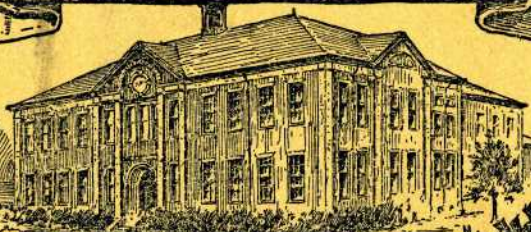




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**MARCH, 1914**

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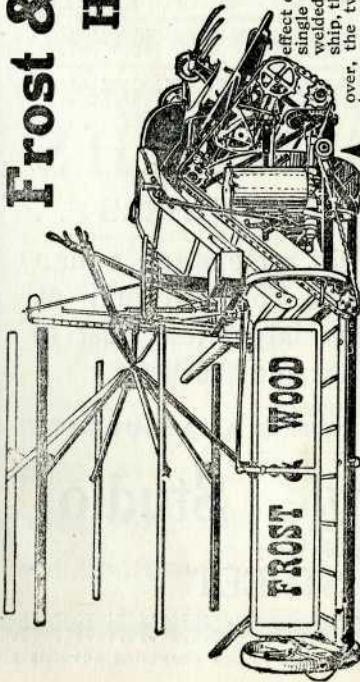
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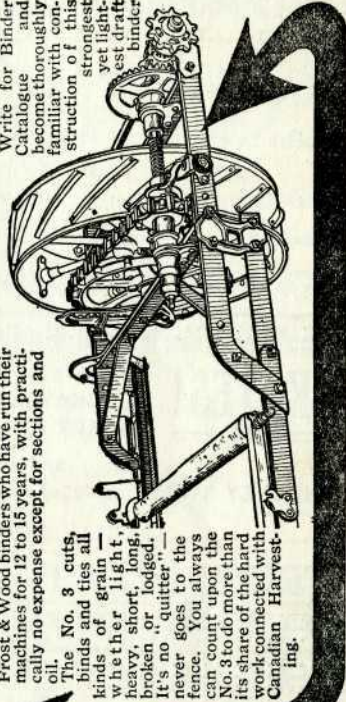
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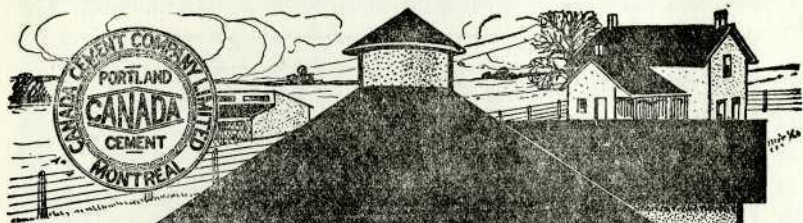
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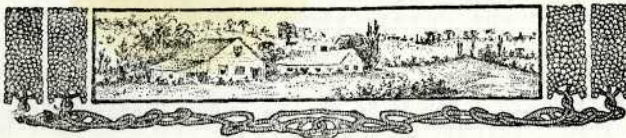
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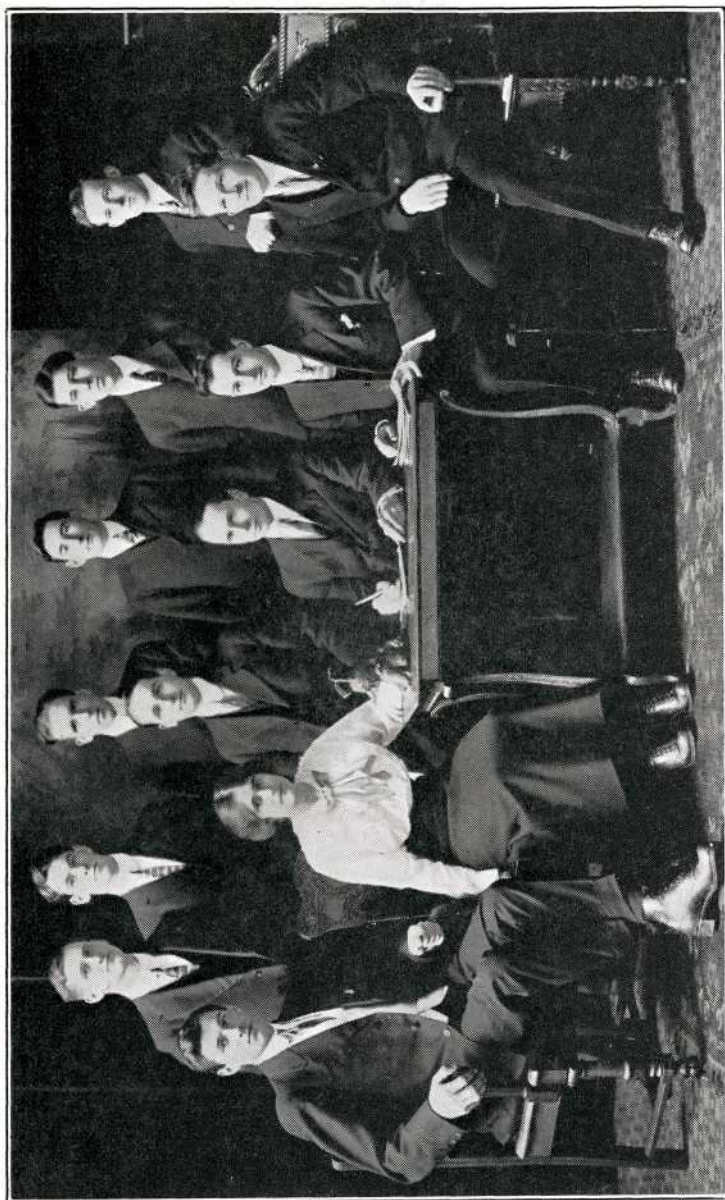
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From Left to Right—Standing—A. H. Weldon, E. S. Notting, C. R. Starr, A. M. McCunn, H. L. Trueman, H. H. Congdon.  
Sitting—W. R. Shaw, Miss H. Woodroffe, R. M. Fillmore, R. M. Lewis, H. Buckley, J. B. Bremner.

*The*  
**MARITIME STUDENTS' AGRICULTURIST**

Vol. VI.

Truro, N. S., March, 1914

No. 5

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**EDITORIAL.**

Any one who attends this college for the whole of the two year's course prescribed, who is present at all or nearly all the lectures and laboratory periods, who reads all the text-book and supplementary reading, and follows up attentively all the branches of student activity here, is a pretty industrious and busy student. One can be present for all definitely assigned work and be familiar with most of the text-book reading, without very remarkable effort, but to do all the "outside reading" and to take even a small part in the student activities seems to require every last drop of energy a student possesses. This is not surprising. For the outside reading covers the whole field of agricultural literature, surely too much work to be accomplished by any one in the ten or eleven months that the two years here will allow. And, as for class and student body work, no one can hope to take an active part in every department, U. S. C., Debating Society, Athletic Association, and College Magazine. How then can a student justify himself for neglecting some features of the course which are individually so desirable? Let us ask the question in a different way and we shall see that the answer is not hard to find. How is the

college course justifiable in urging so very much more than any student is able to achieve?

For answer we must look not at the question alone as it stands, for it is then unanswerable, but we must think of the general plan, the ground work of the method, of a college education of any kind. This college, like any other, aims to teach people, not so much bare facts as underlying principles. And especially is it true of the subject of agriculture, that simple facts amount to absolutely nothing unless one knows the principles on which these facts are founded. The few facts that we do acquire are given us largely to induce a train of thought that will reason out other facts which we will meet with later. So we are not expected to accomplish here, everything that is here urged. Wide reading is assigned to us, not that we are to spend all our time poring over voluminous scientific treatises, but rather to make us want to continue our real education after we leave the college. We come here to find out what it is best for us to learn and how to learn it. All the rest of our lives, we are to be learning, and in the manner which we acquire here. How can we, then, expect to accomplish, in a few months at college, what it was always intended that we should learn only in the course of a lifetime? So here is where we are told to do more than our college time would permit.

In the case of the student activities, it is largely the same. This work is either literary or athletic. And in either case we are only learning to be better citizens and more influential for the public welfare after we leave. Probably the most potent of our endeavors in this way is public speaking and debate. If we can thus learn to organize and manage our ideas, and to assemble and relate the ideas of others, we cannot say that our time taken in debates and speaking practice, has been wasted.

What we must first remember about our college course is that we are here to find out what to learn and how to learn it; second that our real education is to continue as long as we shall live and that to make that education profitable we must make it just as broad as possible as regards subject matter; and third that, in order to secure a maximum of benefit to

the country we live in, we must spread this matter of education as widely as we can.

---

This is the last issue of the MARITIME STUDENTS' AGRICULTURIST for the current year and it is quite fitting to make some brief comment on the past and to look ahead and try to see something of the future.

Our Success! In this respect it is as well to bear in mind that the M. S. A. has not, for years, proved anything remarkable as a money making proposition. Whatever success we can claim, therefore, must be such in a broader sense than the money basis. Putting the question on the basis of pleasure, satisfaction, work accomplished, we can only say that the year has been a very pronounced success. While contributions have not always been forthcoming as we could have wished, still everything has progressed smoothly and each successive number has been edited and submitted to the approval of its readers, with seldom, if ever, the slightest expression of discontent or dissatisfaction.

But Financially! As regards money, we entered on our administration with a very few dollars with which to start so great an enterprise. All we can say, from what we know at the present writing is, that we will end our year at very nearly the same level at which we began it. And we consider that a great credit.

Our Debt! The only one of our debts with which the reader should be concerned is our debt of gratitude to all students, members of the staff, and others not connected with the college, who have helped us to maintain and improve the paper during the college year. We hope that every reader will continue his or her patronage during the years to come, when our successors will undoubtedly make it a very great object for all present readers to be future readers.

Farewell! While some members of this year's staff will probably officiate next year, still the term of office of the present staff, as a whole, is ended at the end of this college year. As the editors, as a body, we bid the MARITIME STUD-

ENTS' AGRICULTURIST farewell—not as if we were “never to see it again”—but merely so far as our official connection with it is now soon to cease. May it continue long and prosperous, and in time become more and more a powerful influence for the improvement of agricultural education in Canada, and especially at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College!

---

### IMPROVEMENT OF WASTE LANDS.

Notwithstanding the great progress which agriculture has made and the large amount of capital, energy and skill which for years has been brought to bear upon the improvement of our soil, there are still large portions of the surface of the Maritime Provinces lying in their natural state, and usually classed under the head of waste or stump lands in contradistinction to those which are under tillage, or have at some time been subjected to the plough. Of this so-called waste or stump land but a very limited portion is absolutely unproductive. Much of it is capable of being converted into arable land, and doubtless will in course of time be dealt with, but in the meantime this class of waste lands, and very much more that will never be tilled, is of great and steadily increasing value as cattle and sheep pastures. Even for this purpose most of it is susceptible of great improvement and would well repay it.

R. M. F.

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The following item is a publication of the Forestry Branch and ought to interest everyone who sees conditions as they are here described. (Ed.

### SHADE TREES SUFFER.

#### Municipalities Careless of Important Asset.

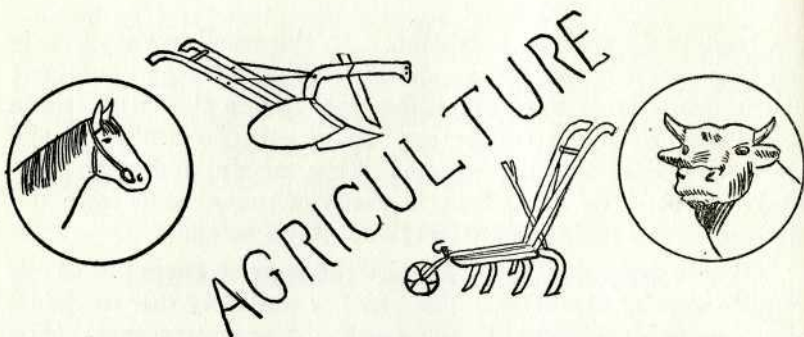
Dr. Fernow says that in walking along the streets of any city one will find at least from twenty-five to fifty per cent of



the trees in a damaged condition. In the small towns of eastern Canada, it is safe to say that at least seventy-five per cent of the shade-trees need attention, for, unlike the cities, these towns employ no "tree doctors" to guard the health of the trees, and even trimming is done but irregularly, and often carelessly. Yet if the shade-trees in many of these towns were destroyed one of their chief attractions would be gone.

There are several reasons why the trees in these old towns require special attention. The chief is probably due to defective crown development, the result of overcrowding. Misshapen and weakened crowns result in excessive wind breaks, and ragged breaks, if left untrimmed, provide the best possible entrance for fungi and insect pests, so that a great number of these fine old shade-trees, which because of their very age are unable, unassisted, to shake off these foes, are slowly dying through neglect.

Mature trees of whatever species should be at least thirty feet apart and the municipal act empowers municipal councils to remove trees within this limit without the owner's consent. If this provision were judiciously acted upon in the old towns of eastern Canada, there remaining shade-trees would be given a new lease of life. The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, has on its staff a skilled silviculturist whose services are available to woodlot owners. Municipal shade-trees are not, strictly speaking, wood-lots, but municipalities so desiring could doubtless secure the advice of this expert regarding the trees requiring removal.



### **THE BOY ON THE FARM.**

There has been a movement on foot for the last three or four years, which has already proven itself to be a grand boon to the United States, where the movement is taking place. I refer to the Corn Growing Contests, of the corn regions. It has already stimulated the growers to more careful cultivation and selection, and the average yield of the country is increasing.

This movement was begun among the boys. Those entering in the contest, were to grow an acre of corn, do all the work themselves, and the boy growing the heaviest crop, received a money prize, which is worth working for. Do you know what these boys have done? They have raised the greatest crops of corn ever raised in the United States! Now they are well organized, and have yearly conventions, where they are addressed even by the President of the United States. What could be more stimulating? Is it any wonder they are interested in the work?

A few years ago a contest was begun by Dr. Robertson, among the boys and girls of Quebec. This proved a success the first year and soon developed into our great "Canadian Seed Growers' Association," the members of which have already proven themselves to be the greatest wheat growers in America—perhaps in the world. However, the "Canadian Seed Growers' Association" is to-day confined to the men, but I hope the day is not far distant when the boys and girls will

again become interested in the work, which was begun through them.

So we see, that by getting the boys and girls of the farm interested in agriculture, wonders are accomplished! If the movement that is doing so much for the United States, were adopted in the Maritime Provinces our fame would echo in the outmost corners of the earth! Of course it would be useless to confine ourselves to corn, because taking the Maritime Provinces in general, corn cannot be grown; but we can grow wheat, oats, turnips, and potatoes, with lots of room for improvement.

Farm work is hard work; there's no doubt about that. But is it not worth while to work hard, and be a free man? You do not run the risk of losing your job, and thus being deprived of food and clothing. The Government can change as often as it likes but the farmer holds onto his job! and when old age arrives, the very last man to be seen coming down the hill to the poor house is the Farmer! So far there has been no last man, consequently no farmers. He is the last man to complain of hard times. He can always have his breakfast of fresh eggs and bacon.

In conclusion, I will say that if there ever is a lucky man, that man is the Farmer—the man of the day, and whatever may come, boys, be Farmers!

J. B. '14.

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### THE IDEAL FARMER.

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An ideal farmer may be defined as "One who has attained success beside being a man of social feeling and an optimistic worker for good, in his domestic surroundings."

He must be frank to tell his neighbors or anyone who may ask him how he attained his success, and always ready to impart such knowledge as may be a source of help to his fellow man. He must do these things without looking for any remuneration or reward for his services. When we have these

kind of men filling our provinces, agriculture will then be what it should, for there is no reason to doubt, it is one of the greatest callings there is.

The man who is a good practical, as well as a theoretical farmer, and who can impart his knowledge to others, is the man who will receive a hearing from the average farmer of today. The theoretical farmer who is hired by the Government to lecture on the various subjects of agriculture at the various agricultural meetings, is not given as good a hearing as he should. The average unread farmer wants to see things, not to hear them; their argument of course seems quite fair. The reason is obvious. The agricultural college graduate will not find it very agreeable to speak scientifically to this class of men because they won't "get him," to use a slang expression. It is no use to tell them why their land for example needs liming, why a systematic rotation of crops is best, why they should feed their cattle a balanced ration, etc. Perhaps they would listen to him fairly well but ere they reach their homes practically all he has said has vanished from their minds. Hence we can see where the scientific man is working among them that great good may come to the average farmers by using the evidences of their own eyes.

The young man who is going to remain on the farm needs to be educated socially as well as the average young man in the city. He should enjoy showing these city chaps that he is not the barefoot, bashful beau of previous times, and still further he needs to show them that he has great money-making opportunities on the farm, besides having health pictured in his visage. In short he needs to show these city young men that he is their equal socially and more than their equal in being able to do more real work by having his body and mind in a better physical and mental state. It is not necessary to explain why he has this advantage.

But in order to keep this good work problem in mind it is very necessary for boys not to forget how to work, and I use here special reference to those farmers' sons who go to an agricultural college. Here comes a great change in many a weak

minded young man. His physical work ceases and he is now applying himself mentally. He studies on for four years until he graduates, he has his degree which he has hard earned. Then the idea seems absurd for him to go back and be an ordinary tiller of the soil.

I think right here is where the great calamity takes place. Now here is a young man brought up on a farm, he has a knowledge of farming which only years of experience can bring. He has spent four years studying the science of agriculture as well as developing the general principles of sociability. Is not this the ideal farmer then? but how is he going to be held on the farm? In many instances he has no capital to invest in a farm for himself. He resents the idea of going back and living with his parents again when he cannot interest his father in scientific agriculture. He takes some Government position and the longer he stays there the less desire he has to return to the soil and use his mental as well as his physical ability in bringing about success.

WILLIAM ARTHURS, '13.

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◆

### HAY AND PASTURE GRASSES.

For many years timothy has maintained its popularity for both hay and pasture. It is easily cured, bears handling well, and is always in good demand on the market—for these reasons it is likely to continue as one of the standard grasses. Some timothy plants, however, do not withstand grazing well as they lack creeping root stocks which others have, and so they lack one means of multiplication. Kentucky bluegrass is the best for spring and fall pastures and for this reason its value cannot be over estimated. During the hottest part of the summer this grass will not grow well. Redtop is a general purpose grass. It can be cut for hay or grazed, and will grow on low, wet land as well as on thin upland pastures. It comes into bloom a little later than timothy but can be sown with the latter for hay. Orchard grass on a good loam soil makes an excellent

hay if it is cut in June before it gets stemmy and hard. This grass starts early, maturing nearly a month before timothy. Sheep favor this grass more than cattle and horses, it being an excellent feed for ewes and lambs. Meadow fescue is one of the most highly esteemed of all permanent pasture grasses—permanent, because owing to its taking three years to get well established, it is of little value for temporary seeding. It is relished by all stock. A loam soil and an adequate supply of moisture is needed for perfect growth. One of the best permanent grasses for a damp clay loam is meadow foxtail, and seems better for pasturing cattle than for hay. The seed, however, is expensive and should not be sown alone. Like the fescue it takes three years to establish itself.

No mention has been made of leguminous "grasses," because it comprises a subject to itself; suffice it to say that for a pasture of mixed grasses for hay the following is a good mixture:—Red clover, alsike, timothy, blue grass, and red top. If after two or three years the pasture is to be grazed, meadow foxtail may be added. If the pasture is desired to be mostly clover cut out the blue grass, as clover cannot grow its best where this is prevalent.

G. F. C.



## **THE REARING OF FUR BEARING ANIMALS AS AN ADJUNCT TO FARMING.**

With the knowledge that wild animals can be reared in captivity there has sprung up among us an industry which is going to be one of the greatest assets our country has. It is yet in its infant stage. Yet those who have ventured into it have become rich. It is like a dream; poor men become rich in a few days and we have yet to hear of the rich becoming poor by it. It is a business which is specially adapted to the farmer. If he cannot afford to enjoy the thrilling emotions which attend the raising of black foxes he can start a ranch for

smaller fur bearers which is accompanied by profits equally as good in proportion to the amount invested.

As fur bearers are becoming scarcer—by the inroads of civilization, they are evidently being driven out of the country and the world will eventually be dependent on the fur farmer for its furs. Prices are advancing and will continue to advance for the people must have furs. The business offers quick returns! The prices at present are somewhat exalted on account of the demand for breeding stock, but put it on a fur basis and what business will pay as big a dividend or give such quick returns? After the cost of purchasing the expense is comparatively nothing. How could the farmer invest his money better? he would have a market for a part of his crop which would net him fifty dollars a pound.

Let this solve the problem of keeping the boy on the farm—give him a pair of mink, beaver, fisher or skunks and I'll venture to say, you can't drive him away from it unless the skunks do it. The farmer has the ideal conditions for this business and with just some good common sense his success is sure.

C. M. T. '15.



## **THE TURKEY BUZZARD AND THE HUMMING BIRD IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

### **How Does this Strike You From the Stock Breeding Standpoint?**

On February 8th, Mr. Akin, of New York, submitted the following resolution in the House of Representatives which resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved.* That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to expend not exceeding \$1,000 in the purchase of six high-grade, thoroughbred, male turkey buzzards and ninety-nine thoroughbred humming-birds, each to be examined and passed upon by Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of

the Bureau of Animal Industry, as to soundness of limb and heart strength, in order that a test may be made as to the value of the offspring, be they gnats or fleas, for agricultural purposes, and to report to congress whether the experiment is more valuable to the American farmer than the one now going on in this bureau, where thousands of dollars have been expended in buying zebras in Africa and transporting the same to the District of Columbia, where they are joined in wedlock to Missouri mules, the offspring of which seem to be a cross between a North Dakota jack rabbit and an Australian Kangaroo; and the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the contingent fund of the House, to carry out the purpose of this resolution.







# HORTICULTURE



## SPRAYING.

At the present time, man has it quite within his power to keep in check all the organisms injurious to his crops. This cannot be economically or effectively done without the introduction of a good spray and proper means by which to apply it.

As spraying is an expensive item in the upkeep of an orchard, we wish, therefore to get the best results combined by using the most economical spray, and the cheapest possible way of applying it.

To properly do this we must to a certain extent study the life histories of our pests, and find the weakest points in their lives by which to combat them. A farmer or fruit grower cannot keep insect and fungus pests away from his crops by physical powers. He cannot fence them out, but must study their habits and fight them in a much different manner. It is a fight between the grower and the pest, and to-day in a great many cases the latter gets the best of the battle.

Many farmers are not properly equipped. Here a man often has invisible foes to contend with,—foes, which he does not understand, and which he cannot assail; consequently a good crop is frequently ruined in a few days, and the cause remains unseen and unknown. If it were visible the most natural way of combating it would be to catch and destroy it, and this would be profitable only in very rare cases. With our modern methods of control it rests entirely with the grower whether his apples are going to be wormy or not, whether his trees shall retain their foliage or lose it from disease, and indeed in many cases, whether in a few years his orchard is going to exist or not. Only a few diseases remain which still refuse to submit to treatment but the number is rapidly decreasing, and I

believe the time will come when these too, will disclose some weak point, which will allow for their destruction.

Spraying has proved itself of inestimable value to the fruit grower, and of the different sprays, lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead are taking the lead.

Apply the first spray early in the Spring, and drench thoroughly all parts of trees. This spray should contain 1 gallon of concentrated lime-sulphur (testing about 32 degrees Beaumme) to every 10 gallons of solution; its chief function being to destroy scale insects. Next, spray just after the leaf buds and before the blossom buds open. Use for this No. 2 spray 1 1-4 gallons of concentrated lime-sulphur to every 40 gallons of mixture. To this solution add 2 to 3 pounds of arsenate of lead (reliable brand) and if aphid exist add 1-3 to 1-2 pints Black Leaf 40. This combination spray is a valuable one and helps control Aphid, Black Spot, Brown Tail and Bud Moths. When blossoms are about 4-5 fallen repeat spray No. 2. This will cover up all new foliage, and is the best time to destroy the Codling Moth, also killing many aphid, (which were not hatched before) Brown Tails, Tussock Moths, Canker Worms and other leaf eating insects present at this time, and is an effective spray for Black Spot.

In about two weeks apply a 4th spray, using about 1 gallon of concentrated lime-sulphur to 40 gallons of mixture, adding also the same poison as in No. 3. This will destroy practically all surviving leaf eating insects, and cover new foliage and fruit surfaces from the ravages of Black Spot.

You will observe that the proper time to fight scale insects is while the trees are dormant, as at this time a strong spray can be applied and the trees are not injured. It being, too, the time scales are loosening with the approach of Spring.

Black Spot is *prevented* from gaining a foothold on foliage and fruit, by the combined use of L-S and Arsenate of lead, it forming a covering over all, and possessing strong fungicidal qualities. Aphid, being sucking insects have to be hit with the spray and either their breathing tubes closed, or their

bodies burned with caustic. Black Leaf 40 is the best known spray for all kinds of aphid.

All caterpillars and leaf-eating insects are controlled by stomach poisons and are easiest killed in their younger stages of life.

Important points to be remembered in spraying are:— Use the best known spray for your purpose. Spray at the proper time. Apply with a good pressure of 175 to 200 lbs. Remember that in the case of aphid, it has to be hit with the spray. Do your work thoroughly, covering all parts evenly with a fine mist-like spray.

W. L. HARRIS, '15.

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### STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

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The first thing to consider with regard to the growing of strawberries is the availability of a market and the kind of berry to grow. Having secured a steady market and decided on the special berry to grow, the next question is where to have the strawberry patch.

A flat, level, well drained plot of land, facing the south, protected on the north and high enough to be above the level of swamp frosts, is an ideal place to grow strawberries. Land that had a garden crop on it the previous year is desired more than any other.

As soon as possible start the work on the land with a disk harrow. If potatoes were grown on the land the previous year it will not be necessary to plough. If not, a shallow ploughing should be made. When the disk harrow has been used for the last time fertilize with green ground bone, about three hundred pounds to the acre, thrown broad-cast. Then go over the ground a couple of times with the spring tooth harrow.

Having secured the young plants, place in a cool, damp place, out of the wind and sun. If possible, plant immediately, throwing away all plants that have weak roots or roots that

have dried, turned black and curled. If these are planted they do not grow as rapidly as do the rest, if they grow at all, and they are very apt to winter kill and leave undesirable bare spots in the patch.

Place the young plants in rows, four and a half feet apart, placing the plants in each row eighteen inches apart. In order to get the rows straight stretch a string from one end of the garden to the other, where it is desirable to have the rows. Before planting sprinkle along the rows a small amount of potash, enough to be easily seen, making a strip about six inches wide the entire length of the row. Work this well into the ground and you are ready to set out your plants.

With a trowel lift the earth slightly and pull to one side. Then, taking the plant by the crown, place it in the hole, having the hole large enough so that the roots will hang straight downward, not be balled or cramped. Place the earth around the plant and press down firmly with the hands. Great care must be taken not to have the earth above the "crown", as the plant will be a long time breaking through. Practically the whole success of the garden depends on how the plants are placed in the ground.

Cultivate at least once a week, taking care to pull all weeds out by the roots. As the season advances and the "runners" begin to grow, they should be trained. This is done by placing the runner in the desired position and putting a rock immediately behind the crown to hold the runner into place. For easy handling the rows should be kept not larger than two feet in width. As the cultivating and training is done the earth should be gradually worked up around the plants. The last two or three times that the cultivator is put through the patch the mould-boards should be put on. This builds the rows up and makes the separation more complete.

When cold weather has set in and the ground is frozen hard, a covering should be placed over the plants. This covering prevents the ground around the plants from thawing in case warm spells occur during the winter. This covering is put on rather thin. If too thick, the ground will warm under

the covering and heave the plants. Salt hay is one of the most popular coverings used. The strawberry plant is very hardy and will not be killed by frost except in very cold weather.

In the Spring, as soon as possible, uncover the plants. The time to uncover the plants must be decided by local conditions. If the plants begin to turn yellow uncover immediately. Do not be in too great a hurry to uncover, as a cold snap may come and destroy all your first blossoms. The first blossoms produce the "big" berries and by losing them you lose the bigger part of your crop.

In Nova Scotia, especially Yarmouth County, it is a bad plan to have your berries come too early as you will have them on the market the same time as the United States berries. By marketing your fruit after the United States crop is done, better prices are generally obtained.

The Jessie is found to be the best berry to place on the United States market. The United States people desire the large fruit and the Jessie stands the shipping better than most varieties. Berries to be shipped should be picked when about three-quarters ripe. It is hardly necessary to say, ship only the largest and best fruit.

A. S. FULLER, '15.

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## HOUSEHOLD INSECTS.

*By C. B. Gooderham.*

In this article we will deal with a few of the insect pests of the household. The insects that are commonly found in houses are, the housefly, larder beetle, cockroaches, etc. Some of these pests, such as the carpet beetle and larder beetle, cause considerable damage, while others, although doing no particular harm, are a nuisance in the house. The most dangerous insect we have in the house is the housefly, which, which on account of the sticky hairs on their feet carry all kinds of dis-

ease germs, particularly *Typhoid Fever* germs from one place to another. As they are so common in houses, they are constantly on exposed foods, leaving dirt and disease wherever they go.

Life history of house-fly: (*Musca domestica*).

The eggs are commonly laid in fresh horse manure, each female laying from 400-500 eggs. This accounts for the large number that appear during the summer where conditions are favorable. The eggs hatch in about 24 hours, the maggots becoming full grown in from 7 to 12 days, depending upon the temperature usually, only seven days during the hot summer months. The pupal state lasts about seven days. Thus a single generation takes from 15 to 20 days to complete its life cycle.

*Control* —Do away with all breeding places. This is the only effective means. They may be lessened by careful screening of windows and doors, also by using sticky fly-paper and by poisonous fly pads.

There is also another fly that often appears in the house during the late summer. It resembles the house-fly in appearance, but its mouth parts are formed for piercing, while the houseflies are formed for lapping. This fly, known as the stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) is thought to be the carrier of the disease known as *Infantile Paralysis*. The life history is practically the same as the housefly. The methods of control are also similar.

The house cricket: (*Gryllus domesticus*).

This insect usually occurs upon the ground floors of dwellings, generally in the vicinity of fire places. It is nocturnal in its habits, coming out at nights, and hiding in crevices and behind baseboards during the day. It is seldom seen or heard during cold weather, but under the influence of warmth it becomes active and musical. The chirping sound is produced only by the male and is caused by rubbing one wing cover over the other. The cricket feeds on bread crumbs or any food material that it can get at. It will also damage clothing by cutting holes through it.

It can easily be destroyed by distributing uncooked food strongly poisoned with arsenic. Great care, however, should be exercised in using poisoned baits.

The buffalo carpet beetle: (*Anthrenus scrophulariae*).

The adult is a small black beetle, with a red stripe down the middle of the back. As a rule the adult begins to appear in the fall and continues till the Spring, in heated houses. The eggs are laid in convenient places, and under favorable conditions hatch in a few days. When the larvae are abundant they soon cause severe damage to carpets, etc.

There is no satisfactory way to control this insect except thorough house-cleaning, removing carpets and rugs every little while and giving them a good cleaning. The rooms themselves should be thoroughly cleaned and washed, and kerosene or benzine poured into cracks and sprayed under baseboards. If later in the season the insect has made its appearance, a good remedy is to place a damp cloth over infected spot in carpet and iron it with a hot iron. The steam will penetrate the carpet and destroy the pest.

There is also another species of carpet beetle, (*Attagenus piceus*), which is readily distinguished from the above mentioned beetle, by its lighter color. It is not as serious a household pest as the buffalo beetle. Owing to its similar habits the same remedies can be used successfully against this pest.

The clothes moth: (*Tinea pellionella*).

This is a well known pest, and one which causes a great deal of damage to furs, woollen goods and like materials. The adult is a very small moth with narrow wings, fringed with hairs. There are several species that are injurious to clothes, some are case making, others are web makers.

The larvae of the case-making species is a dull-white caterpillar. The first work it does is to make a small case or jacket, from which it is never seen free. On reaching full growth the larva attaches its case by silken threads to the garment or other material upon which it has been feeding, or sometimes it carries it long distances. It then transforms to the pupal state

inside the case, and the adult appears about three weeks later. The moth generally conceals itself in garments or crevices. It is comparatively short lived, not surviving long after the eggs are deposited.

The webbing or Southern clothes moth (*Tineola biselliella*). The larva feeds on a great variety of animal substances, woollens, hair, feathers, furs, etc. It forms no protecting case for itself but spins a cobwebby path wherever it goes. When it is full grown it spins a cocoon of silk intermixed with bits of wood. Within this it undergoes its transformation to the chrysalis, the adult emerging in a few weeks. There are generally two broods a year.

*Remedies*—Articles in daily or weekly use, in rooms that are frequently aired and swept, or used as living rooms, are not apt to be seriously affected. Clothes, etc., that are stored away are more liable to be attacked. These should be examined every two to four weeks and carefully brushed to remove any eggs or young larvae that may be present. They should also be exposed to sunlight as long as practicable. Such material can then be stored away in clothes closets which have been thoroughly cleaned, and if necessary, sprayed with benzine about the cracks of the floor and baseboards.

Cockroaches (*Periplaneta Americana*).

Roaches are among the most common pests found in human habitation. There are several species that occur in dwellings, but the life histories, habits and methods of control are similar, so that they can all be dealt with as one. In houses they are found more abundant about pantries and kitchens, especially in the neighborhood of fire places. They conceal themselves during the day behind furniture, baseboards or in crevices. Owing to their flat bodies they can squeeze themselves into very small cracks or spaces where their presence would be least suspected. When disturbed they move off very rapidly. This insect feeds at night and will eat almost any kind of animal matter, cereal products, and food material. The damage caused by these pests is not only in the products they consume but in spoiling of everything they come in contact



with, leaving a fetid nauseous odor behind on plates and dishes, which can only be removed by soap and boiling water. Food supplies become tainted so as to make it unfit for use. There is only one brood a year. The eggs are brought together with in the adult into a hard horny capsule, this is carried about by the female till the young are ready to hatch. The young resemble the adult except in size.

*Remedies*—Poison baits seem to be useless against roaches as they often seem to display a knowledge of the presence of poisons and refuse to eat any baits that may be laid for them. A common remedy suggested for roaches is the liberal use of pyrethrum powder. Roaches are often paralyzed by it when not killed outright, and the morning after application, the infected premises should be gone over and the dead and partially paralyzed insects gathered up and burned.

Burning Pyrethrum in infested rooms is also good. The only precaution necessary is to see that the room is kept perfectly closed for about six hours. Bisulphide of carbon is also used.

The larder beetle—(*Dermestes lardarius*).

The adult is a small dark colored beetle with a light brown band across the upper part of wing covers. There are several broods in a season. The life cycle is complete in about six weeks. The eggs are laid in or on their favorite food, if beetles can gain access to it. When this is impossible they are laid near small cracks so that the young larvae can crawl through. They infest many of the animal food products, hams, bacon, and other kinds of meat, old cheese, etc. It seldom attacks the muscular portions of meat but prefers the fatty part and the connective tissue. It does not bury itself in the food material till it is ready to pupate.

*Remedies*—Where a storeroom is overrun with these pests, its contents should be cleaned out as far as possible, and the room sprayed with benzine or subjected to strong fumes of bi-sulphide of carbon. This substance can be placed in receptacles on the floor, and the room tightly sealed and left for a time.

# Dairying and Poultry

## FEEDING OF DAIRY COWS.

The milch cow must be looked upon as a machine for the economical converting of field produce into milk, and must be considered a money-making machine. If this end be not served, the animal has small claim to a place on the farm as a source of profit. The greatest returns possible in proportion to the cost of food is the ideal to be sought. This result is obtained by feeding the cow food that has lots of palatability, bulk, succulence, sufficient concentrate and a proper nutritive value. The food should be clean, have a pleasant odor, free from offensive foreign matter. If it is so the cow will eat more. For this purpose hay should be free from dust. The silage should not be too sour or mouldy. On account of the large capacity the dairy cow requires to have most of her food supplied in bulk form. This necessity works to the advantage of the ordinary farmer, as bulky foods are cheaper and more easily produced in large quantities than are the concentrate.

There should be a generous use of silage and roots; and in addition to those two the hay should be clover and alfalfa, if the latter can be grown successfully. These should constitute the main part of the feed, on account of their palatability and their nitrogenous contents. Clover hay is very much superior to timothy hay as a food for dairy cattle. Where the highest returns are expected the milch cows must be liberally fed upon concentrate, such as wheat bran, crushed oats, oil cake, or cotton seed meal. A well balanced food is chopped oats or barley, wheat bran and linseed meal, equal quantities of each. This can be fed to cows with ordinary mixed hay, ensilage or corn fodder. A good rule is to feed one pound of grain to every three and a half or four pounds of milk produced. Hay, corn ensilage, and corn-stalks are very similar in composition as far as the balance between protein and carbohydrate is concern-

The confused flour beetle:—(*Tribolium confusum*).

The adult is a small beetle, reddish brown in color. It is a general feeder, but prefers prepared cereals, hence it is most troublesome in flour, cornmeal, oatmeal and patented foods. The eggs are laid in the cracks or on the sides of barrel, bag or other receptacle in which infested substances are contained. These hatch in a short time into small larvae which feed for a period, depending upon temperature, and then transform to white pupae, which in due time change to beetles. In this manner we have several broods a year.

The red rust flour beetle:—(*Tribolium ferrugineum*).

This is another species that infests flour, etc. It closely resembles the former species in form. Its life history and habits are also similar. The control for these pests and all other meal worms is by the use of dry-heat, disinfectants or fumigation. If a small amount of material is infested it can be placed in an oven at a temperature of 120 degrees to 150 degrees F. If a barrel of flour or larger quantities of provision become infested, bi-sulphide of carbon can be used, a small quantity, 2 to 5 ounces of this being sufficient for a barrel of flour. The bi-sulphide is poured into shallow pans and placed on top of infested mass and the receptacle covered as closely as possible and left for a day or two. When an entire building is overrun with these insects the bisulphide is evaporated at the rate of one pound to every thousand cubic feet of space. The vapor is inflammable so care must be exercised in using it, keeping any kind of fire away from it. Dry heat is used when practicable in mills, also fumigation with hydrocyanic gas.

The vapor of bisulphide of carbon is deadly to all animal life, but there is no danger in inhaling a small quantity. Although it has a disagreeable odor it soon passes away without harming food or other material it may be used upon.

ed. Milk is made up of a very large percentage of water, so in order for a cow to produce a large quantity of milk, she should have an abundant supply of water at all times. Salt is also very essential to good health.

In conclusion, I might say, more attention should be paid to the feeding of the dairy cow, as dairying is one of the most remunerative sources of profit.

A. ILLINGWORTH, '14.

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### COLLEGE RECORDS.

Emma of Evergreen, 10745 H. F. H. B., has made a seven day record of 496.8 lbs of milk, and 16.7 lbs. of butter fat, equivalent to 20.21 lbs. of butter. The largest amount of milk given in one day was 76 lbs.

Artis Rosie, 9808 H. F. H. B., has also completed a seven day test, giving 624.4 lbs. milk, and 18.94 lbs. of butter fat equivalent to 23.68 lbs. of butter. Her best day's milking was 91.5 lbs. She presented the college with a fine heifer calf.

Another Holstein, Flora Rooker Posch 16960, has been making an excellent record. She completed a fourteen day test, giving 787.8 lbs. of milk and 28.04 lbs. of butter fat equivalent to 35.05 lbs. of butter. She has been milking since September 21, 1913, and up to March 1, 1914, she has given 8210.7 lbs. of milk, a good yearly record for some cows. She is three years old, and this is her first calf.

An Ayrshire heifer, Eastcourt Mary Maid, calved in February and is showing one of the finest udders ever shown by an Ayrshire heifer on the college farm. The calf is a handsome little heifer.

## POULTRY.

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Poultry is a class of stock deserving more attention than farmers usually give it. There are, indeed, few farms in the Maritime Provinces untenanted by fowls of some kind, and few homesteads without a poultry house. It is rare, however, to meet with an instance, where the breeding and management of poultry is conducted with due care and intelligence, so frequently bestowed on other kinds of live stock.

Now, if poultry is kept at all, whether for pleasure or profit, it is only worth while to use rational means for securing the object in view. To have good fowls it is necessary to provide a dry, warm, well ventilated house, in which they may roost and deposit their eggs. This house must be kept clean, and its fowls regularly supplied with abundance of suitable food. Constant and careful attention is also absolutely indispensable.

It is to be recommended that, except in situations where a good price can be got for chickens, the return should be chiefly in eggs. A suitable stock of fowls being selected, pains must be taken to preserve their health, and other good qualities by breeding only from the best of both sexes, and those not too near akin. A very simple plan for securing this is to select a cock, and not more than six or eight hens, of the best pure bred that can be got. Use only eggs from these selected fowls for the general hatching. The whole stock of fowls can then be had of uniform character and superior quality. The select breeding stock can thus be kept up by merely changing the cock every second year, and not more than one cock to thirty hens need be kept for the general stock as it is of no consequence whether their eggs are impregnated or not.

Besides having the run of the barnyard, fowls are greatly benefitted by having free access to a pasture or grass plot. If the latter is interspersed with spruce or fir bushes so much the better, as fowls delight to bask under the sunny side of a bush, besides seeking shelter under it from sudden rain. Their yards should also be at all times provided with clean water, and a

heap of dry sand or coal ashes, in which they wallow and free themselves from vermin.

To keep them in profitable condition they require, besides scraps from the kitchen and refuse of garden stuffs, etc., a daily feed of barley or oats, at the rate of a handful to every three or four fowls. In cold weather they are the better for having some warm food fed to them, as also chopped live scraps of animal food of any kind. Saw dust, dried moss or burnt clay, are suitable materials for littering poultry houses, and are preferable to straw. By strewing the floor with such substances two or three times a week, each time carefully removing the previous application, and storing it with the mingled droppings of the fowls under cover, a valuable manure can be secured. When one hundred common fowls are kept, the quality and value of the manure produced by them, if kept by itself and secured from the weather, will surprise those who have not made trial of this plan.

R. M. FILLMORE.

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### POULTRY NOTES OF THE MONTH.

It is now time to start in and make any extensions in your flock for the coming season. You will want extra stock, either pullets to take the place of the old hens, or broilers for the market or late roasters for the trade.

To my mind March is the best month in the year for hatching. From these hatchers you will get pullets which will not molt and will begin to lay when eggs are needed. You will also get your market birds well started and be able to sell them when prices are good. Don't wait until May or June to bring off your broods because any surplus stock will have to be marketed later at a low price because the markets are full. Get your products out ahead of the other fellow.

The fertility of your eggs now will depend on the condition under which your breeders have been kept during the past

winter. Have you kept your birds alive and active with the dry open front conditions, aided with up-to-date dry mash and green feeds?

Brains with backbone plus capital are needed in the poultry business. Capital in abundance is often lacking with many of us, but nevertheless it takes the man with lots of backbone to even matters up and make his business a success. Many of the failures to-day in the poultry business are due chiefly to flood of capital with little or no brains and backbone. A fool and his money soon part.

If your hens have been laying well for the past two or three months you should have a few broody hens at the end of the month. Make use of these and set them, even if you have an incubator running. Artificial incubation and brooding has by no means been perfected and a good many of the breeders form the plan of hatching a few birds under hens, claiming that this will insure the stamina and vitality of the flocks.

Leg weakness with winter chicks is a common trouble and if you are not careful you will lose a good many. After the chicks are two weeks old give them a chance to get out in the open air on mother earth regardless of the season. If there is snow on the ground shovel it away near the brooders and teach the chicks to get out. After a few days they will soon learn to go out and in at the right time and not get chilled. It may seem strange to some to allow the little fellows to run thus but try and raise them indoors all winter and see what disastrous results you will have.

Use good litter for your brooders and plenty of it. Chopped hay or straw is the most convenient.

If you are not getting over 50 per cent egg yield now there is something materially wrong, either in feeding or care of the birds themselves.

Give your chicks sour milk from the beginning if you have it. The mortality will be less and the chicks will grow faster.

The man who keeps on good terms with his conscience, his wife and his stomach is apt to be happy. Just so, and the

man who keeps on good terms with his fowls will also be happy and well paid.

Meeting the hen we attempt to be jocular:

"Ah," we say, "so you are laying for us again?"

"Possibly," the hen replies, "but the egg trust is laying for you all the time."

Saying which, she proceeds to the cold storage house to enjoy a rest.



### FEEDING BROODER CHICKS.

The feeding of brooder chicks is certainly an important factor for successful rearing and needs a good deal of study and care which is not essential for hen-hatched chicks. You have to take the place of that old hen and see to the wants and desires of your brood.

In the first place brooder chicks should not be fed before 36 hours of age. The first feed consists of fresh water warmed and chick grit. In the beginning it is necessary to teach the chick to eat and this is started with the grit by sprinkling a little on a piece of card board in front of the house. Tap the card-board lightly attracting their attention and they will readily come out of the hover and pick at the small particles. Do this for the following feeds of two or three days and you start the chicks right and after that they will do the rest.

The first grain food is rolled oats sprinkled on the card board. Rolled oats are easily obtained and are one of the best foods for young chicks we have. As one poultry man told me he would not try to raise chicks without rolled oats. Next feed some commercial chick food, or if that cannot be obtained mix your own, consisting of two parts cracked wheat, 1 part finely cracked corn, a 1 part pin head oatmeal. For the first 5 or 6 days alternate the rolled oats and chick feed five times daily. One handful to about forty chicks ought to be sufficient at this time. Care should be taken not to feed too much as



this is a critical time to cause digestive derangements. Some milk should be before the chicks from the beginning if it possibly can be obtained. Chick grit should also be supplied. After five or six days for the fifth feeding give them a mash consisting of two parts wheat bran, 1 part middlings, 1 part ground oats (hulls out), one-half part cornmeal, one-half bone meal. Moisten to a crumbly dry condition with skimmed or sour milk, raw eggs or blood. Give them as much as they will clean up so that their last meal will be satisfying. Beginning the third week add a small part of beef scraps and at the same time decrease the bone meal until at about the seventh or eighth week the mash will consist of the other ingredients with one part of beef scraps and one-quarter bone meal. Care should be taken in feeding the beef scraps slowly as an excess will surely cause digestive troubles.

Increase the rolled oats and chick feed so that at about four or five weeks of age the chicks will be getting a handful to 10 chicks each feeding. After they are four weeks old the danger of over feeding is passed. After two or three days of age when the chicks feed readily throw the grains in the litter and make them scratch. Feed the mash in small troughs which should always be kept clean.

At about five weeks of age cut down the grain feeds to three daily, increasing quantity at the same time. At seven weeks a more economical grain mixture would be 2 parts cracked wheat and one part finely cracked corn. At four weeks separate the undersize chicks from the larger ones and in this way give the smaller ones a better chance to catch up. In doing this you economize in feeding as well. At 12 weeks separate the sexes. At this time change the grains to 2 parts wheat and one part cracked corn and in the mash it is not necessary to feed the bone meal. Green food should be given from the time the chicks are three or four weeks old. Sprouted oats and sprouted buckwheat are both good. In the case of the oats the sprouts should be fed only.

Chicks after they do not need the artificial heat should be put in out door colony houses on the range, weather and

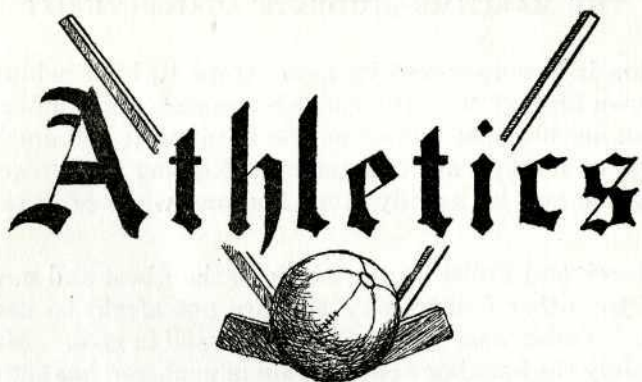
season permitting. After they are 14 or 15 weeks old to save time and labor they can be fed the mash dry in hoppers before them at all times and the grains twice a day.

It is not possible at all times to obtain all the exact amounts and mixtures that I have mentioned but in feeding growing chicks it should aim at to supply the foods which will supply readily bone and muscle forming material. Three mixtures seem to be essential for this: cracked grains, mash and beef. Feed the chicks with care for the first month and then force the growing chick.

C. F. P. '13.



# Athletics



Another year of basket ball and hockey is about over, and we think the college can feel proud of the men who represented her in the different branches of sport and played the game every time; and when defeat came, did not squeal.

Our basket ball team had a very successful year, with Congdon captain, who filled his position well both on the floor as defence as well as managing the men. McLean does good work at center and does not find it very hard to reach the basket; Shaf and Fairweather play forward and are just like steel traps. Starr plays defence with Congdon.

The fellows on the hockey team have shown themselves to be true sports in every way, and when playing a game did their best.

Our best game was played on February 28th with the Red Socks from Halifax. The game was fast, but the ice was poor which was a disadvantage to both teams. When the whistle blew at the end of the second half the score stood 2-2 but after playing fifteen minutes over time Congdon sagged the net which made the college team victors. After the game Mrs. McGillivray very kindly invited both teams to her house, where they were served refreshments and spent a very enjoyable evening.

In choosing the team this year we had very few men to pick from, but what we had, would not be laid on the fence. Mackenzie at center certainly distinguished himself with his stick handling and the way he can carry the puck up the ice.

Congdon is a worker and he never stops to look behind, and has shown himself more than once by scoring some of our goals. Fairweather has speed when he wants to use it and makes them travel if they want to catch him. Notting plays a good defence game and he usually stops his man when he gets in his way.

March and Fuller on the wings do their best and never get out of the other fellows way and are not afraid to use their weight. Fuller also distinguished himself in goal. Machum is certainly the backbone of the team in goal, and has shown the hockey fans some good exhibitions of his skill in defending the net.

We would like to thank the boys who turned out to the practice, for the interest they have taken in the sports.

We are glad to be able to announce that the following have received their letters, and well earned their distinction:

#### Hockey

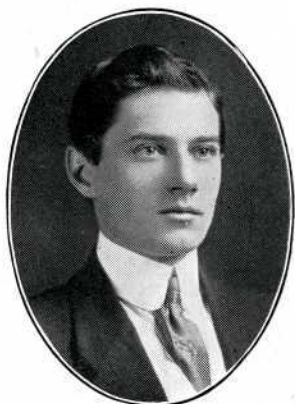
C. R. Starr (Capt.)  
 D. Machum,  
 E. S. Notting,  
 H. H. Congdon,  
 A. W. Mackenzie,  
 D. B. March,  
 A. S. Fuller,  
 H. B. Fairweather.

#### Basket Ball.

H. H. Congdon (Capt.)  
 H. B. Fairweather,  
 R. Schafheitlin,  
 J. N. MacLean,  
 C. R. Starr.

C. R. S. '14.





W. R. SHAW  
President United Students' Council



G. F. H. BUCKLEY  
President Debating Society



C. R. STARR  
President Athletic Association



R. M. LEWIS  
Editor-in-chief, M. S. A.



# College Life



## CLASS OF 1914.

As we, the class of '14, now find ourselves nearing the close of our regular course at Nova Scotia Agricultural College, we are beset with strange emotions. We do not know whether we ought to rejoice or to grieve, whether to be glad or sorry. We feel that we must do both. Rejoice? Who would not rejoice at having accomplished an arduous task which promised to be of incalculable benefit, both from a dollars and cents point of view and by reason of the additional pleasure to be found in life as a result of our accomplishment? Surely we are glad. We came here to fit us for the most natural, and one of the highest, freest, noblest occupations of life and we have fought our fight, run our race, and most of us have proven conquerors. What more could one wish than to have fully achieved the whole purpose of such a project? For this we rejoice. But this is not all.

We have come together from widely separate parts of the world, united in a common pursuit. We have met representatives of all sections, especially of the Maritime Provinces. Our acquaintanceship has broadened us out and given us a clearer view of the character of the country. And to the experience of each one of us, has been added, to a greater or a less degree, the experience, not only of our instructors, but also of every one of our fellow students.

And during the few short months we have known each other we have made many friendships. Socially we have passed a pleasant time in Truro, and it is not altogether without regret that we leave old N. S. A. C., and scatter throughout the land. We do not like to think that there are any of our class mates whom we may never see again. Of course, we hope to see them all some day, but none can tell when that day may come and

for the present we must part. That is why we want to grieve and be sorry.

We are a large class and we hope to exert a strong influence for good by the expression of our college training in actual practice. We want to do all we can to elevate the status of our occupation and to increase at once the profitableness and the enjoyment of carrying on agriculture according to scientific principles.

R. M. LEWIS, '14.



### A GREAT GAME.

On February 8th, a very exciting game of hockey took place between the Sliders and the Sitters of our College. The "Pond" was the scene of the encounter. It is unnecessary to mention the line-up, as both teams were short of men. The ice was in good condition and a great many new stunts in hockey playing were developed. The game was one long, heart rending, stick breaking, soul racking, hair pulling, law breaking, cuss wording, sit-downing period. Congdon first got the puck and started up the ice in the direction of Onslow, Freeze going at 3 knots an hour in the direction of Truro, collided with the Sliders star, and for the time being both became sitters. In the meantime, Huddart with the rubber on his stick was tripped by Laird. Huddart immediately tickled Laird's cranium with his club. No penalty. The North wind next got the puck and scored first goal for the sliders. Puck on center ice. Freeze with a lightning rush shot for Cairn's pads. Freeze however reached the pads before the rubber, causing Cairns to kiss the ice with the fervor of an ardent lover. Laird with an exceptional bit of dribbling next started toward the Sliders' goal. In some unaccountable manner his feet became sliders and traveled too fast for his body, Laird quickly found a seat on the ice, with the aforesaid feet pointing straight for the welkin above. Needless to say Laird's remarks were more expressive than forcible. Shaw and Freeze next collided, with the result that



Shaw sat down quickly, Freeze thinking he looked lonesome, lowered his center of gravity, a few feet farther on, with a good-natured grunt. In the meantime, Forsythe and another player were going through the preliminaries of a pugilistic encounter over a hockey-stick. The puck, however, made a very close acquaintance with Forsythe's shins, causing that individual to relinquish his right to pugilistic honors, and execute a very spectacular exhibition of the Highland Fling. Space will not allow to continue the account of the game to its finish. We will just mention the result was Sliders 6, Sitters 2. We might also state that nearing the end mostly all the players became sitters, doing their shooting from a very comfortable and substantial position on the ice.



## Alumni and Exchange

Cochrane, '13, the President of his Class, is farming at his home in Upper Dorchester, N. B.

Hicks, '13, is taking the third year work at Macdonald College.

Elderkin, '13, is home in Falmouth farming.

Woodworth, '13, is a farmer in Berwick.

Peterson, '13, has completed a two-month course in Poultry at Rhode Island State A. C., and is there on the College farm for the summer.

Weldon, '13, is an active agriculturist at his home in Upper Sackville.

Dickson, '13, is connected with the Horticultural Department here at N. S. A. C.

McMahon, '13, is farming at home; and we understand he has other interests in Canning.

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### EXCHANGE.

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We acknowledge with thanks the following: Kings College *Record*, Dalhousie *Gazette*, O. A. C. *Review*, Macdonald College Magazine, *Xaverian*, and Normal College *Gazette*.

We are sorry to be unable to acknowledge recent issues of Mt. A. *Argosy*, U. N. B. *Monthly*, and the *Theologue*.



### HAY SEEDS.

Mr. McC-be (In book-keeping class) "What is a draft?  
Fu-l-r:—"Something blowing through a hole."

Film-re: "Freeze. how old are you?"

Freeze: "I was the baby of the family till seventeen years ago."

Log-n: "Who rocked the cradle?"

Busted farmers the night of the dance:

Co-gd-n: "What will I do for a shirt?"

Not-ng: "Wear your night shirt."

Co-gd-n: "Can't; I pawned it."

Fill-ore: "I only have to change one drain in my plan."

Sh-w: "What drain is that?"

Fill-ore:—"The main drain."

Prof. Smith announces nine Nottings in the Junior Botany exam.

---

Hogan:—"To what order does this insect belong?"

Prof. Br-tt--n:—"The zonecurptheurzpyulia."

Hogan:—"Yes, sir."

---

Bunnie W-ld-n (at breakfast table and referring to milk-jug) "Here somebody chase the cow up to this end of the table."

Boarding Mistress: (sarcastically to nearest boarder) "Here, take the cow up to where the calf is bawling."

---

Mr. McC--e—If your wife ran up a large grocery bill what would you do. (Referring to charging accounts).

Junior:—Get a divorce.

---

Prof. S. (in Junior Botany). What is a plant that catches flies for food?

Class (shouting)—Pitcher Plant.

Prof. S.—How do they do this?

Class—The flies fall into the liquid in the "pitcher."

Prof. S.—Now what is there in this liquid?

Class—Flies!

---

Senior—(a very cold morning)—Hello, how did you get up here?

Junior—I froze up!

---

Sutton is certainly doing things up *Brown*, and Laird is certainly doing things up *Wright*, all right, all right.

---

Student—Why is McKenzie so late for breakfast?

Prof. McK—Because he is so long in bed.

---

New song hit at A. C.—"Along came a beetle with Charlie by the leg!"

Doc. S—What is nephritis, sir?

Student—A disease that enables veterinaries to open an animal and remove his owner's entire bank account.

---

Prof. Co-n-ly—What is necessary to make a contract binding?

McK-n-ie—Five dollars and a minister.

---

Prof. C-m-b--l—The common idea, that poets write poems with great ease, is wrong.

First Senior:—Was Burns a hard worker?

Prof. C—No, but how did he get the polish to his poems?

2nd Senior—Plenty of good Scotch, sir.

---

Great excitement; crowds bewildered in halls; running up and down stairs; everyone dazed; something must be wrong. Oh no! Only Coughlan has *agreed* with the Professor.

---

L-w-s—Is the egg of a hen a single cell?

Prof. Tr--m-n—Well the egg of a hell—

---

Very tall people are not as prolific as those of medium height, but McKenzie holds that "a few good children are better than a lot of bad ones!"

# HOCKEY SEASON

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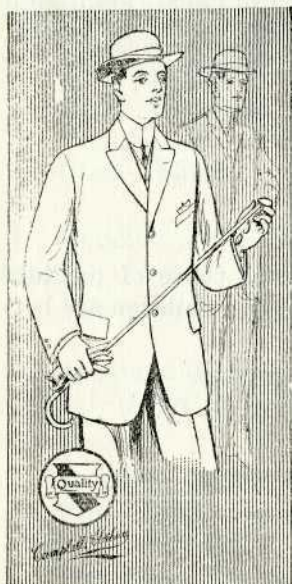
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