dead."

Chase (to news agent selling fruit on train)—
"Have you any turnips?"

News Agent—"This car is for people—put the cattle off."

Something We Should Like To Know:—

Would Desborough like to Lynch Marshall???

All Set For It.

Robertson motorist—"Really Cameron I didn't hit you intentionally."

Irate Cameron—"What have you that bumper on your car for if you are'nt aiming to hit someone?"

Identified.

Prof. Landry (To Lively)—"I thought I told you to get a domestic turkey. This one has shot in it."

Lively—"I did get a domestic turkey, sir."

Prof. Landry—"Well, how did the shot get in it?"

Lively—"I expect they meant it for me, sir."

Ethel—"You must call on me again some evening, You'll like uncle; he used to be a place-kicker on the College team."

McIntyre—"Alright, just so he does'nt think I'm the "place."

The Peculiar One.

Welton—"You've made two mistakes in this bill, one in your favor and one in mine."

McLaren—"In your favor? Where?"

Too Fast.

D - - th—"Can you drive with one hand?"

Sheik—(passionately)—"Yes."

D - - th—"Then pick up my glove."

Pure and Simple.

"Does my question embarass you?" inquired *Mr. Fraser* of the dazed-looking *Sadler*.

"Not at all, sir" answered *Sadler*. "The question is perfectly clear; it's the answer that's puzzling me."

Desborough—"E - - - thinks I'm the salt of the earth."

Charles—"Oh ,that's probably the reason she's always trying to shake you."

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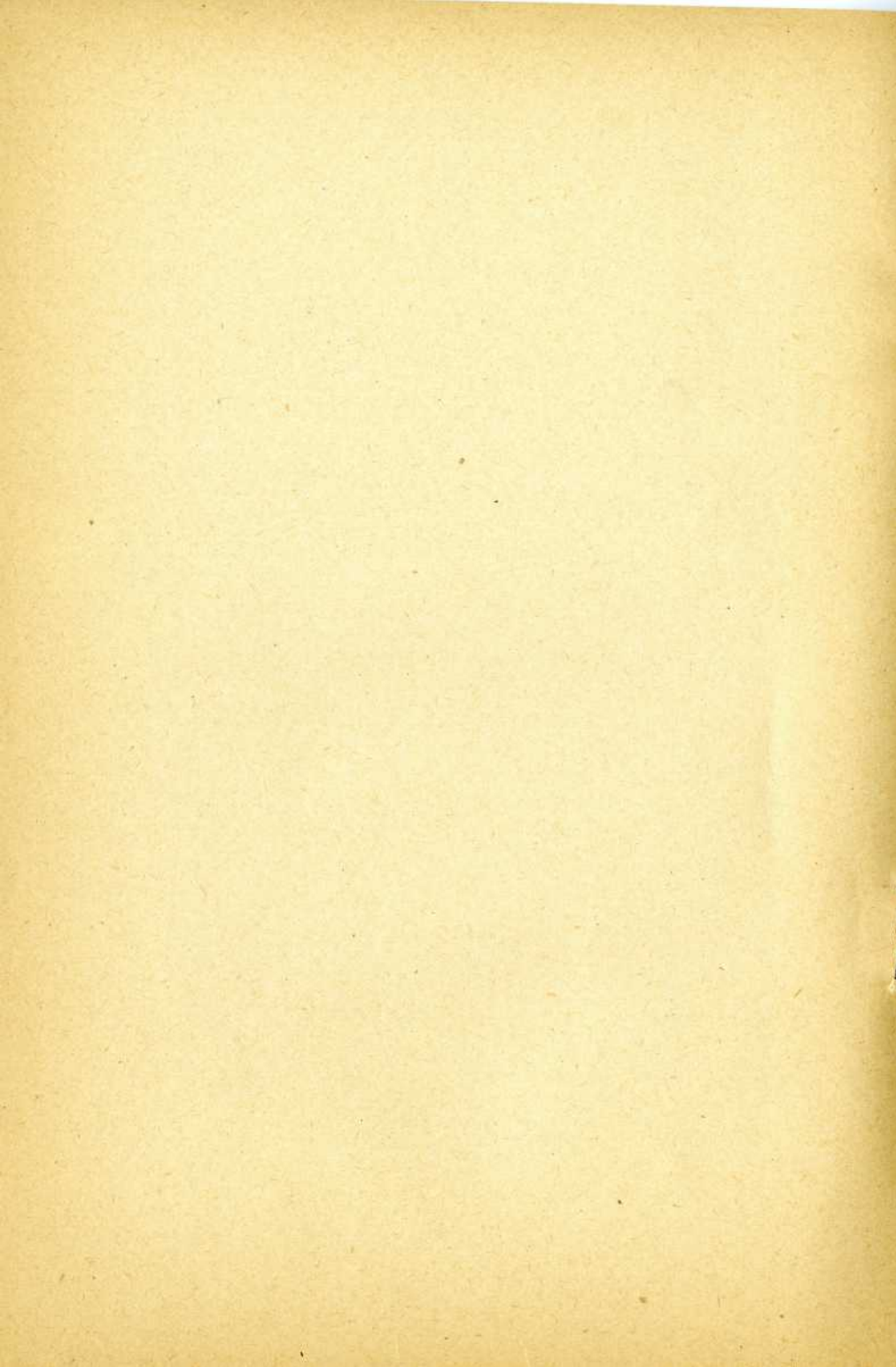
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