Vol. 2. No. 3

The MARITIME STUDENTS' AGRICULTURIST

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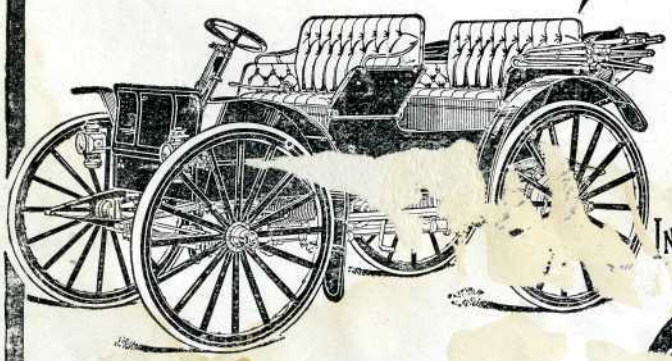

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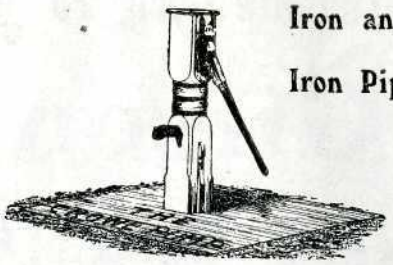

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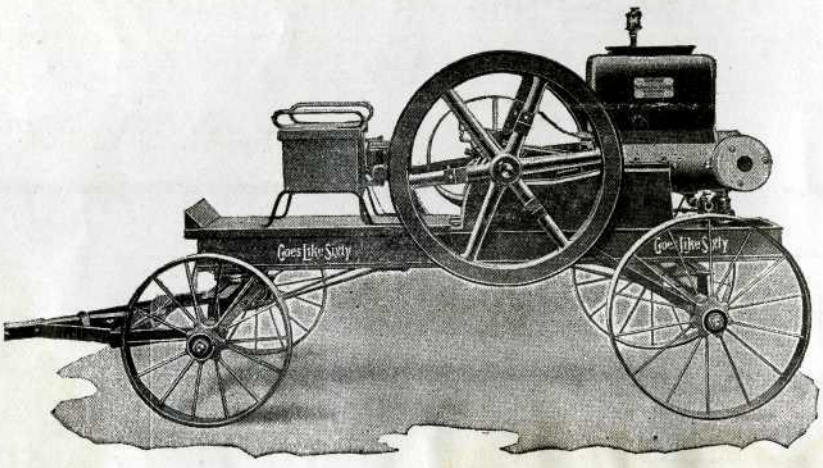

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CONTENTS

VOL. 2. MARCH, 1910 NO. 3

THE MARITIME STUDENTS' AGRICULTURIST is published by the students of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.

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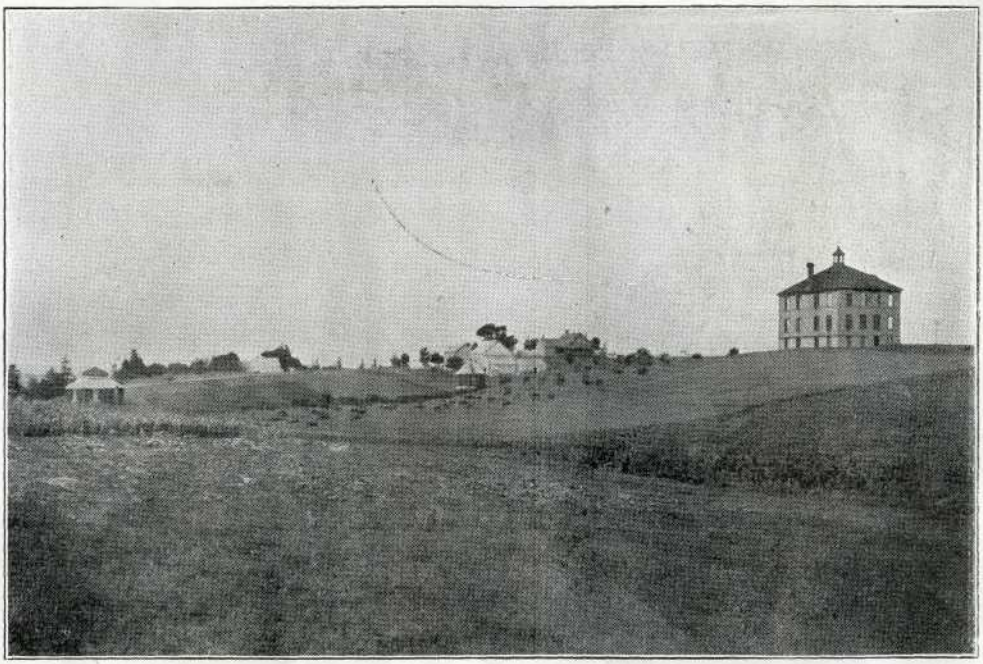
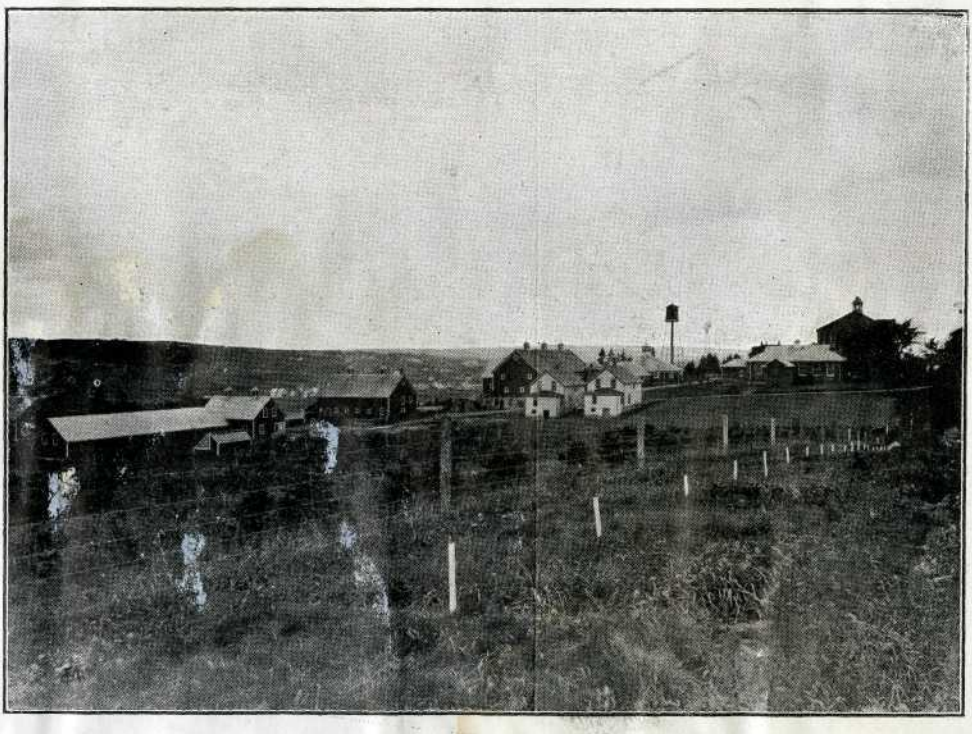


Nova Scotia Agricultural College and Farm Bulldings as they appeared before College was burned down, March 1898.



College and Farm Buildings as they Appear at the Present Day

The Maritime Students' Agriculturist.

VOL. 2 MARCH, 1910. NO. 3.

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E. S. LEONARD, Assistant Editor.
GEORGE MAGEE, Advertising Manager.
M. B. DAVIS, Business Manager.
LEOPOLD BAKER, Reporter.
E. W. CONNOLLY, Auditor.

EDITORIALS.

We have again to throw down the pen, close our pages, and return to the soil from whence we came. We, the staff, have had our chance to uphold the prosperity the magazine attained last year. If we have failed we ask that you will quickly forget us, if we have not we ask that you will continue to give your support to the new staff. From our point of view, our work has been accompanied with a certain measure of success and we quit office feeling sure that our College publication will progress, and some day rank with the best of its contemporaries.

In a few days we shall part, may be never to meet again. What we have learned from one another will stick forever, and friends we have made will never be forgotten. But do not let us forget that we carry away with us the honor of our College. Wherever we may be and whatever we might become let us always bear in mind that we hold the honor of our College and therefore we will never do anything to bring discredit upon it. Let us depart to conquer and to make our calling nobler, wealthier, and more near the ideal than ever before.

An era full of possibilities is opening up before us, what we make of our opportunities will depend not upon how much we know, but upon how we apply that which we know thoroughly.

Is the College to have a Residence? There are no doubt certain reasons why one should not be erected but are these sufficient to warrant no action in the matter. We would like and wish to see a Residence attached to the College, though we shall be unable to shelter under its friendly roof. College days mean a great deal to students and the manner in which they are passed has a great effect upon the student's future. Boarding out has its advantages, but unity and social intercourse, things that go to make College life happy and more profitable, are to a great extent lacking. How many men can look back upon their College days and not feel thankful. Life in the Dormitory may have its disadvantages to some men, but a

great many who have felt its disadvantage have to thank such for making men of them. We sincerely hope that the government will see its way clear in the near future to erect a College Residence.—The prosperity of the College will not depend upon it, but we believe that by such it will be enhanced.

No one can grumble at the policy of the N. S. Provincial Government towards Agriculture. It recognizes the importance of a progressive policy and it is doing its best to carry this out. The drainage question has been thoroughly considered, with the result that a Ditching Machine has been purchased. The use of this machine and the advice of competent men can be obtained on application. By this means the cost will be reduced and a more efficient system obtained than would be the case by doing one's own work. Now Mr. Farmer, wake up and seize your opportunity.

THE WOOD ON THE FARM.

By W. T. MACNUN, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

IT is often not until the farmer finds his wood supply exhausted, or nearly exhausted, that he wakes up to the importance of having a regular supply of his own wood on the farm. There are so many uses to which wood may be put on the farm, in addition to its fuel value, that it is strange any farmer should not maintain a good wood lot or provide himself with one as soon as possible. The maintenance of agood wood lot involves but a few reasonable practices. In the first place, cattle and other live stock should be kept out of the wooded land. During the summer months when pasture is scarce there is a temptation to let the cows into the woods. Thousands of young seedlings are thus destroyed which if let grow would ensure the continuity of the wood supply. It is important to have a good fence surrounding the wooded area.

Fire often causes serious damage even in the woods on the farm. The danger from this will be lessened if the dead and fallen trees are used for firewood before cutting down healthy trees. Moreover, it will be economy to use this kind of wood as long as it lasts. When removing trees for timber or cordwood cut the largest first It is often done, but sometimes the smaller ones are cut first, and in time the big trees come crashing down during some storm and destroy in their fall many of the small trees. If carefully cut down little injury will be done and the removal of these large trees will permit light reaching quite a number of smaller trees which have been too much shaded.

Care should be taken not to leave large openings between the trees, as for best conditions there should be a leafy canopy shading all the ground. If large openings are left the wind getting in may overturn many trees which have been previously protected and will dry up the soil, lessening the growth of the trees. Grass will grow and sod form and the conditions for rapid tree growth

will not be good. The openings should be sufficiently small that they will be closed up by new growth in three or four years.

If it is desired to make a wood lot on the farm the soil not suited to general farm crops may be chosen, whether it be the poorer soil or the steep hillsides. If the soil is all good the trees may be planted in the form of belts or windbreaks along the boundaries of the farm. Young nursery trees are the easiest to get established, or young trees might be taken from the woods and grown for about two years in nursery rows before being planted out. The best results are obtained from planting trees from 18 inches to 24 inches in height. The larger the trees the more difficult they are to plant and the more expensive they are. Trees should be planted reasonably close so that they will shade the ground in a few years. About 4 by 4 feet apart is a good average distance. The growth will be more rapid if the ground can be kept cultivated for two or three years after planting, hence it is desirable to have the rows as straight as possible. Spring planting is best.

The average farmer should plant the trees which are known to succeed well in his district, and also the kinds which will require the least care. They should also be kinds which will not destroy one another until those which have to be removed first are large enough to supply a fair amount of fuel. Pines or spruces by themselves do well, but although they make considerable fuel in a short time they are relatively poor for this purpose, hence some other kinds should be grown with them. Canoe birch, white birch, American elm, European larch and tamarac, make a large amount of wood during the first twenty years and are among the most useful for fuel at this age. They shoot up rapidly and being thin foliaged trees, do not destroy other less rapid growers beneath them, and they make a good trunk development. These may be mixed with the spruce and pine, the latter with their dense foliage shading the ground well and killing the side branches of the trees planted for fuel. Hard maple and red oak where they succeed are useful for fuel later on. These are capable of enduring considerable shade. White ash is a valuable tree for the farmer's lot as the wood can be used for so many purposes on the farm. By judiciously mixing the trees which have been mentioned the farmer may have a supply of fuel and wood for lumber and other purposes with little labour in the production of it.

In planting trees we should plant those which are to remain a long time, such as the pines, hard maple, and oak, at least ten feet apart with the others between them.

A farmer gets a great deal of pleasure in seeing trees develop on his farm, and it is with much pride that he cuts the first stick from a forest of his own planting.

THE NURSERY.

THE purpose of this article is to give a few general rules for the growing of apple trees. Under some conditions it is advisable for an orchardist to grow trees for his own plantation.

When a man grows his own trees, the knowledge that the trees are true to name, and the opportunity for selecting scions from trees of high individual merit, are the chief advantages.

On the other hand it requires considerable knowledge and experience to grow good trees, and the average man is often tempted to set trees that should go to the brush pile. As to cost, the specialist can grow trees more cheaply than the amateur.

The common practice of Nurserymen is to buy seedlings from men who make a business of growing them from the seed. The seeds are obtained by washing from pomace. Apple seedlings require a deep mellow soil, intense cultivation and fertilization, in order to attain the desired size in one season. The seedlings should be at least 3-16 inch in diameter at the crown. One year old seedlings are better than older seedlings, as they are more easily grafted. Whip grafting is preferred to bud grafting by those not specialists in this work, as less experience is necessary and it may be done in a more convenient season. A root about three inches in length, and a scion having two buds, make a satisfactory graft. Many Nurserymen use No. 18 cotton for tying. The writer prefers strips of waxed cloth. The twine is perfectly satisfactory if the grafts are properly cared for, but the waxed cloth gives protection against slight errors in treatment. It is not advisable to use the lateral roots in grafting, for they have a tendency to form roots on one side only. For the same reason the lower end of the root must be cut off squarely. Root grafting is usually done in February and March. The grafts may then be packed in damp sawdust and stored in a cool place until the soil is ready for them in the spring.

The next in order is the preparation of the soil. Select a well drained medium to heavy loam that has had a heavy application of manure and a hoed crop the previous season, apply more manure and plow deeply in the fall. These are important, as humus is used very rapidly by the intense cultivation, and spring plowing will loosen the soil too deeply for the best results in a dry season. Apply 500 lb. basic slag in the spring and fit the soil with harrows.

The grafts should be set with the top bud just above ground, ten to twelve inches apart in the row, and the rows three to three and one half feet apart. About 17000 grafts are required to set an acre in this way. If possible, run the rows parallel to the direction of the prevailing winds. To set the grafts open a furrow with the plow going about to each furrow to make it straight, and uniform in depth. Set the graft by hand and press the soil very firmly around the root. The remainder of the furrow may be filled in with a hoe. Do not expose the union of the graft to the sun or frost. Culti-

vate once a week and hoe often to keep the weeds killed. Do not cultivate after the first of August, as there is danger of stimulating a late tender growth. This rule will apply for each succeeding year.

A light sprinkling of nitrate of soda, applied soon after grafts are set, in addition to the fertilizers applied when the soil is prepared, will usually be sufficient for the first season. A good mixture for the second and third season is 1000 lbs. acid phosphate, 200 lbs. muriate of potash, and 200 to 300 lbs. nitrate of soda, per acre. Never apply more than 100 lbs. nitrate per acre at once. Acid phosphate is preferred to bone meal or basic slag, because its phosphates are soluble, and mix readily with the soil, and it is not so disagreeable to sow by hand.

All the pruning required the first season is to break off all suckers from the root, and take off all but the strongest shoot from the scion. The next spring cut the top back to a strong bud on the windward side, and remove two or three buds below it. This is best done when buds have just burst, as the vigor of the buds is readily seen and bud worms can be detected and destroyed. These little pests often destroy the bud left to form the central leader. In midsummer run over the trees again and cut back any laterals that are robbing the leader and remove any shoots that are less than one foot from the ground. An ideal tree has a well balanced root system. It is vigorous and stocky and has a low well balanced top with straight central leader. Trees of this type are well adapted to any system of management, and the permanent head can be formed at any height desired.

An inexperienced man should not attempt to grow tender or wayward growing varieties. Failure is nearly always caused by neglect, and neglect will always cause failure.

H. P. B.

VETERINARY NOTES.

COLIC is of two kinds, namely, 1st Spasdomic, 2nd, Flatulent.

Spasdomic colic is a spasdomic contraction of the muscular coats of the intestines, which may run on to inflammation, and is caused by sudden changes in food, more particularly when the change is from dry to succulent, than the reverse. Exhaustion from over work, particularly if associated with long fasting and to other circumstances trivial in themselves and quite insufficient if uncombined with other disturbing influences. For example a drink of cold water is often supposed to cause colic. Now water, no matter how abundantly it may be taken does not cause colic as witnessed in dialutes, but if an animal be exhausted by a long journey or bathed in perspiration, even a moderate quantity of cold water may then cause abdominal disturbance and pain symptoms. Some of them are common in other disease such as consti-

pation, introsusception diseases of the liver and others.

In spasmodic colic the attack is sudden pain, pawing, kicking, looking around at the flanks, lying down, rolling, struggling in a variety of ways, lying on the back, then suddenly rising, shaking the head, and remaining for a period free from pain, and after a short interval of relief the symptoms return, perhaps in an aggravated form, and if the period of relief becomes shorter and the painful period longer and more aggravated the disease becomes more dangerous, but if the opposite is the condition, that is the painful periods milder and shorter and the painless periods longer, recovery is taking place, whether it be the result of medicinal treatment or from natural causes. There are frequently attempts to micturate. Sometimes small quantities of urine will be passed, often leading to the supposition that the urinary organs are the seat of the disease. At the commencement of the attack there is generally a frequent evacuation of small quantities of faeces, sometimes soft, and if the animal has been fed on moist grasses, potatoes, or unripe corn, there may be diarrhoea and escape of much faeted flatus.

Treatment.

In many cases a physic is beneficial. From five to eight drams of Barbadoes Aloes (according to size, age, and disposition of the animal,) and two to four drams of Ginger, and one to two drams of solid extract of Belladona meal into a ball and clysters of two quarts of warm water, and four to six ounces of Glycerine, or half an ounce of soap mixed in it, or in place of the ball a drench of one pint of raw Linseed Oil, one to two ounces of Laudanum and one to two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre given as a drench. If the animal has not recovered in one or two hours the Laudanum and Nitre, but not the Oil, in half the first dose, may be repeated, and frequently curable results follow the administration of from four drams to one ounce of Ginger and two drams of Baking Soda mixed with one pint of luke warm water. The clysters should be given in all treatments. There are many remedies advised, many having beneficial results, but those given are as good as any and better than many.

Flatulent Colic, whether occuring as a primary condition or as a sequel to Spasmodic Colic, is always a much more dangerous condition. The causes are much the same, the condition a fermentation of the food, causing the generation of gases, which distend the stomach and intestines. In this form of colic the expression of pain though not so acute, is more constant than in the first named form. The abdomen is distended with gas, the pulse becomes feeble and rapid, the breathing difficult, the legs become cold, there is trembling of the muscles, the lips retract. When the animal lies down and rolls it does so more carefully than in the former case, if the condition is not relieved the animal dies, perhaps from blood poisoning, from absorbtion of gases, or rupture of the stomach or some part of the intestines. The same treatment as for Spasmodic Colic is useful, never omitting the physic and clysters, and moving the animal

around gently to prevent it from dropping down and causing rupture. Owing to the extreme distention from gas some practitioners recommend the addition of half an ounce to an ounce of turpentine to the oil drench, but do not repeat the turpentine, and if a second dose is necessary fluid extract of Belladonna from half an ounce to an ounce, in half a pint of water, is beneficial.

Azoturia.

Under the term Azoturia I intend to describe a disease of frequent occurrence and known by different names. as Bloody Urine, Black Water, Red Water Disease of the Kidneys and several other terms. It is Technically known as Azoturia, a Hypernitrogenous condition of the blood and system generally, due to over-feeding and want of exercise. The condition is so easily prevented that it seems almost unnecessary to consider it. Veterinary practitioners of extensive experience say that they have never seen a case under any other circumstances than that of a sudden attack on the first exercise after a period of idleness in the stable, and a few days idle is more dangerous than a long time, that is an animal idle for a few days is more liable to an attack than if it had been idle for weeks.

SYMPTOMS.—Shortly after commencing exercise, from a few rods to a few miles, the animal perspires freely, the muscles of the hips or shoulders, perhaps both, become prominent and hard, the animal stiffens on the affected limb or limbs, sometimes only one leg is affected at first and the animal becomes very lame. If the exercise is continued the animal loses control of the limbs and either lies down or falls. If the urine is passed or is withdrawn in an hour or two, it will be dark colored, reddish or brown, sometimes nearly black.

PREVENTION.—Give the animal well regulated exercise daily and if compelled to remain idle, reduce the feed, giving easily digested food, as wheat, bran mashes, and when commencing exercise give only gentle walking exercises for short distances at first, for a few times.

TREATMENT.—If an animal is attacked by this disease, as soon as noticed, stop the exercise and cover with rags or blankets to encourage the perspiration, thereby assisting nature to expel the poison from the system, and if not a pregnant mare, give a purgative of from six to eight drams of Barbadoes Aloes, two to four drams of Ginger, and Glycerine sufficient to form a ball. Give clysters of warm water and soap, feed only light bran mashes every eight hours, and give chilled water frequently after the physic operates, which should be between eighteen and twenty four hours. Give two drams of Saltpetre in mash twice a day. If the animal goes down and cannot stand, in addition to the above treatment, (and if a pregnant mare then it will be advisable to give the purgative to her also) pass a catheter about one hour after the attack and every eight hours, until the animal is able to stand or passes the urine naturally, have the animal well bedded and turn it

from side to side every six or eight hours, and pack up on breast. Give water often and keep as comfortable as possible with blankets. Do not allow them to get off to cause a chill. If any paralysis of one or more limbs remains or the animal is unable to rise after four or five days, give one dram of nux vomica two or three times a day. Most animals after they can stand, if paralysis continues, they make a perfect recovery if given the nux vomica and time. If sores form on the legs, body, or about the head, from lying, bathe them with warm water and apply a lotion of Lead Acetate one ounce, and Zinc Sulphate six drams, in one pint of water twice a day.

HELPS FOR FARMERS

FEW farmers either know of or take advantage of the many opportunities now offered for information or assistance in their farming. While there is an ever increasing number who do make the best of their opportunities relatively this is only a small percentage of the community.

There are many ways now offered the farmer for assistance or information. First, of course, is the Agricultural College, with its short and long courses These need not be discussed as the reader is familiar with them. But, besides, if a farmer writes to the College in regard to any branch of his farming, diseases of stock or crops, insects, or whatever the difficulty, every effort will be made to help him. If he has a field to drain, to purchase fertilizers or feeds, implements to purchase, by asking he can get valuable advice.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Dominion Experimental Farms issue from time to time valuable reports, yet how few farmers have them or read them. These reports can be had for the asking. A card addressed to either will bring them regularly. They should be read and kept for reference

By writing to the Division of Publications Agricultural Department, at Washington, D. C., U. S. A., for the publications relating to Agriculture, a list will be sent free with the price of the publications which cost only the paper and printing.

The large publishing houses are always pleased to send lists of all works they publish to any inquirer.

The Provincial Exhibition, Farmers Association, Fruit Growers Association and other similar organizations, are always producing literature of more or less value to the farmer. The Local Exhibitions can be made very valuable if the farmers who attend will work together to get all available information concerning the best stock and produce It would be well if they would arrange that the prize winners should give an account of the methods used in growing the stock or produce. Then the general discussions among

the farmers is always helpful. Farmers clubs or the meetings of the local agricultural societies can be made very useful when properly conducted.

These are a few of the many ways in which farmers can obtain information and assistance of value. If our farmers would utilize these methods they might become much more prosperous and Agricultural Education advance more rapidly in our province. It is easy to demand that the public school shall teach more agriculture, but if the farmer utilized these opportunities his children would learn more agriculture at home than they ever can in the public school.

H. W. SMITH.

COLLEGE LIFE.

WITH Receptions, Debates, and Black Hand Societies we have been kept busy lately.

The Agricultural College gave its second reception on Monday, February 14th. An excellent programme was given and in this respect we owe much to those of the performers who were unconnected with the College. About 450 persons were present, and the capacity of our assembly Hall was taxed to its utmost.

The programme was as follows:—

1.	Song	Mr. Purdy
2.	Violin Solo	Miss Murray
3.	Reading	Mrs. Harper
4.	Song	Miss Linton
5.	Trio	Students
6.	Reading	Miss Purdy
7.	Song	Mr. Shelton
8.	Refreshments	
9.	Violin Solo	Miss Murray
10.	Farm Scenes	Students
11.	Song	Mr. Sims

God Save The King.

After singing the National Anthem the majority of the audience joined in half an hour or so of dancing and the company finally dispersed at 12.30.

Tuesday, Feb. 15th, the S. P. C. held a meeting in the Academy Hall. Addresses were given by Prof. Cumming and Dr. Standish which were both interesting and instructive.

The following Wednesday a skating party was given by the Truro Lawn Tennis Club, at the rink, at which a few students were present.

The next day of this week, February, 17th, was important as being the date of the first Inter-Collegiate Debate. The resolution was—"Resolved that it is in the best interests of Canada to build and control her own navy."

The debating teams were :

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
Agricultural College	Normal School
Mr. Gornall	Mr. Craigie
Mr. Baker	Mr. Moore
Mr. Davis	Mr. Berringer

Messrs A. B. McLeod, Putnam and Bowman, kindly acted as judges, and after an exceedingly close debate decided in favor of the negative.

The following morning, Friday, 18th a meeting of the students was called to select a new debating team for the

second Inter-colligate Debate. As a result of the ballot Messrs. Gornall and Baker were returned, and Mr. Kelsall was put in as a fresh member.

The subject of debate was the "Reformation of the English Spelling."

Friday night a few of the students went out to Clifton to assist the Farmer's Co-operative Association in a concert which they were holding.

The following items were presented:

Vocal Solo—Mr. Purdy.
Trio—Messrs. Purdy, Gornall, Oulton.
Recitation—Mr. Baker.
Accompanist—Mr. Kelsall.

The entertainment was followed by an excellent supper and a very enjoyable drive home.

The Rhetorical Rustics' meeting for Monday, Feb. 21st was postponed till the following week on account of the bad weather; the rain did not prevent the Red Hand Society from carrying out its part of the programme however.

The meeting was called to order on Monday, Feb. 28th, with Mr. Storr in the chair. This being the date for the election of officers for the last period of the term nominations were opened. New officers were elected as follows:

President—Mr. Leonard
Vice-President—Mr. Dunlap.
Secretary—Mr. Gray.

Third member on Executive Mr. Oulton.

No debate was held since the attendance was very small and no visitors were present, owing to the wet weather. A miscellaneous programme however was presented, in which every student present took part.

The second Inter-Collegiate debate was held March 7th at the Agricultural College. Subject for discussion: "Resolved that the Spelling of the English Language should be reformed along the lines laid down by the Nova Scotia Journal of Education."

The speakers were as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
Normal School	Agricultural Collegs
Mr. Berringer	Mr. Baker.
Mr. Moore	Mr. Kelsall
Mr. Hall	Mr. Gornall

The following gentlemen kindly officiated in the position of judges—Mr. Ferguson, Dr. Langille and Mr. John Hay.

The meeting opened with Dr. Standish in the chair. The debate was interesting from the very first and the discussion at times became decidedly lively. When the speakers had all finished the judges withdrew to consider their verdict, and during the interval before their return a short programme was presented, including a couple of promenades, a song and a reading. Upon the return of the judges, Mr. Ferguson announced the result which was in favor of the Negative—a victory for the Agricultural College. After a short address by the chairman, and a vote of thanks having been presented to the judges, the meeting closed with "God Save the King.

On Monday, March 14th the regular Monday night meeting was held. The subject for debate was: "Resolved that the West of Canada offers greater advantages to the farmer than does the East of Canada.

This is an old question and has frequently been discussed by the Rhetrical Rustics, but it is nevertheless one of particular interest and well worth attention.

The speakers were as follows:

Affirmative	Negative
Mr. Oulton	Mr. Storr
Mr. Banks	Mr. Baird
Mr. Gilliatt	Mr. Shelton (snr)

Messrs. Kelsall, McFarlane and Fraser acted as judges. After a long and interesting discussion the decision was given in favor of the Negative. About 50 were present.

LIME SULPHUR.

SPRAYING is regarded by up-to-date orchardists as a necessity. Bordeaux has been in the past and we believe still continues to be the standard spray mixture. Its merit is unquestioned. However it has certain disadvantages chief among which is the injury to fruit and foliage which so often follows its application. This injury it has been found is largely due to certain atmospheric conditions that may prevail at that time. These place it largely beyond our control.

Experiments have been carried on with the hope of discovering a substitute for Bordeaux that will possess its good qualities and be free from its disadvantages. So far Lime Sulphur comes the nearest to this. In fact it is thought by many, and their conclusions are drawn from actual experiment that this mixture can be developed to almost the ideal. It is to be remembered that so far as its use as a spray mixture for orchards is concerned Lime Sulphur is still in its infancy, and that it has been under the consideration of trained men only a short time. It really seems that much may be hoped from this.

Up to the present time Lime Sulphur has been used chiefly in controlling the San Jose Scale and has proved to be a very effective scalecide.

Again orchardists have found it to give very satisfactory results when used as a first spraying in the spring while the trees are dormant. Its use in this case is double. It works both as a fungicide and as a scalecide.

Now the question comes up will not Lime Sulphur give better results than Bordeaux for all sprayings. We do not think that this question can be answered definitely as yet. It took years to bring Bordeaux up to its present state of efficiency and undoubtedly it will require some time to completely develop Lime Sulphur. However even with our present knowledge, experiments have shown that while controlling black spot and insect injuries equally as well as Bordeaux. Lime Sulphur will not russet the apples. This fact is very important,

and one of the chief arguments to be urged in favor of this mixture as a summer spray.

Until lately, outside of the factories the dilute solution was the only one prepared to any extent. Now it is known that a concentrated stock solution may be prepared. This knowledge should prove of great value to the orchardist. The advantage of being able to prepare enough of the stock solution in early Spring to last through the spraying season is obvious. The materials needed are flowers of sulphur and high grade lime. Lime should contain nothing less than 90% of Ca O and 95% is much to be preferred. After securing lime of the proper character, its amount in relation to the sulphur is of the greatest importance. A satisfactory stock solution of Lime Sulphur must be one in which crystal formation will not take place to any extent at ordinary temperatures. The proportions of ingredients which best conform to this are 1-2-1, that is in the ratio of 1 lb. lime, 2 lbs. sulphur, and enough water so that the volume of the final product will be 1 gal.

The preparation of the dilute Lime Sulphur is we believe generally well understood, but for the sake of any who may not be acquainted with it a summary of the same may not be out of place. The formula recommended last year was 20-15-40, that is 20 lbs. lime, 15 lbs. sulphur, and 40 gals. water. The lime was placed in the cooker with enough water to slake it readily. A fire was of course placed under the cooker previous to this. Then the sulphur was added in the form of a paste. To these was added enough water to boil the mixture thoroughly, and the whole was kept well stirred. The mixture was boiled for the period of one hour. It was then strained into the spray cask and diluted to 40 gals. with water and applied at once. The same principles apply in the making of the concentrate.

The utensils needed are a cooker, measuring stick, strainer and hydrometer. The measuring stick is a very simple contrivance which will be found to be of great practical value in preparing the mixture. It consists simply of small stick with notches cut in it, so that by placing it on end against the bottom of the cooker you will be able to determine by these notches the volume of liquid contained therein. And it is necessary that the volume of the final product be in in the proper ratio to the ingredients, namely 1-2-1.

It has been found just as effective and certainly more convenient, to add the dry sulphur to the slaking lime rather than adding it in the form of a paste. Care should be taken however to thoroughly stir the mixture during slaking, and to break up all lumps which may appear during boiling The material should be boiled until the sulphur granules are evidently dissolved. This can best be determined by pouring some of the liquid under close observation. Generally a period of from 40 to 60 minutes of actual boiling will be sufficient to bring this about, and care should be taken that just such amount of water be added as will give the correct volume of concentrate at the close. Too much boiling has been found to do actual *harm.*

When boiling is complete the material should be passed through a fine strainer, (30-40 meshes to the inch) to remove the coarser part of the sediment or sludge. Some of the fine sediment will pass through the strainer and settle to the bottom of the receptacle. It is of very doubtful value as a spray material, but may be disregarded in the home boiled preparation.

In the application of the concentrated solution it is essential that some definite method of dilution be followed. The most satisfactory way is one based on densities. These are obtained by means of a hydrometer having the specific gravity scale. Sprays of any desired density may be obtained by getting the reading of the concentrate and dividing the decimal of this reading by the decimal of the spray required. For example if the reading of the concentrate is 1.27 to get a spray of 1.03 we divide the .27 by .03, and obtain 9, the number of dilutions required, which of course is obtained by adding 8 volumes of water.

The proper dilutions for various purposes have not yet been fully determined. However from results of experiments conducted so far the following densities are recommended. For the spraying during dormant season densities varying from 1.03 to 1.04. For the spraying just before buds open densities 1.03 to 1.04. For the remaining three sprayings, namely, first, just as blossoms begin to show pink, second, just after blossoms fall, and third, about three weeks after second spraying, densities ranging from 1.01 to 1.015 should be used.

It may be thought by some that this matter of determining densities is difficult. However we believe that the average person will have no trouble in understanding a hydrometer and of doing accurate work with the same.

One final word as to the use of Lime-Sulphur spray. Some of its advantages and superiorities over Bordeaux have already been mentioned. They will bear repetition. It is equally effective as a fungicide and superior as an insecticide, in that it will control nearly all scale insects. It is also thought by some that Aphis can be controlled by it while they are in the egg stage. Applied in reasonable strengths it will not injure foliage and it will not russet apples. It sticks well and can be applied in cold damp weather if necessary.

It was thought that arsenate of lead could not be used with Lime-Sulphur on account of the chemical action which takes place when the two are mixed. But experiments have shown that this action does not to any extent lessen the function of the mixture, either as fungicide or insecticide. However it is probable that arsenite of lime will be a better poison to use.

As a final consideration we may say that Lime-Sulphur will not cost any more than Bordeaux, and that it will probably cost less.

E. S. LEONARD.

ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING A FLOCK OF SHEEP

IT is not the intention in this short article to go into detail in any branch of sheep raising, but rather in a few words to summarize the sheep problem as we find it in the Maritime Provinces. There are few countries in which sheep farming cannot be profitably carried on, but here we find exceptional advantages, such as well watered, hilly pastures; a cool, moist climate; superior quality of wool; excellent marketing facilities; inexpensive land and large profits. According to statistics from the Department at Ottawa, sheep are gaining in favor quite rapidly, but even now in Nova Scotia we have only 106,000 head, which is 6600 less than in the year 1871. The reasons why farmers will not embark more heavily in the sheep enterprise are: Dislike for the sheep and preference for other kinds of stock, difficulty of fencing, the dog nuisance, and some claim that they are hard on pastures and do not pay. There may be more or less truth in all of these statements, but all might be readily overcome would the farmers but take the proper stand. I do not think it would be wise for every man to keep sheep, for the reason that, in order to be successful with any class of animals, a man must have a love for them, and if he has not, he will not make a success of the same. There are several reasons, however, which make sheep especially well adapted to occupy a place on almost any farm, which are, briefly: Sheep are superior scavengers as weed eaters; they can live on poor pastures, where other stock would starve, owing to their activity and power of close biting; they require very inexpensive buildings; very little labor is involved in care of flock; they grind their own grain; give double produce per year, viz., wool and lambs; are relatively exempt from disease, are the best class of stock for fertilizing soil and are economic and profitable producers of meat. To readers who have had experience with sheep, these points are self evident. Let the farmers who have gone out of sheep raising make a firm stand against the dog nuisance, co-operate with the Farmers' Associations and force the Government to give still further aid in putting the sheep industry on an even basis with other industries by remodeling dog laws and establishing sheep experiment stations in our province. (See last copy of "Maritime Students' Agriculturist."

Having done this, we will see a great majority of our farmers re-establishing a flock of sheep on their lands and then with proper selection, care and management, this industry will boom as it should. But what do we understand by proper selection? The novice in this industry, from a close examination of sheep exhibited at Fairs or maintained by our various farmers, will be more or less confused by the numerous breeds and types prevalent throughout our province. Irrespective of breed, we must select altogether for a mutton type of sheep, with a high quality of fleece, establish in our minds a high ideal of this type

and maintain this ideal in all subsequent breeding. An ideal mutton sheep in form would be deep, broad, low-set and thick. A well covered back is required, broad because of being well sprung, the loin wide and the flesh smooth and elastic. We should also look for full, deep, long quarters, well filled in the twist and inside and outside muscles of the thigh, for in these cuts we find the highest priced meat of a mutton carcass. In addition to this we require depth of rib, together with depth and width in chest, in order to give room for the vital organs, thus insuring a sturdy constitution. Proper attention should also be given to the wool, since this is the great protector of the sheep. Proper covering of fleece on belly, as well as on back and other parts of body, are demanded in all breeds, and nowhere should this be more so than in the Maritime Provinces. Remember also that the heavy shearers, when the quality of fleece is right, are the most profitable. Having an ideal of the mutton sheep, as above, we must then look toward uniformity in our selections. There is profit in this, because we can sell a uniform bunch of lambs to better advantage and for a higher price.

As in all classes of animal breeding, the greatest factor in the flock or herd is the sire. In selecting a ram, as an individual, he should be uniformly built, i. e., showing all the advantages of the mutton carcase, at the same time having the characteristics of the breed which he represents. I believe firmly in getting all the quality desirable in the male, but for females, always select ewes which are large and roomy, as these will more likely be good mothers. Avoid a ewe that is short in the rib, fine of bone, and has shallow, tucked-up appearance. The ram must be pure-bred in order to fix firmly his individual excellency or his progency. It is ruinous in all classes of stock to use the scrub sire. Should the beginner start with a grade flock and desire a breed, such as the Shropshire, select a good Shropshire ram and always use a sire of this breed. In other words, grade up the flock, and in but three to four generations, by this means you will have all the advantages as found in a good, pure bred flock.

As to the size of the flock, I would say, from experience, that every hundred acre farm should have, as a minimum, a flock of 15 ewes, but would not advise, unless the individual desired to make a special business of sheep raising, maintaining over 30 ewes per 100 acres. Probably the best time to purchase a bunch of ewes is in August, just after the lambs have been weaned. They cost no more at this season and we have the advantage of selecting ewes that have raised lambs and clearly show their milking qualities and natural strength, as well as the various points regarding mutton type. Beside this, we have them in good time to prepare for the next crop of lambs. Almost invariably in starting a flock, we prefer selecting two shear ewes, although the shearling ewe has the advantage of one year's usefulness.

The lambing time is one of three, when for a few weeks the flock is exacting on the time and attention of the shepherd. It is very profitable to be

often with the ewes at that time, to see that the lambs, when they are born, are not allowed to get chilled or become weak from want of nourishment. It is at this season only when the warm pen is desirable for the ewes. A little patience and ingenuity readily dispenses with the danger and loss from the ewe disowning the lamb. Following this season, just as soon as the weather is warm enough in the spring, shearing should commence. If the lambing is late and shearing delayed, be careful to trim the tags of wool about the udders of ewes in order that lambs may not suck these, thus causing wool balls to form in the stomach, from which cause we lose quite a large percentage of lambs. Again, we should never fail to dip all the sheep and lambs, to kill the various forms of vermin, for this again causes lambs to bite their fleeces, with similar results as above. Any good sheep dip would be advisable, such as McDougall's or Cooper's, as well as coal tar products such as Zenolium.

As to the culling out of a flock, there is much to be said. Dispense with poor breeders and poor milkers, thus saving only the most fertile ewes; again in the selecting of the ewe lamb for breeding purposes, retain only the best ewe lambs from good breeding ewes of the best type. By this means we can greatly increase the percentage of twin lambs and fix this character quite firmly in our flock. Fit the remaining lambs for market, bringing them to as great a weight as you economically can, then make them as presentable as possible for selling. To quote Mr. John Campbell, "With a pair of shears in 15 minutes I can add to the selling value of lamb from 25c. to 75c.." This point is self evident to old shepherds.

As to the feeding of the flock, space does not permit even a brief description of the same. Almost all classes of feeds are suitable, whether they be rough forage or concentrated and sticky in character, providing they are not too heavy. Surely with our facilities for raising roots, rape, clover, peas and such forage crops, together with grain crops, such as oats, barley, peas, wheat and the like, it should be no trouble whatever to maintain a good sized flock profitably. Let us hope that our farmers will soon wake up to the fact that they are losing money by not maintaining a flock of sheep.

A VISION OF 1935

I sat me down one day to smoke
And think of days gone by,
And as I sat the years rolled back,
I saw the future fly.
My eyelids, listless, closed in sleep,
My pipe fell to the floor,
The mighty tide of Time rushed back
And this is what I saw.

My being now seemed split in twain—
the matter from the mind;
My spirit seemed to soar on high, my
body left behind.
And thus my spirit bore me to the N.
S. A. C. College,
And there I saw my friends of yore
with whom I'd gathered knowledge

Gornall was there in the Principal's chair, very austere was he,
A fat little kid which he couldn't get rid, perched upon his knee.
Sedley Dunlap was having a nap, his studies did not appear deep,
I wondered at this, but saw by the list, he was the Professor of Sleep.

A gentleman I now perceived who was by no means fat,
And soon I recognized in him my friend Fred Gilliatt.
A specialist in *Truculence*, high honors he had gained,
We little thought in days of yore he was so highly brained.

My spirit flew to No. 2—t'was on the second floor,
And here I found John Chisholm with little boys galore.
He was severe with all the boys—he even called them asses,
But then he held a high position—Professor of Molasses.

Then Truro vanished from my sight—my spirit bore me thence,
I found myself in the country beside an old spruce fence.
Wilmot Purdy was ploughing there—the same good-natured sinner,
And as I looked his wife appeared and called him in to dinner.

To P. E. I. I now did fly and heard a parson preach,
'Twas Lockwood Gray, and oh, the way he talked would make you screech.
And here I found my old friend Shaw, a lecturer was he,
He'd nowhere been and nothing seen, he invented it all you see.

Once again my soul took flight and came to the Ontario College,
And here I found a goodly crowd disseminating knowledge;
The Principal was Mr. Baird, and you would laugh to see,
The squawking crowd of greasy kids that climbed upon his knee.

Good-natured Christie here I found, instructor in the Dairy,
Of running down tobacco use he never seemed to weary.
The Veterinary Science Prof. was J. G. Reid, Esquire,
He was a first-class Vet. and slowly working higher.

Malcolm Davis was also here—the Horticultural teacher,
I heard him say as I passed that way he thought he'd be a preacher.
And here I thought I saw a nigger, but 'twas Mr. Clarence Sims,
Preaching to beat the band and singing evangelistic hymns.

To Ottawa I now did hie, and here I found McPhie,
A professional hockey player of great renown was he.
And Freddy Read I also found, a teacher of gymnastics,
Boxing lessons he also gave but they were somewhat drastic.

And then I fled from Canada, from the land of the Maple Leaf;
Though I travelled about a thousand miles the time it took was brief,

And there in the land of Uncle Sam,
way down in an eastern state,
Old Kelsall was playing an organ, and
he surely played it great.

But his whiskers were long, and if I'm
not wrong, his beard to the floor did
come!
The money he'd saved by not having
shaved must have been a consid-
'rable sum.
I met John Fraser on the street—he'd
two girls on either arm,
With four behind and six in front, he
doubtless meant no harm.

Then my spirit fled to the Yukon, to
the howling wilderness,
Where the lights blazed forth from the
frozen north, green and yellow and
red,
On every hand in that curs'ed land the
frost fiend stalked to slay;
'Twas sixty below—but over the snow
a man pursued his way.

Through the drifting snow I watched
him go, lashed by the icy blast;
He bent his form to the howling storm
and I saw who it was at last.
For wandering there through that land
so drear, was Baker of nineteen 'ten,
Hungry and cold, but tough as of old,
he vanished beyond my ken.

Then the snowstorm faded away,
The Yukon ceased to be;
A well known voice to me did say,
"Why, goodness, gracious me!
You've been asleep an hour at least."
Then, with a vicious tug,
"Come on, wake up, you lazy beast,
Or we'll be late for "Bug."

L. B.

"AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE"

Hail to thee our Alma Mater
Ever strong and true;
Hearts and voices ever shall
In praises rise for you.

Chorus:—
Prosper thee, our noble College,
Rises from the "Hill,"
This the song and this the spirit,
Sing it with a will.

Alma Mater on the "Hill,"
So neat and firm and proud;
Join the chorus then with us
In accents strong and loud.

Salmon flowing at thy side,
Can never flow so free;
As from every Student's heart
Our love pours out to thee.

Fundy's tides which swell the bay
And flood the meadows there,
Cannot reach so great a depth
As every Student's prayer.

Hail to thee, our noble College!
Ever in the right!
Truth and virtue, worthy knowledge,
Sing it with our might.

YOU

Like other good farmers, have most likely given a good deal of study to the plan of working your farm for the current year—considering whether you.

CAN MAKE

more by selling the products through your stock, or by marketing your grain, hay and other crops direct—or whether you will use both methods. Like the rest of us you are after the

DOLLARS

and frequently the easiest way to get them is by down-right hard thinking. Which ever plan is taken, you naturally intend to be in the front rank so far as convenience and results are concerned.

BY USING

good hard sense first, the work comes easier afterward. You have likely looked over your present outfit and made a mental note of some things you need. A pointer or two might help. If you are feeding roots to stock, you probably pulp or slice them so as to get the best and cheapest ration. If not you are losing. Many farmers are using the No. 1

MASSEY-HARRIS

Pulper with great satisfaction. It has a concave cylinder—is fitted with roller bearings and can be run either by hand or power If you want to cut up the hay or straw there is a fine line of

MACHINES

for that purpose. No. 8 Straw Cutter is a small neat machine for hand power. Cuts lengths from ½ to 1½ inches. The Cummings is larger and is for either hand or horse power. It cuts 5 lengths. Then there is the No. 2 M-H for power which cuts from 7-16 to 3 inches. Farmers say it pays to cut the feed as the animals eat it up clean—no waste. If you feed grain you want the stock to get the full benefit. To do so grind it. The Maple Leaf Grinder is pleasing hundreds of farmers. If interested you can get a new 1910 catalogue which gives more information about these machines and others by spending a cent for a post card. Address the card to

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED,

MONCTON NEW BRUNSWICK

LOCALS

By a prolonged study of the life history of Chisholm, it has been decided by N. S. botanists that he belongs to the order of funge Chisholmycetes, (Schizomycetes.)

Farmer—"What do you consider the best brand of flour?"

Mr. Reid—"Ogilvie's, of course."

Farmer—"How do you make that out?"

Mr. Reid—"Because it always rises to the occasion when I knead it."

J. G. Reid has a great lichen for red caps.

Some of the students are apparently giving every moment of time to studying. We conclude this from the dark dirty color of their faces.

Prof. Campbell to Juniors—"Can anybody tell me a word that will spell both way alike?"

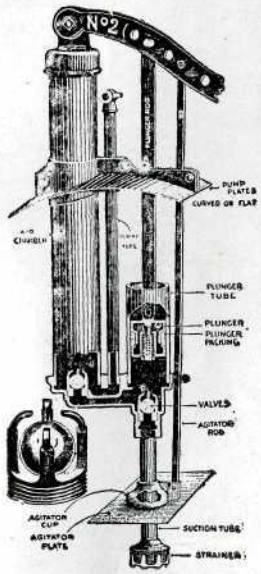
The question was unexpectedly answered by Mr. Dunlap (who falling asleep in his own class had remained in English class room) gently murmuring "Hannah."

Student (who has acquired his Ph. D.) being a firm supporter of reformed spelling, asks the President of his University if it can be written F. D.

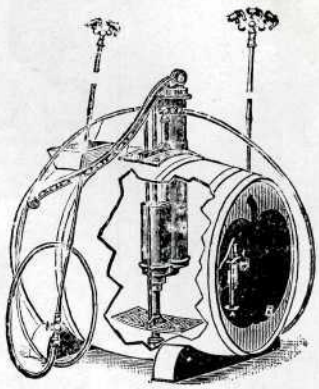
President (smiling)—"Certainly, by all means, but it should be to be correct D. F.

Gray has given up his night course at McDonald's and was seen one night in a candy store inquiring for a lock (Stealing hearts is a common crime on Foundry Hill.)

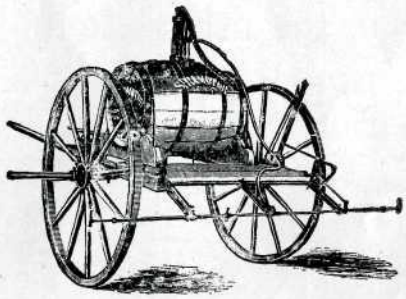
Although Fraser failed to side-track the Sydney flyer by brute force, he succeeded in holding the inbound express by the aid of a red light, and with the same light he claims to have seen D—, R—, B—, at the same time, who were in different parts of the town.
A Vision of 1935.



"All Spramotors are made with the same care in all parts. They are recognized where ever known as the standard High Grade Machines, whether used for painting, spraying, disinfection, or weed destruction. They are made in all sizes, for orchards, vineyards, potatoes, weeds whitewashing, painting, wild mustard, and other purposes, by hand power, horse power and gasoline power."

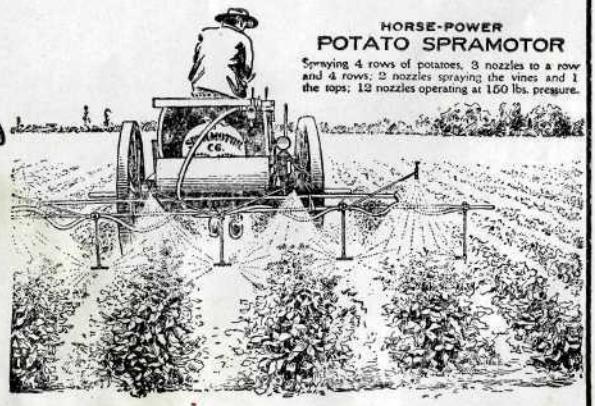


This Fig. 19 outfit was awarded the Government Spraying Contest.



HORSE-POWER
POTATO SPRAMOTOR

Spraying 4 rows of potatoes, 3 nozzles to a row and 4 rows; 2 nozzles spraying the vines and 1 the tops; 12 nozzles operating at 150 lbs. pressure.



SPRAMOTORS

These illustrate some of the Spramotors used in the orchards of Canada, as this "ad." will not appear again in this paper we ask you to ask for particulars of interest.

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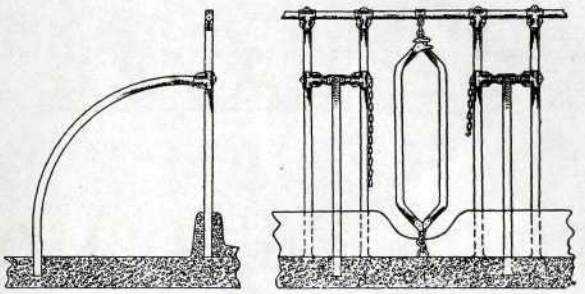

CLEAN AND COMFORTABLE

These Stalls and Stanchions are made of the best steel pipe with malleable iron couplings. There are no threaded joints to weaken the pipe and no wood is used to hold germs, etc. The round pipe is easily kept clean and is the strongest stall made

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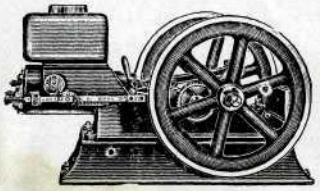
Manufacturers of Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Barn Door Hangers and Hardware Specialties.

Here's The Waterloo Boy



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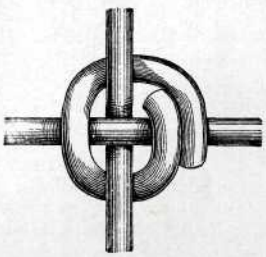

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The Loek that stands for
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Have a reputation as the BEST on the market. We propose to sustain that reputation. We do not use either cheap material or cheap labor in the manufacture of our goods.

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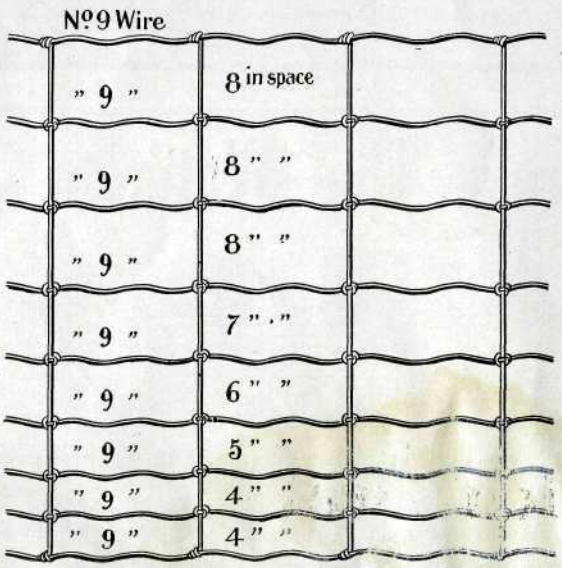

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