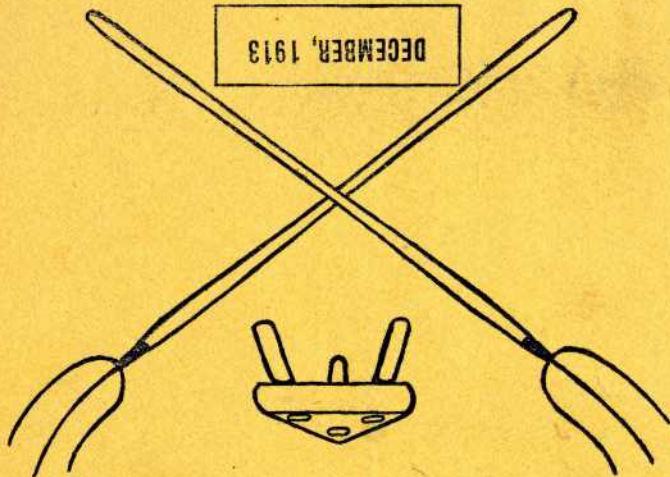
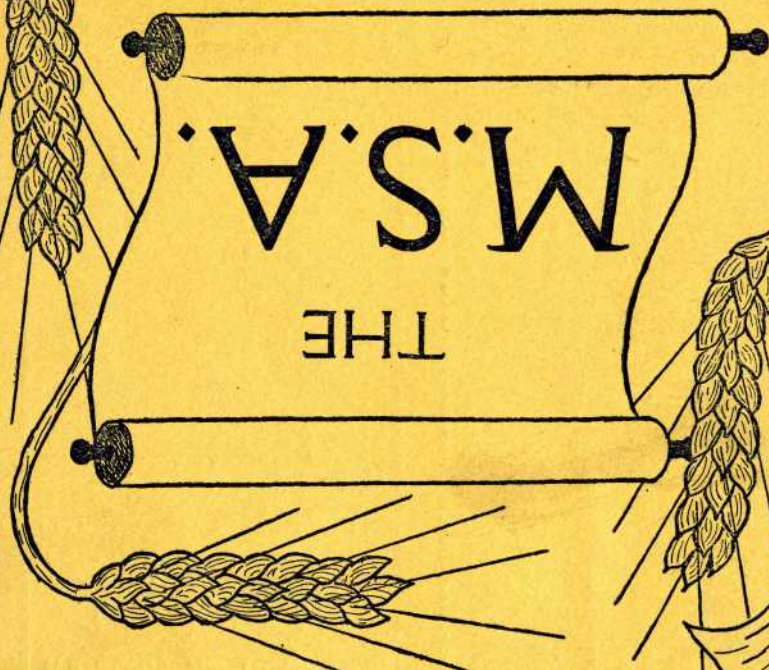


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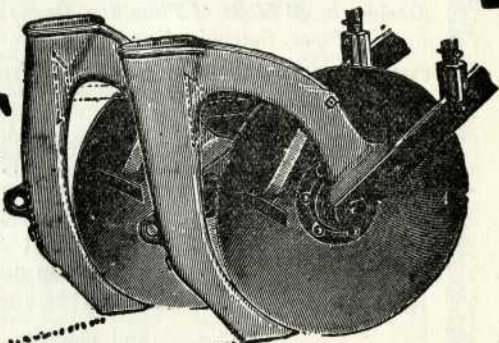
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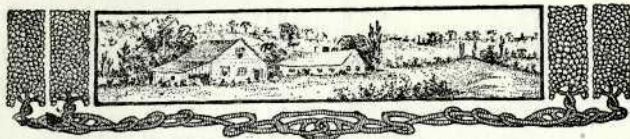
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The *Maritime Students' Agriculturist* is published by the Students of the N. S. A. C., at Truro.

Five issues are put out during the college year.

Annual subscription, 65 cents. Single copies, 15 cents.

Subscriptions should be addressed to the Subscription Manager, P. O. Box 100, Truro.

Advertising rates on application.

The
MARITIME STUDENTS' AGRICULTURIST

Vol. VI. Truro, N. S., December, 1913 No. 2

Editorial Staff:

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EDITORIAL.

Undoubtedly the most conspicuous, the most prominent holiday of the year, the one that is most widely observed, and which carries with it the highest significance, is the day set apart to commemorate the birth of Christ. Whether or not they fully appreciate its whole meaning, men, women and children are unanimous in their joy on the one day of universal joy—Christmas. Everywhere is the smile, the pleasant joyous greeting, and the generous heart. The world is happy for a day, and, through the happiness of that day, the world forgets its grouchiness of days past and begins a new year with a smile. Let no one disturb the unanimity of the smile! Let it be the smile that "won't come off."

Those of us in the colleges who are near enough to our homes to do so, plan to go home to spend our Christmas vacation. It is the time when families all over the world try to reunite for a space to review past achievements and to discuss projects for the future. Incidentally, we are all temporarily released from the immediate pressure of the work in which we are engaged. We lay aside for a few days the books that have caused us headaches and worry, and we play—most of us like to play—until we are again summoned to work. What is the

effect of this holiday recreation on the sum total of our real work? Is it a benefit or a detriment? It can and should be a benefit.

The main purpose of recreation should not be what is implied by such terms as "pastime" and "diversion," that is a change to "divert" us from our work, or to "pass time," as though our occupation was odious and we hoped to derive pleasure from forgetting it for as long a time as possible. On the contrary it should be a time when we can, by being released from the apparent drudgery of incoherent details, obtain a broader view of the whole field of our endeavor, in which, when we again resume our finesse, we can place each detail we meet in its proper place and proportion. This necessitates that we take an active, vital interest in whatever work we are undertaking, so active that our whole attention is absorbed by it and that we look, in all our environments for opportunities to advance that work. When we find this state of affairs existing in a man's mind, we find that man looking forward to a vacation fully as eagerly as one to whom the work is wholly drudgery, but with this difference, that his object in wanting a vacation is to benefit and elevate the status of his operations, rather than, as in the other case, to neglect and thus hinder the prosperity of his occupation.

We farmers in N. S. A. C. should return from our Christmas holidays refreshed and invigorated by our respite, and encouraged and enlightened by the prospect which the sight of our work, viewed with a proper perspective, should give us of what we have learned during the term.



While we are College students, let us not forget that one of the things we are seeking here is education. I mean by that, education in its broadest sense, general training and mental and intellectual development. True, an Agricultural College aims primarily to fit its students for practical work on the farm from an intelligent, scientific standpoint, but it also has a secondary, or perhaps coordinate, purpose in the making of the farmers of the country, as a class, more active, intelligent and

free-thinking citizens. The accomplishment of this purpose is the work of the instruction we receive in mathematics, commercial law, English and political economy. Surely, it is a worthy purpose. No one with a spark of pride or patriotism in his makeup, would wish to be ignorant of the great underlying principles which are the foundation of all our economic and social system. The only way to make *men* of mere *farmers* is to show them the position they hold in society and to induce them to ascertain their individual and collective relations with men in other lines of work. Educate the farmer, not only in the petty routine affairs of field, garden, dairy, etc., but also in all that affects him and his fellowman from the mere standpoint, if you will, of intellectuality. Elevate the farmer, show him how the little things about his work are not mere farm chores, but that they are the foundation stones on which rests the great superstructure, the universal society of man; how, from being a poor, mortgaged farmer, he is raised to the status of purveyor to the world.

Farmers! Decide at once upon this question of entertainment and debates. The Principal and various members of the Faculty have expressed their opinions, strongly urging public speaking over dancing. Many of us want to dance, many do not. Suppose the following calamity were to befall.

The chief attraction to R.R.D.S. meetings is undoubtedly our visitors. Suppose the P. N. C. were invited to a literary meeting at which there was to be no dance. Would the farmers turn out? We should worry! Suppose Monday night reserved exclusively, unimpeachably, irrevocably for literary meetings only, the P. N. C. being invited as per our present schedule. And suppose that on every third or fourth Saturday night or any night in the week that proved most desirable, a dance, as such and as such alone, should be run off, the farmers, the P. N. C. boys and girls, and any outside lady (no outside men) being invited. This is a plan which we, in our usual humble way, submit to the farmers of N. S. A. C. It has the approval of the Principal.

Remember that according to the 1913-14 Calendar of this College, practise in public speaking is prescribed, and the faculty may, at *their* option, not ours, require this work of the students. It has, so far, been merged with the course in English and Composition, but there is nothing to prevent it from being made separate work, except to take this important feature into our own hands voluntarily before it is forced upon us.

R. M. L. '14.

FORESTRY FACTS.

We are in receipt of numerous "news-letters" from the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Department of the Interior. Space fails us to publish them all, interesting though they assuredly are, so we will endeavor to print each month selections from them which, in our opinion, would be *most* interesting to the majority of our readers. Here are some data and statistics which should appeal to every patriotic Canadian from the standpoint of dollars and cents.—*Ed.*

A homesteader, taking up land near Dominion Forest Reserves in the West may obtain a free permit from the local Forest Officer to cut 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof-poles, 500 fence-posts, 2,000 fence rails and 25 cords of firewood. If then or subsequently he should require more wood for any purpose, he can obtain a permit to cut such on these reserves at a very small cost. In 1912, 1,619 of these permits were taken out in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 815,943 lineal feet of building logs, 119,785 roof-poles, 166,530 fence rails, 165,252 fence-posts, 3,335,463 board feet of lumber and 17,885 cords of fuel were thus obtained by needy settlers for less than \$4,000.

According to a recent publication now obtainable from the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, 807,456,000 board feet of wood are being used annually by the industries of Ontario, representing a total value of \$19,161,384. Of this amount, considerably

over five million dollars are paid for imported material, for although all except eight of the thirty-four kinds of wood used are found in Ontario, almost half of them are obtained principally from outside sources and only six local species entirely supply local demands. The bulletin contains the business addresses of over 1,000 wood-using industries in Ontario, together with a list of the woods used in each industry, supplemented by quality, quantity and value statistics. Brief descriptions of the various species of woods used are given, with a detailed list of their uses, and suggestions are also made regarding the utilization of wood-waste.

Cork is the bark of an oak which is at present found in large quantity only in Spain and Portugal. The owners of groves of this tree strip off the bark every decade, this being the time necessary to obtain cork one and one-quarter inches thick. It is usually cut into strips which are steamed and flattened and compressed into bales for export. If bottle-corks are to be made, the sheets are once more steamed and cut into cubes, afterwards being trimmed into shape by hand or by machine.

Probably the first Indian Council in America ever called for the sole purpose of discussing forest-fire prevention was lately assembled in northern Manitoba by the Chief Fire Ranger of the Dominion Government in that district. After an animated discussion in which the eighty Indians present all took part, they unanimously resolved to co-operate with the fire-rangers in the extinguishing of forest fires, and to use all possible care in the avoidance of such. This resolution was then tendered by the Chiefs and Councillors to the Director of Forestry at Ottawa.

In Hamilton, according to the city engineer, creosoted wood-block paving has become so popular that some residential streets have petitioned for it on account of its quietness. The cost of such paving, including a concrete foundation of at least six inches thick, runs from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per square yard. In Boston, almost 72,000 square yards of this paving have now

been laid, for it has been found to last as long as twelve years with absolutely no cost for repairs.

Twenty-three million trees have now been distributed by the Forestry Branch Nursery Station at Indian Head to the farmers on the Western prairies.

Forestry Branch Press Bulletin.

WOOD AND INDUSTRY.

Twelve Hundred Ontario Manufacturers Require Wood.

The Forestry Branch, Ottawa, is now issuing a very comprehensive bulletin entitled "The Wood-using Industries of Ontario." Leaving out of consideration the numerous industries engaged in the production of shingles, lath, ties, bridge-timber and rough lumber, there still remain at least thirty-eight different industries more or less dependent on wood for their operations, and it is significant that even the makers of wood substitutes require wood in the process of manufacturing such. The exhaustion of Ontario's wood-supplies, the depletion of which is already evident from the fact that over one-quarter of the total expenditure of \$19,161,384 is paid for imported wood stock, would seriously cripple every Ontario industry.

Thirty-four different kinds of wood were used by these industries in the manufacture of everything in wooden produce from toys to threshing machines. Only eight of these woods had to be entirely obtained from outside sources, but, on the other hand, only six were entirely home-grown. However almost 90 per cent of the three principal species, namely, pine, spruce and maple, which represented over one-half the total quantity used, were purchased in Ontario.

The sash and door industry easily takes first place among the wood-using industries, using 31.3 per cent of the 807,456,000 feet, board measure, of rough lumber annually worked up

by the one thousand two hundred Ontario manufacturers reporting to the Forestry Branch. The importance of this one industry will better be understood by comparison with the pulp industry, which, although using 119,496,000 feet, board measure, of raw material, nevertheless was responsible for only 14.8 per cent of the total consumption. The bulletin contains a detailed tabulation of each industry, and also valuable suggestions as to utilization of wood waste. In the appendix is a classified directory of Ontario wood-using manufacturers.

Forestry Branch News Letter.

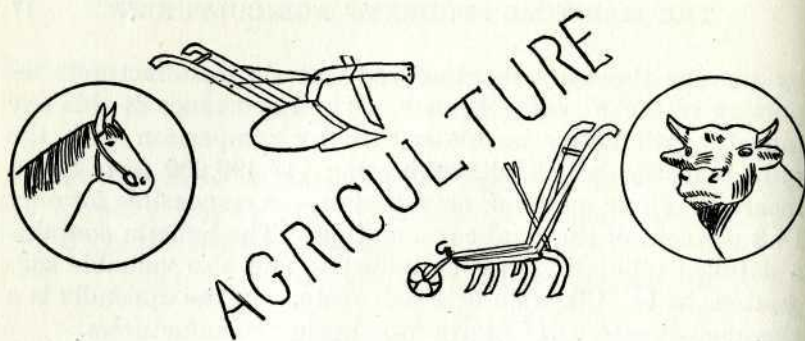
THE LESSON OF THE SPRING.

I sat one day beside a mighty river,
And watched it as it hastened on its way;
No earthly power could stay its onward motion;
That silent, steady flowing, night and day.

And as I sat and gazed I fell to dreaming,
And stood in fancy by a tiny spring,
And heard it say in accents low and pleading,
"Wherein do I serve Thee, oh Thou great King?"

Seems small the task that duty sets before you?
Hear then the lesson that the Spring has taught:
For as I dreamed I heard the river answer,
"Without thy cheerful giving I am naught."

N. L. L. '14.



SELECTING SEED GRAIN.

If you, who had the good fortune to attend the Amherst Fair, and kept your eyes open for information, you have probably noticed at the Agricultural College Booth printed in large letters the following: "Why Not Raise Your Own Seed," or something to this effect. The seed that this refers to most strenuously are the grains.

Some person says "What's the use of my trying to raise good seed; when I've got to change seed every few years or I'd have no crop at all."

That's all very good so far as it goes, but it doesn't go far. The reason your seed "runs out" as you say, is because you do not properly select your seed; you sow the first thing you lay your hands on, weed seeds and all.

There are several phases of this subject, so let us first consider what kind of seed to sow.

First of all suppose you have purchased the best seed you could, (suppose it is wheat), and the crop from that seed is in the wheat bin. Now don't go, when you want to get your seed for the Spring, and shovel out the grain as it comes and sow it that way. Take it out of the bins, and put it through a fanning mill, and don't be afraid to open the blinds as wide as possible, so as to let in all the wind you can, turn good and hard, let the seed come from the hopper fairly slow, and thus effect good cleaning, and have only large, heavy plump seed to sow in your field. So much for that method of selecting.

Although the above mentioned method of selecting seed is

far above the common way spoken of before, yet there is a better way still, and that is the method adopted by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, a method which you have to adopt before becoming a member of the Association. Now the method to employ is as follows:

When your field of grain has ripened in the fall, go through it and pick out the most typical heads of grain containing the largest number of grain till you get enough to thrash a few pounds of seed to be sown in a separate plot the following Spring. When this plot matures again pick out the heads that you think most nearly approach your ideal, and plant them again in a seed plot the following spring and proceed as before, the remainder of the seed from the plot may be used to sow the main crop.

In this way your yield and the quality, if you are careful, will be built up, instead of decreased.

J. B. B. '14.





HORTICULTURE



SPRING AND FALL PLANTING OF TREES.

The relative advantages of spring and fall planting have given rise to many arguments, and it is not strange that a wide difference in opinion should be held on the question, since so much success or failure depends upon the season, locality, and other attendant circumstances. The influencing agents of vegetation are subject to such vast variety of modifications which can never be foreseen nor prevented that no isolated observation however truthfully noted, will suffice as a guide in establishing definite rules, and it may be remarked that the many seemingly conflicting opinions upon certain points of practise could, in most instances, be reconciled if all attending facts and circumstances were clearly produced, but these items are difficult to obtain.

Perhaps the strongest argument in favor of fall planting is the particularly favorable circumstance of the relative conditions of the soil and the atmosphere at that season. Independent of this it is theoretically true that autumn is the best time for removing trees. A plant that has occupied its position for several years can not be removed without curtailing and injuring its roots more or less, but there are certain portions of the year when the roots are of a minimum importance to the plant; it is very evident that they are most essential when the tree is in full foliage and vigorous growth, and during this period any reduction of roots would be speedily perceptible. On the other hand, when the seasonable growth is completed and the plant defoliated, the offices of the roots are less important. From the above we learn that the best time to transplant is between the fall of the leaves in autumn, and the bursting of the buds into growth in the spring, or during what is called the dormant season. The particularly favorable conditions of the soil and air may be noted. During the month of October the soil averages warmer than the atmosphere. This forms a species of natural hot bed into which we place a newly removed tree, the formation of young roots is encourag-

ed, and before many weeks elapse the plant is well established to withstand the vicissitudes of winter and make an early and vigorous start the following Spring. The low atmospheric temperature prevents any growth in the branches, which is so far favorable under the circumstances. In Spring we find these physical conditions reversed; the soil is then cold and accumulates heat slowly while the air rapidly increases in warmth; the buds are excited to growth, new leaves are formed in advance of the roots, each leaf acts as a pump extracting sap from the branches and trunk of the tree, which as yet has no active roots to supply the demand; and if evaporation is severe and continued, the plant must either succumb or receive such a check, as will require the whole season to recover. Hence it may frequently be observed that Spring planted trees will show a profusion of leaves, apparently vigorous and healthy, but suddenly wither and decay under the influence of clear, dry, warm weather. These facts, so far, show great advantages in favor of fall planting, but there are other considerations to be canvassed before deciding the question. It is very clear that unless planting is performed within a certain period the advantage of immediate root growth will not be secured; if delayed beyond the first week in November, failure will be certain. The best period is undoubtedly as soon as the leaves change color, stripping off the foliage before removal. The character of the soil and location will also materially influence success. In undrained clayey soils the trees may not get sufficient root hold to enable them to resist the throwing out tendency of alternate freezing and thawing, or the young spongioles may be destroyed by constant saturation. Again in very bleak and exposed localities the drying winds of Spring may exhaust the juices faster than the young roots can supply the demand of evaporation. Of course, the very evident precaution of securing the plant from swaying should be attended to, otherwise many of the young rootlets will be twisted off. Staking may have to be done where the trees are tall, but it is much preferable to stay them with a slight mound of soil over the roots, which can be removed when of no further use. It will also be of great benefit if the frost can be kept from penetrating to the roots. A covering of loose material will be a protection.

A wise precaution, even on well established trees, in northern latitudes, where the winters commence early and continue long and severe, fall planting will not so generally be successful as in more temperate regions except in particularly favorable localities. Early Spring planting, taking the precaution to prune the branches, so as to restore the balance destroyed by root mutilation inseparable from removals, and mulching over the roots, so as to retain moisture during summer, will be the most likely auxiliaries towards success.

R. M. F.

CLIMATIC AND SOIL REQUIREMENTS OF CELERY.

The ideal climatic conditions for the production of celery are bright sunshine, pure air, cool nights, and a well-distributed rainfall of about eight inches during the growing period in the field or garden. In the production of celery a rich, mellow, sandy loam will give the best results. The soil of the seed-bed should contain plenty of leaf-mold and should be passed through a sieve having not less than six meshes to the inch. The soil of the transplanting bed need not be sifted so fine and some well rotted barn-yard manure should replace a part of the leaf mold, in other respects it should be the same as that of the seed bed. Any fertile well drained soil will grow celery, but a loose sandy loam is preferable. In the regions where peat bogs or muck soils abound, the crop may be more easily produced on these than on any other soil, but the keeping qualities are not so good and the flavor is never equal to that of celery grown on sandy loam, or even on clay soils. If nothing but clay soil is available it may be made to produce good celery by the liberal application of well rotted barn-yard manure. On clay soils there is likely to be injury caused by soil becoming washed into the crowns of the plants while they are yet small.

Where celery is grown for market, even on a small scale, attention should be given to the maintenance of humus in the soil. This may be accomplished either by the application of large quantities of barn-yard manure or by planting the land

every third or fourth year to some leguminous crop, such as clover and cow peas. Celery growing not only exhausts the chemical fertility of the soil, but also injures its physical condition, after a time rendering it unfit for this purpose. For the production of the home supply of celery there is no fertilizer that is so satisfactory as well rotted barn-yard manure. Barn-yard or stable manure, not only furnishes plant food for growing the crop, but improves the mechanical condition of the soil by addition of humus. The action of barn-yard manure is rather slow, and it is frequently desirable to supplement the manure by an application of commercial fertilizers. In many localities the supply of manure is limited and it may be necessary to depend almost entirely upon commercial fertilizers. If fresh stable manure is used it should be ploughed under early in the Spring or used as a top dressing a short time before planting. If the manure is plowed under the land should be replowed a short time before planting in order to bring the manure to the surface. From 10 to 20 loads of manure per acre should be applied each year that the land is planted to celery. The application of some lime is desirable in some soils.

The rows in which the celery plants are to be set should not be marked until a short time before planting, in order that the soil may remain fresh. A marking device similar to the ordinary corn marker may be used, but some form of roller with a number of projecting pegs to form holes in which to set the plants is desirable. A device of this character can be constructed by replacing the wheel of an ordinary wheel barrow with a roller having a number of pegs.

When celery is planted in single rows and mulched it will only be necessary to maintain shallow cultivation between the rows not allowing the cultivator teeth to come nearer the plants than the edge of the mulch. Where no mulch is used the cultivation may be carried a little closer to the plants, but should be very shallow, and at no time should deep cultivation be practised, as the roots are to be found very near the surface of the ground. If a mulch is used no hand cultivation will be required, either along the side or between the plants in the

row except to pull any weeds that may spring up. Where no mulch is used it will be necessary lightly to stir the surface with a hoe or iron rake, to prevent a crust being formed after each rain or watering. Keep the surface of the soil smooth and in no case allow lumps of earth to remain near the plants.

Blanching is accomplished by the same general method that is employed for destroying the coloring matter in any tissue; that is by excluding the light and allowing the growth to proceed in the dark.

R. M. F.



SAN JOSE SCALE.

The San Jose Scale was introduced from China into the United States. It made its appearance first in the San Jose Valley, State of California. It spread rapidly towards the north and west, until in 1873 it had become a serious pest in orchards. About 1892 it was introduced into British Columbia. The scale was spread broadcast for years by nurserymen in the State of New Jersey. These nurserymen were unaware of the serious disease which infested their stock. This would seem to indicate that the nurseries are the chief sources of infection. Fruit growers and nurserymen should be very careful about importing stock and bringing it into Canada, especially if this stock be from an infested district. The San Jose Scale belongs to the coccidial family. The San Jose insect has a small round scale. The female scale is round with a nipple in the centre. The male scale has a nipple in the centre but is more of an oblong shape. The male is not considered as injurious as the female. Full grown females usually die in the winter from our Canadian frosts. Half-grown insects usually live through the winter. The latter part of June they commence to lay eggs. The female grows in size until she reaches full growth. Then mating occurs. In the month of July the females give birth to living young. The male scale is a pupa for about 12 days, then it pupates and the adults emerge into two-winged flies. There would probably be about two broods in Nova Scotia, July and August or the first part of September.

The San Jose Scale has a number of parasites, among which are *Aphelinus fuscipemis* and *Prospatta Aurantii*. These parasites have been widespread through different states of the union and if introduced into Nova Scotia might tend to stop to a large extent the spread of this dangerous insect pest. In the State of California where this scale insect first occurred on the continent, the standard remedy for it is the lime, sulphur and salt wash. The following treatments have been found to be effective: Soap, kerosene, oil-water, and petroleum—soap emulsions. The United States Government have enacted laws against the importation of nursery stock into that country. Similar means for the control of this dangerous pest have been adopted by the Nova Scotia Government.

R. M. F.

THE TRUE MUSHROOM.

It has been said that the only way one can make certain of escaping mushroom poisoning when dealing with casual vendors of this delicious fungus vegetable, is not to buy them at all.

In a way this is very true, considering the gross ignorance of many people as to the great difference between the common edible English mushroom and the numberless poisonous fungi that are found in our woods and meadows.

The true mushroom is most frequently found in rich pastures that are used for grazing cattle. It is very seldom found growing in damp or boggy places, or in woods. To be on the safe side, it is best not to eat any fungi found in such places as this.

The English mushroom is botanically known as *Agaricus Campestris*, and when fresh, the flesh is dry and white, and does not change color when it is broken. The covering of the cap extends over the edge of the gills in the form of a frill. The gills themselves which range from brownish to black in color, do not extend quite up to the base of the stem. The stem is solid and slightly pithy, and the average size of the mushroom is from 1 to 4 inches across the top. There is a variety that

grows considerably larger than this, that is known as the "horse mushroom", but it is not as palatable as the above named variety. Besides these, there are several other kinds of edible fungi, but it needs an expert botanist to identify them.

The consistency of the flesh of the cap when broken in two, may be enough to arouse one's suspicion against the true nature of the supposed mushroom. The flesh should be firm and white within and of moderate thickness. If very thin or filled with water, as some varieties of fungi are, the odds are against its being a true mushroom. The next step is to take hold of the frilled edge of the outer skin of the cap and draw it back; in the true mushroom this comes away readily in long strips.

Mushrooms should always be eaten fresh and not allowed to get too stale, as many cases of poisoning and even death have resulted through eating mushrooms in a state of decay. Mushrooms may be grown very profitably in cellars, which should be of a temperature from 55 to 65 degrees. The method is to use fresh manure with one third of surface soil mixed in with it. This should be placed in a uniform bed, preferably on a slope and allowed to set for a week. When most of the heat has been given off, but while heating a little, the spawn, which may be bought in brick shaped blocks, should be broken up in pieces about the size of a small hen's egg and planted in the bed, about 1 foot apart. The bed should then be covered with some manure and packed down well and left in this state for a week or ten days to prevent the spawn from being burnt. Then follow the whole with a thin layer of loam and the bed will be complete. If this operation is done in the Autumn, a continuous supply of mushrooms, lasting several weeks may be gathered in the following spring.

W. E. W. '14.

Dairying and Poultry

AYRSHIRES.

The native home of this breed is in Ayr, Scotland. They became known as a distinct breed about the middle of the eighteenth century. They are a very thrifty breed and being adapted to a somewhat rough country are as good, if not better grazers than any other breed.

The Ayrshires are fine in bone, stand on short legs and have greater capacity for food than is generally seen in other cows of their size.

The colors are brown and white variously distributed, sometimes the white and sometimes the brown predominating. The Ayrshire cows are the most stylish among cattle and are always on the alert, probably due to the fact that they were always accustomed to be on pasture practically all the year, and had to rustle about for their living.

The Ayrshires were first brought to Canada by Scotch settlers early in the nineteenth century. During the last quarter of a century many large importations have been landed in Canada chiefly by a few importers. These have been sold out and now their progeny is distributed over nearly every part of the Dominion.

As a dairy breed the Ayrshires are noted for the persistency in flow of milk, giving fairly large quantity of average quality or percentage of butter fat. The milk is remarkable for the very small sized globules which it contains, is especially suitable for the manufacture of cheese and also for city or town trade.

Since breeders began keeping individual records of their cows the breed has been much improved and many large records have been made. Much has been said about other breeds being the best but at such dairy shows as are now held the Ayrshire cow not infrequently takes the lead in production

of fat and certainly when cost of feed is taken into account and balanced up for profit she is second to none.

The record of performance for this breed was established about ten years ago to encourage and keep records of dairy performances. A two year old to pass this record must give 5500 pounds of milk and 198 pounds fat. To each day above two years of age there is added to the two year old requirements 2.75 lbs. milk and .1 lb. fat. This is continued until five years of age is reached when the cow is supposed to be mature. The requirements for this age and older are 8500 lbs. milk and 306 lbs. fat.

F. L. C. '14.

DAIRY ITEMS.

In caring for the dairy cow, during the winter months, one must have a good comfortable roomy stable. It is very necessary to have lots of light, and good ventilation; it is utterly impossible to expect good results from a cow kept in a dark, ill-ventilated and drafty stable.

It is not enough to have an up-to-date barn, we must also have the right kind of a dairy cow, and to get the best results from this cow, we must be prepared to feed her liberally. Unless this part is all attended to, we cannot expect to get the profitable return.

The question is often asked, especially when one is forcing an animal to get a large record, "Does heavy feeding injure the cow?" There is certainly danger in injuring the health of a cow by getting a little too anxious, when trying to make a big record, and feeding beyond the danger point. On the other hand, I believe there is nothing that will build up a good dairy cow, like feeding for records. She must, however, be in the hands of a judicious feeder, one who knows where to draw the line in order to preserve the health of his cow. It would not, of course, be advisable to keep a cow under too heavy a pressure in making a yearly record, especially with heifers or young cows. Feed lots of succulent foods, with the grain ration.

Feed regularly and vary the meal mixture as much as possible. Water should be within reach of the cow at all times, also salt which is a valuable appetizer. She should be turned out for a short period every day unless the day be extremely cold or stormy. When a cow is well cared for, well fed and comfortable, there is no doubt that she will repay all extra attention by a good milk yield.

WILLIAM RETSON.

A YARMOUTH COUNTY FANCIER.

Poultry Editor M. S. A.—I doubt if many of your students and readers realize that in Nova Scotia you have a hen that holds the record to date for eggs layed in one year. I refer to that hen of Rev. W. B. Crowell, of Arcadia. The hen is one from the strain of the Gowell farm in Maine and is a Barred Plymouth Rock. Lady Morley is her title and she has laid 293 eggs in one year; the nearest to her record being a white leg-horn in Oregon with 291 eggs. And not only has he this hen with the record but others in the flock laying from 211 to 230, 251, 281, 283, in one year, which I consider a flock worthy of mention. I call this to your attention, if it has not already been done, because Mr. Crowell is practically a beginner, having only started in 3 years ago. Several poultry papers throughout the country have written up his records and I enclose a small clipping from a farm paper of last summer, mentioning some of his records at that date. I have read a couple of his experiences and from them I should judge he was a chicken man who was worth getting acquainted with. I think it would be worth your while to get on his "trail" and perhaps he would write some of his ideas and experiences for your department. Frauds and well colored boasts are thick in the poultry world but with a Reverend we can well afford to take his word.

Yours very truly

C. PETERSON, 13.

"Rev. W. B. Crowell, Arcadia, Nova Scotia, has eight

Barred Plymouth Rock pullets, one of which in 149 days laid 115 eggs; another in seventy-five days laid fifty-five eggs; one in 162 days laid 127 eggs; one in eighty-six days laid sixty eggs; one in eighty-eight days laid seventy-three eggs; one in ninety-three days laid seventy-one eggs; one missed five days in the months from January 7th to March 6th; and one in thirty-six days laid twenty-three eggs."

POULTRY NOTES OF THE MONTH.

This month we should say, "Eggs is eggs."

It is advisable during the winter months, especially when the ground is covered with mud and slush, to keep your layers in the houses with plenty of dry litter to scratch in. In this way their circulation is kept up and an improved appearance in birds is always noticeable.

In mating up your breeding pen a good plan is to select 12 to 15 females—yearling hens—and mate them with a good vigorous cockerel, well developed in size according to the standard of the variety.

A little extra care and work with your breeders will usually add to the quality of your hatching eggs. If you take proper care of your own stock, you can develop it into as handsome and hardy a stock as you can see in the show rooms.

Poultry in confinement as they are during the winter months should be provided with some sort of green food to insure good health and to supply that which is so abundant during the summer months. Dried alfalfa and chopped clover are excellent in that they contain a high amount of protein. They are usually carried in any feed store supplying any amount of poultry food specialties. A small amount of the dry clover is freshened with water and fed mixed with the mash. Sprouted oats is the most convenient and easily prepared green food we now have. Every one with chickens should have oats and the sprouting is easily done. The sprouted oats do not carry as high protein as the clovers but have a succulent

quality which the fowls relish. Fresh green bone should also be supplied as well, to supply the birds with the animal food needed. If you find soft eggs during the winter months don't blame the hens but get busy and supply some oyster shells.

From now on two-thirds of the hens' time is spent on the roosts, so for the other third they must be kept busy eating if you want any eggs.

A hen is a glutton. But why shouldn't she be, when you consider what it means to supply the large amount of highly concentrated food that is contained in an egg. Therefore to insure your profits supply the hens' appetites with continuous feeding.

Keep an egg record and have an intelligent idea what your poultry cost you and its value to you. Install a trap-nest system if possible.

The main thing in poultry keeping for profit is to cut out the leaks, not only in the coops but in your business. If you have a lot of old hens that are not paying their board, market them and do likewise with any of your male birds not fit for breeders.

Remember the maxim for the winter months. Airy houses but no drafts, good, dry, litters and keep the hens busy.

Contentment and confidence go hand in hand with poultry success.

C. F. P. '13.

SPROUTED OATS.

Sprouted oats have long been conceded by poultry men to be a green food which easily satisfies the demand of the fowls for such food during the winter months.

Let the oats soak in water over night in a moderate temperature. Provide trays 20x12x3 inches and the next day spread about two quarts of oats to each tray. The trays must be so made that the water will drain off readily. Keep the

trays covered with a bran sack, and if possible place them where a fair amount of heat will be reflected on them. This will hasten germination. Should the oats become too dry while sprouting, moisten a little with water and allow to drain off. Keep the trays in rotation so that a steady supply may be had. Feed when sprouts are about 2 or 2 1-2 inches long.



Athletics



Basket-Ball.

The following are the basket-ball games to date.

N. S. A. C.—13.

Jolly Boys—12.

On November 25th, the N. S. A. C. basket-ball team won its first game by the score of 13-12.

The game was played in the college gymnasium which gave the home team some advantages, but the game was fast and clean, only a few fouls being called on both sides.

The line-up for both teams was:

N. S. A. A. C.		Jolly Boys.
Schafheitlin		Dexter
Fairweather	Forwards	Carroll
J. MacLean	Centre	Heffernan
Congdon	Defence	Carter
C. Starr		Armstrong.

On December the 1st, the College played their first League game with the Moose. The College got the lead at the start and kept it all through. When the whistle blew at the end of the game the score stood 30-9 in favor of N. S. A. C. team. On December the 8th the College team made a walk over beating the kids to the tune of 45-0. The College team had their combination down fine and deserve great credit for the showing they made.

On December 8th, the college played off their third league game against P. N. C. The game for the first period was close

and the college had a hard time to keep in the lead. The P. N. C. have good material this year. When time was up both teams were ready to stop; the score stood 18-12 in the College team's favor.

On Monday, December 15th, a large number saw the A. C. team go down to defeat for the first time. The College boys found it hard to find the basket. But they put up a good fight. The Jolly Boys were constantly being held up for fouls and gave a fine exhibit of how dirty the game of basket ball could be played. Before the whistle blew the score stood:

N. S. A. C.—15	Jolly Boys—22
Fairweather	Carrol
Schafheitlin	Dexter
MacLean	Heffernan
Congdon	Carter
Starr	Bryson

On Wednesday, December 17, the College played their hardest game of the season, both teams put up a great fight and a good exhibition of the game. When the whistle blew at half time the score stood N. S. A. C. 10, Cubs 15.

The second period went more in favor of the N. S. A. C. team. About a minute before the whistle blew the score stood 21-21 when the other team scored just during the last minute which decided the victory.

The game was very fast from start to finish. It was anybody's game throughout. The College boys are getting stronger each match and certainly deserve great credit for the games they have put up so far.

The line-up for both teams was:

N. S. A. C.		Cubs.
Fairweather		Pence
Schafheitlin	Forwards	MacDonald
MacLean	Centre	Adams
Congdon	Defence	Dakin
Starr		Ryan



STOCK JUDGING COMPETITION.

One of the chief events of the Christmas session for the College student is the Winter's Fair at Amherst. This year, quite a large number attended, determined not only to have a jolly good time, but also to win, if possible, some of the prizes offered in the judging competition. The result of the contest was highly gratifying, for not only was all the money donated brought back, but also Principal Cumming's cup, awarded to the best all-round Judge. Mr. Burgess, of the Junior Class, is the happy winner, and we heartily congratulate him on his success. The result of the competition is certainly a compliment to the excellent training in live stock received in this institution.

The following is a list of the prize winners:

Dairy:—J. C. Woodrooffe, Harold Freeze, A. L. Crosby, H. A. Butler, James Bremner.

Beef:—A. Illingworth, E. S. Notting, Jas. Bremner, H. Laird, J. R. Grimmer.

Sheep:—A. C. Burgess, J. R. Grimmer, Douglas Thomas, James Bremner, H. A. Butler.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

It is to be regretted that no debates have yet been held in the college. At our last regular meeting some discussion took place as to the advisability of having debates held at all our regular meetings. Prof. Smith, who was present, strongly urged the students to take a greater interest in the Society and spend more time in training themselves in public speaking.

Another question brought up was in regard to the people who are to be invited to our open nights. As there was a decided variance of opinion on this matter, a committee consist-

ing of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Weldon and Mr. Shaw was appointed to interview the principal and secure his advice and wishes on the problem. It is not likely this committee will give a full report until after the Xmas holidays, but it is understood the report will be such as to meet with the approval of all the students. If the matter can be settled in such a way as to allow ample scope for debate, and also for any harmless recreative pleasure in which the students may wish to indulge, it will be for the interests and benefit of all the students in the Institution.

PRESENTATION.

On Wednesday, Dec. 17th, the Principal presented Mr. Burgess with the stock-judging cup. As Mr. Burgess went forward to receive his prize, he was greeted not only with the principal's compliments, but also the well-merited applause of his fellow-students. He has certainly an article of no little worth to take home with him at Xmas, indicative of his pre-eminence in the judging of live stock. After the presentation a few general remarks and suggestions were made by the principal to the students, concluding with the best wishes for a Merry Xmas and Happy New Year.

AFTER XMAS.

When we return after our holidays to resume work, the Short Course students will have already arrived. It is understood the number will be far in excess of other years. Naturally there will be more or less confusion where so large a number are concerned. Each regular student should feel a certain responsibility in making the course as pleasant as possible for those strangers while they are amongst us. Boarding houses will be hard to procure, and we can help the faculty a great deal if we will send in names of people who would take boarders during that time.

Alumni and Exchange

G. E. O'Brien, '11, has been appointed editor of the *Nova Scotian* and *Weekly Chronicle* at Halifax, N. S.

M. B. Davis, '10, has recently been appointed assistant to the Dominion Pomologist at Ottawa.

We congratulate both these gentlemen on their promotion.

Otto Schafheitlen, '12, is specializing in Horticulture at Macdonald College.

V. B. Durling, '12, is specializing in cereal husbandry at Macdonald College.

C. M. Dickey, '12, who has been working in Ontario this year is home for his holidays.

C. E. Chute, '12, is taking his fourth year at MacDonald College.

A. Christie, '12, is at home this year, but intends taking a course in cereal husbandry at Macdonald in April.

The College has had visits from these five gentlemen on their way home for Christmas.

C. E. Boulden, '13, is a popular and busy member of the Poultry Association, and is working wonders among the hens in Kentville.

C. B. Gooderham, '13, is proving a well-liked and able assistant in the Entomology Dept., here.

C. B. Smith, '13, is employed in the college dairy.

Exchanges.

We acknowledge with thanks the following exchanges: Theologue, Argosy, U. N. B. Monthly, Xaverian, O. A. C. Review, Dalhousie Gazette, Normal Gazette, Kings Record, Macdonald College Magazine.



HAY-SEEDS.

Prof. B-itt-in:—"What is a caterpillar, young man?"

Student:—absent minded—"A caterpillar is an upholstered worm."

He was milking and a grasshopper jumped into the pail, at which he exclaimed:

"Well by heck! If there ain't one of them durned germs!"

It is reported our editor-in-chief quite recently became very intimate with a pretty young lady proof-reader, in one of the news departments of the city. He is said to have asked her one evening if he might print a kiss on her cheek.

Smilingly she consented.

Then they went to press and printed a large edition.

Swat that fly!

One rainy day not long ago Prof. S. wanted the Junior

Class to go and pick Melanson the garden. One of the juniors being a Holman refused to Stanford, and would do Nothing, until they should have Fairweather. This is going some, for Sutton.

Prof. Harlow.—How can you tell when potassium is present in a solution?

R. S-n-f-d-. By a *violent* flame.

How is this for a Dutchman's advertisement for a lost animal:

One ret and vite calf, mit his two pehind legs vas black. He vas a she calf. Last seen going tother vay toward home. Anyone bring me to him will give me 5 dollars.

No wonder the Senior Class is small this year. There were two Leaks in it last year.

Prof. True--n. "Flora Wayne's rising daughter dropped pound or so in her milk a few days ago because Prof. L-n-d-s talked to the milker.

H-g-an.—"How would it be if Prof. L-n-ls was to sing?"

Prof L-n-ls singing—"There's a land where they don't shovel snow."

Happy thoughts, Professor!

Mac says "this here Zoology is going to have him clean out of his mind," for says he "what could you expect when there's bugs on your children, and bugs on your pigs?"

R. W. S.—"Our class is very unlucky—gosh me! haven't even got a girl in our class."

Voice.—"The fault is not in our Stars."

One of the young ladies at the Central Telephone Office was complaining of being sleepy the other day. Our editor had better get to bed a little earlier, even if there is a telephone in his boarding house.

Prof. Sh.—Cut your scions in March.

Voice—When there's plenty of Fairweather.

1st Rube—Well, I'd like to be as smart as Shaff, and get through my exams as quick.

2nd Rube—So you would if you had to get books out of the library as often as he does.



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