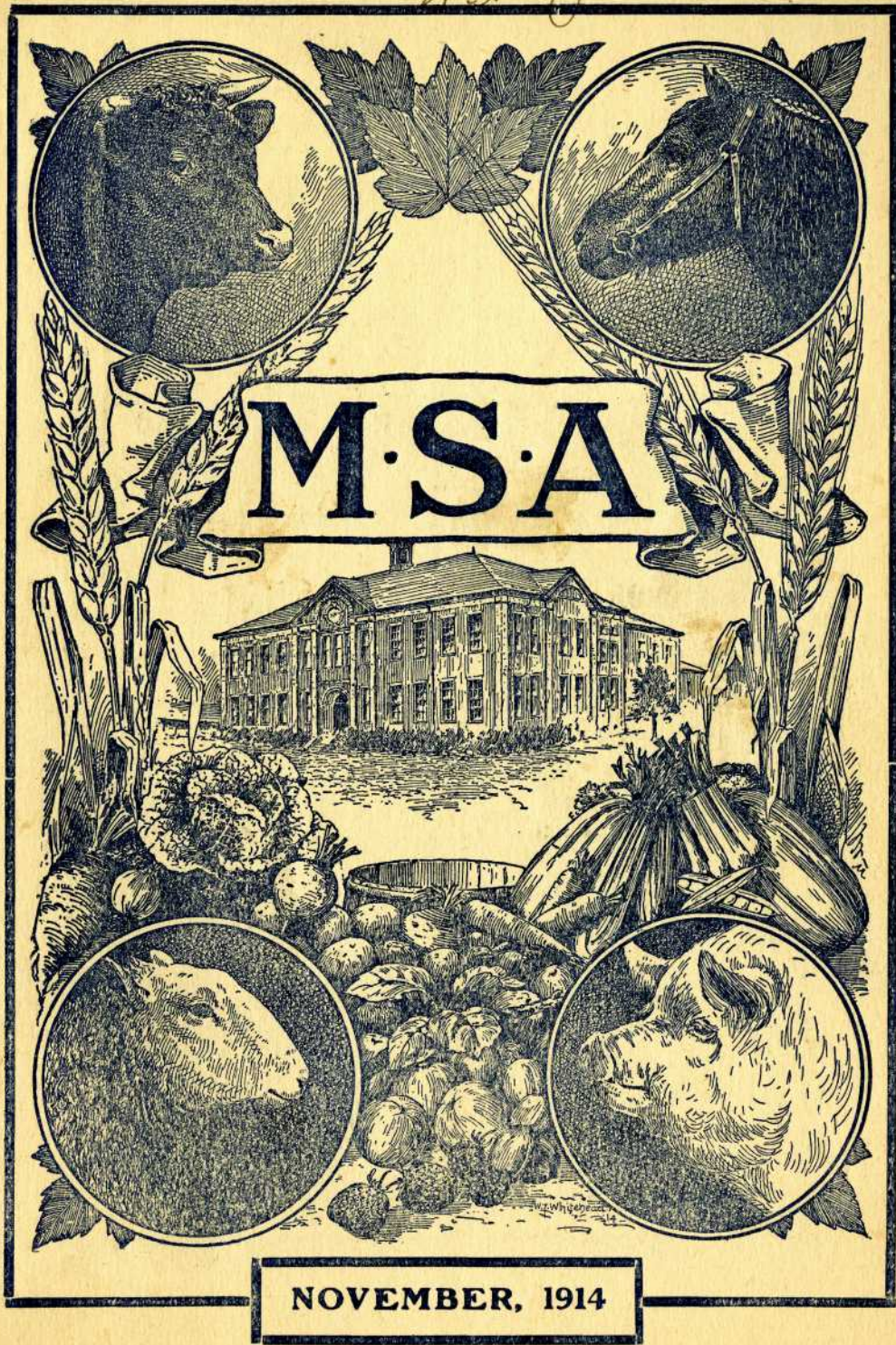


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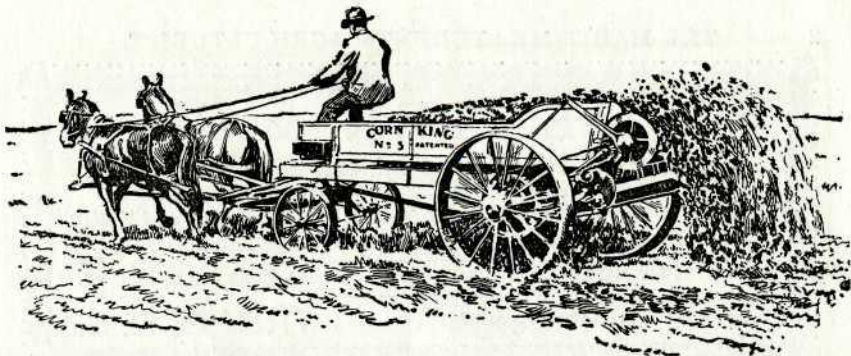
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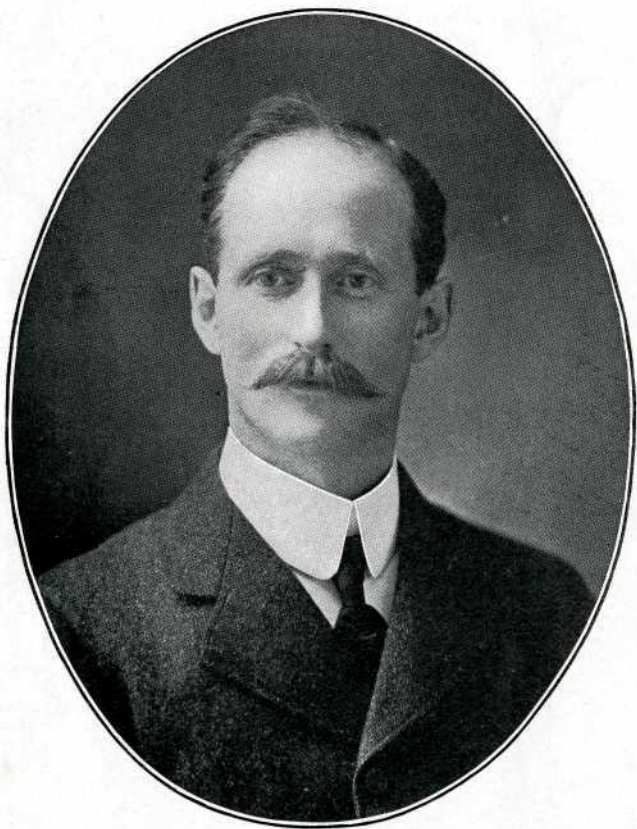
The *Maritime Students' Agriculturist* is published by the Students of the N. S. A. C., at Truro.

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.



L. C. HARLOW, B. A., B. Sc. A.

The
Maritime Students' Agriculturist

Vol. VII. Truro, N. S., November, 1914 No. 1

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EDITORIALS.

The first month of the college year has passed and the utmost good feeling prevails among all the students and faculty. The Seniors, upon their arrival in October, felt that it was their duty to revive the different student organizations, and immediately there were posted notices of many meetings. The Juniors, arriving in the early November, quickly fell into line and soon developed their own co-operative ability. Consequently, there has been one continual round of meetings, and the spirit of the past month has been, "Get organized." We will mention only a few of the different bodies, as many of them are spoken for in other columns.

There is one body that undoubtedly stands at the head of all the others. It is the best equipped, the most complete, and the most efficient of all. It is an organization of specialists, brought together and equipped for our special benefit. This organization is the college faculty. Tradition has handed down to us the idea that the faculty and the students of this college always work together for a common cause. We come here to get the best they have to offer, and they ask in return the best

that is in us. Surely such a spirit can work only for the good of all concerned.

Among our student organizations the Debating Club ranks high. It has a fine start this year and the outlook is bright for even a better society than we had last year. The life of the club depends on the life of the members, and indications point to a lively series of debates this winter. It is customary to hold open meetings occasionally and put on a program of readings, songs, and promenades as adjuncts to a good debate.

The military organization has been somewhat hampered by the loss of the rifles. A most enthusiastic corps has been formed and we hope something may be done to keep it up. The Athletic Association is progressing favorably under the inspiration of some new equipment. A College Y. M. C. A. is being organized under the national council. Such an Association is needed here, and we hope to make it successful during the college term. The M. S. A. speaks for itself. We are pleased with the response to requests for articles and we hope you will be pleased with the first issue.

We are glad to have as an addition to the college staff Prof. L. C. Harlow, B. A., B. Sc. A. Prof. Harlow is too well known to require any special introduction. He has been connected with the Provincial Normal School for some time, but is now devoting all his time to the Agricultural College. Prof. Harlow will have the task of building up the new chemistry department in the Agricultural College, a task which he is capable of performing better than any other man in the Maritime Provinces.

As assistant to Dr. Brittain we have Mr. C. E. Good. Mr. Good graduated from O. A. C. with the class of '14. He has spent several summers in orchard investigation work and is well qualified to fill his position. Mr. Good is fast becoming popular among the boys.

DR. JOHN STANDISH.

Underneath all the joy and buoyancy of our college life there lies an undercurrent of seriousness. A group of boys stands talking and laughing on the campus or in the class room, when suddenly a hush comes over them. Some one has mentioned Dr. Standish, and the thoughts of all turn to him who will be with us no more. We feel that one has gone from us, whom it was a pleasure and an inspiration to know. Our sympathy goes out to the members of his family, whose sorrow is deep. We realize what he has done for this institution, and may that spirit of efficiency and service, which ever characterized the old doctor, linger in its halls long after his name is unknown to coming classes.



CANADIAN ENGINEERS INSPECT CONCRETE ROADS.

Party of Fourteen Visit Wayne County, Michigan, and Get First Hand Facts.

Wayne County now has nearly one hundred miles of the finest concrete roads in the world, one stretch of which extends in a smooth unbroken surface for a distance of 21 miles passing through the villages of Wayne and Dearbourne and it is a noteworthy fact that after much experimenting with every kind of road building material, the Board of County Road Commissioners has adopted concrete as its standard.

The party covered about eighty miles of highway of every description and in every condition from the worst to the best. The tour proved an exceptionally strong object lesson to every one of the party and much gratification was expressed at the completeness of the building equipment and the excellent results obtained.

As a whole the methods used by Wayne County Road Commissioners are very simple and undoubtedly the most economical for the construction of an extensive and permanent road system, at any rate, they are the result of years of study and experiment by able engineers.

However, it is noteworthy that the conditions with which Wayne County has to deal would not be in evidence in most Canadian Counties, broken stone, which is usually about one-half of the mixture used, is obtainable within a few miles in every county throughout the Dominion with few exceptions, whereas the Wayne County hauls its broken stone a long distance. Then again, the special machinery and equipment used across the border is not absolutely necessary, for men and teams could be used in place of most of it.

Wayne County began building concrete roads in 1909 and the first stretch laid in that year was carefully inspected by the party at close range and the concensus of opinion was that it is now as good as when put down and the maintenance cost has

been practically nothing during the five years that it has been used. A striking contrast is shown when the condition of this concrete stretch is compared with other stretches of the same road, built at the same time of other materials and at approximately the same cost, but which now resembles the "Rocky Road to Dublin" and must be rebuilt in the near future."

One of the engineers expressed the opinion that if Wayne County could afford to have such excellent roads, there is no excuse for Canadian communities to delay the building of systems that will be as good as the Wayne County roads, for there are few Canadian counties that are not infinitely richer in natural resources if not in actual capital, and we can greatly benefit by the experiences of the county across the line.

The individual and collective opinion voiced was unanimous for concrete as the logical and economical material for permanent good roads in Canada and one that will enable every community to invest its road money so that it will return a dividend instead of being spent to fill up the mud holes.





AGRICULTURE



CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation has failed so many times that many farmers shake their heads when they hear it mentioned and say: "Farmers never will hold together." However, upon closer analysis, when the many successes are counted, I think that statement is open to discussion.

Many cases of failure are due to insufficient business ability on the part of the promoters, a condition which is improving in these days of better education and further introduction of business methods in everyday life. Many fail because of lack of foresight in selecting the centre to carry on the business, but probably the most prevalent reason is lack of loyalty on the part of the share holders to the management, the society, and one another, losing sight of the fact that the society's interests and personal interests are one, and that to strengthen your society is to strengthen yourself. So I think, when you consider the number of successes, the quality of the successes, and the ever improving conditions, that it is well to think twice before saying co-operative farming is a failure.

One instance just now in my mind is a joint stock telephone company. Each subscriber has one share. The cost is \$50 a share and about \$2 a year for upkeep so far. Much of the \$50 was worked in by the shareholders. They enjoy as good a service as is given by a company operating in that district for \$15 per year. In the apple district we have the Fruit Growers Association, and Agricultural Societies and co-operative creameries dotted all over the county, each doing great service to the communities, in which they are situated. In Ontario we hear of wonderful work being done by the Granges. We hear of the Fruit Growers of Nova Scotia, by force of organization, sending apples to Western Canada right past Ontario and getting feed and flour from a Western Association at a considerable saving to both parties. We know of agricultural societies.

buying fertilizer and seed at a reduced rate for its members, all of which goes to make the life of rural Canada more prosperous.

Enough has been said I think to show that co-operation can succeed and when it does that it is a great benefit to those concerned. The next is how to get it.

I think that graduates of Agricultural Colleges have a great opening here to improve the rural conditions; as people of a community expect something of a person who has spent two or four years of his time and considerable money in the study of economic conditions of production and marketing.

In conclusion let me say that while I do not believe co-operation is a cure-all, I do think that if it is pushed, and made to succeed, and I see no reason why it should not, that it would solve many rural problems that take so much space in our national, political and agricultural papers.

A. E. H. '15.

FARM DRAINAGE.

"Well dad, when can we start seeding in that back field?" "Oh, in a few days my son, if it were not for that wet spot in the field we could start to-day." This is a conversation which is heard too often in the spring, just about seeding time. When we come to consider how much loss and delay is caused by these wet places in the fields we wonder why there is not more farm drainage, considering the great advantages which we may gain.

The soil is the farmer's business capital. He has exchanged a certain sum of money for it, and it is up to him to see that he gets a profit. Good husbandry insists upon a thorough preparation of the soil, and in order to get this we must have the excess water removed. This water may be taken off through the soil or it may be taken off on top of the soil by the open ditch, but through the soil is generally the most economical means.

While a farmer has lots of land that does not need drain-

age, he will not be very particular about going to the expense of underdraining that which does.

The farmer of to-day needs all his land under cultivation, for he cannot afford to let it lie there not bringing him any return. He must still pay the taxes on it and it is just that much money doing nothing while in the meantime he is losing the interest on his money. It would improve the appearance of his farm to have a fine field of waving grain where there was formerly nothing but stumps and sedges. It will also make his farm all the more valuable. It would show that that farmer had some energy and push in him and his neighbor would look up to him as having done something for the general good of the community.

"Well," the farmer will say, "I cannot afford to drain my farm. I haven't the money to do it with." We do not advise him to drain all his farm at once, but let him take one field at a time and drain that, then he will know better how to go about another, perhaps bigger, field, especially if he is doing the planning and surveying himself. If the farmer cannot afford to drain one small field at a time, there is something wrong somewhere, as it is a poor business that will not give profits enough to allow for improvement.

Let us take for example the case of a manufacturer. If he finds that by making some improvements in his plant so that he can greatly increase his returns from the same expenditure, would he not take immediate steps to have those alterations made? He certainly would, with as little delay as possible. Just so with the farmer. He is a manufacturer. Suppose there is a piece of land that is too wet and is not producing near the crop that it should. If the yield could be doubled or trebled by underdrainage, don't you think it would pay? Why in many cases the extra yield has paid for the cost of drainage in one or two seasons. Farm underdrainage is just as essential in places where it is needed, as is the use of a mowing machine or harrow. Just imagine a farmer going out into his fields to mow with a scythe nowadays. Why his neighbor would laugh at him. Quite as absurd is the case of a farmer who tries to farm

a wet piece of land and then says that farming does not pay. He puts on his fertilizer, works up the soil, sows his seed and only gets half a crop, while for just the same cost on drained land he will get double the crop. There is just the difference between profitable and unprofitable farming.

"What are the great benefits of farm drainage?" you will ask. As space will not allow me to go into the details of the many benefits of farm drainage, I will just deal with a few of the most important ones.

The soil is deepened.—The roots of most of our plants must by their nature, be confined to that portion of the soil which is above the watertable. Therefore, the plant cannot get its roots down into the ground where there is so much plant food stored up, but must feed near the surface. As a result of under-drainage, the farm is practically enlarged. My, but how some farmers would jump at the suggestion of their farm being enlarged at practically little or no cost. Its surface area is not enlarged, but it is enlarged downwards, because he now has access to the store of food below the surface which he did not have before he drained.

Soil is better aerated.—Everyone can readily see that if the spaces between the soil particles are filled with water all the time, no air can get into the soil, which is so essential to render the plant food available. When manures and fertilizers are applied to the soil they are not in condition to be of any use to the plant and therefore, like the soil itself, must be exposed to the natural agencies of the soil which make it of use to the plant. In a wet soil this process cannot take place properly.

Soil warms up quicker in the Spring.—As the amount of water is lessened the soil will warm up much quicker in the Spring, and since the evaporation is lessened will maintain a higher temperature throughout the growing season.

Growing season is lengthened.—A soil that holds the water until late in the spring cannot be worked until late, and therefore your crop is delayed one, or perhaps two weeks, which may mean the loss of the whole crop in the fall by foul weather or frost.

Makes a better seed bed.—A soil which is wet cannot be brought into proper condition for a seed bed. It is difficult and expensive to work up, and when you do get it fit to sow it will not be in the best condition for the best germination of the seed.

Makes a soil less liable to suffer from drought.—At first thought it will seem a little strange that this process whereby we are going to remove the excess water is going to help prevent a scarcity of it. Take a field that is too wet and is now growing hay and clover. You take and examine the position of the roots in the soil and you will find them for the most part growing quite near the surface, with very few going down any distance. Now suppose we have a drought of two or three weeks, what is going to happen? The soil on the top will soon dry out leaving the plants dying for want of water. Now, suppose we have a well-drained field growing hay and clover. Look for the roots of these and you will find that they have gone straight down into the ground. The clover, especially, will have gone down from one to two feet, often more. Now let the drought come, and the surface soil dry out, but the roots are away below that and are still getting all the moisture they want, and therefore will be able to withstand quite a long drought.

Crops will be bigger and of better quality—especially is this true of mowings and pastures. Hay that is cut off well drained land has a better feeding value than hay off wet lands. This is largely due to the presence of sedges and rushes, which are so prevalent in wet lands, killing out the good hay.

As space will not prevent me to go on and give many other good reasons for farm drainage I must close my remarks by saying that I hope that every farmer will do his best to get some drainage done on his farm in the coming year. The outcome of this present terrible strife will to a great extent depend upon the farmer, because upon him rests the food supply of the army to a large extent. I hope that every farmer in the Dominion will increase his acreage of farm crops this coming season to the extent of ten, fifteen or even twenty-five per cent. over his greatest output. This will be the only way to save the

situation of the scarcity of food. Now, how is the farmer going to do this? Well he must underdrain or else open ditch these pieces of wet land that he has on his farm. As a general thing wet land is fairly fertile and would produce good crops for a few years with very little fertilizer applied.

A. M. F. '15.



FUR FARMING.

Fur farming is an industry which has developed largely within the last three years. Qbout twenty five years ago the first attempt was made to rear black foxes, and for several years the business was carried on by its instigators who devoted their untiring energies, time and money to it, endeavoring to ascertain whether the idea was feasible or not. To these men is due the credit for the prosperity which the business has attained. The success which they achieved soon became known and others were tempted to try it. With the knowledge got from these men, and the interest of the public in general, the business began to grow, and in the last three years has reached a stage which was hardly thought of. The pioneers had devoted their time only to the rearing of black foxes, but now we find not only foxes, but mink, marten, fisher, skunks, in fact most any of the fur bearers being successfully reared in captivity.

The Maritime Provinces seem to have the ideal conditions for this valuable branch of agriculture, as evidenced by the fact that black and silver fox skins raised in captivity in these provinces have brought the highest average prices when placed on the fur market. Eastern Canada at present has practically the monopoly of the business, but it is becoming universally known and its value recognized as evidenced by the fact that Newfoundland has passed a law forbidding the shipping off the island of live fur-bearers in an endeavor to encourage, conserve, and establish the business there.

Owing to the unprecedented condition of affairs, existing

at the present time, the fur business like many others is somewhat dull, but this can only be a temporary lull, and when business in general is resumed it must flourish as before. This should be an opportune time for a more scientific investigation and study of these fur-bearers than has heretofore been given them; a splendid opportunity to increase and improve the stock of breeders. Then let those interested complete an effective organization which would be an important factor in controlling and locating markets in anticipation of the time when the demand for breeders has been filled.

E. M. T. '15.



HORTICULTURE

FRUIT GROWING OPPORTUNITIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The various branches of agriculture have not been developed in New Brunswick in the past as they should have been. Farmers and especially the younger men of the province have left good farms and comfortable homes to seek their fortunes in the Canadian west. Now however, many are returning to their native province and people are beginning to realize that New Brunswick is destined to become one of the greatest agricultural sections of Canada. Among the other branches of farming that can be profitably carried on, there is none that will be more profitable or attractive than fruit growing.

Perhaps one of the most striking proofs that apples will thrive well and that the soil is especially suited to their growth is the fact that in many rural sections of the country apple trees are found growing wild along the roads in great abundance. The smaller wild fruits as the strawberry, raspberry and blackberry are also abundant.

As to the flavor and quality of New Brunswick apples it is well recognized by leading pomological authorities that they rank second to none. Prof. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, speaking before the members of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers Association in St. John in 1911 stated, that nowhere in all Canada was the McIntosh Red apple being raised to greater perfection than in the Province of New Brunswick.

Another marked feature in favor of New Brunswick apples is their high color. This has been commented on by prominent authorities wherever our apples have been shown. Again the varieties which are best suited to the climate are varieties of excellent quality. Among them are the McIntosh Red, Fameuse, Bishop Pippin, Dudley and Wealthy. These are high class dessert apples, are good sellers on the English market

and are the type of apples best suited to box packing, the method which is sure to bring the highest prices.

Perhaps a few words should be said in regard to transportation facilities. The fruit lands are situated chiefly along the St. John, St. Croix and Petitcodiac River valleys, and therefore water transportation is available from producer to consumer. The apples can go direct by water transportation to all the leading markets of the world, which means not only cheaper rates but that the fruit will arrive in the markets in a better condition. We are also nearer the European and West Indian markets than the fruit growers of Ontario and British Columbia.

In regard to profits per acre perhaps it will be well to quote figures from the Report of the Horticulturist in 1911. A neglected orchard was taken in charge by the Department of Agriculture and after all expenditures both for spring operations and harvesting and marketing the fruit were deducted, a net profit of \$181.70 per acre was left. It should be taken into consideration that this orchard had not been planted to the best advantage in the first place and the spring operations of pruning, scraping and painting were very heavy as the orchard had previously been badly neglected. Neither were the apples of high quality and did not bring as high prices as would apples of better selling varieties.

Plums and cherries may be grown successfully in the more favored districts and in practically all parts of the province small fruits, particularly the raspberry and strawberry grow well and yield handsome profits. In a bulletin published by the Department of Agriculture one of the leading fruit growers states that his average profit from an acre of strawberries is \$309.25, and this is from a 6000 box crop valued at 10 cents per box. While a 6000 box crop may be near the average throughout the province, this amount can be doubled under the best management. Ten cents per box is less than the average price paid for good fruit during the last few seasons. In 1913 the average wholesale price for good fruit in St. John was 14 cents,

in 1914, 13 cents, and growers who shipped their fruit to Montreal or other outside markets received a still higher price.

The same grower in giving profits from an acre of raspberries states that his crop in the third year after setting plants, after paying all expenses of the plantation until that time, gave a profit of \$288.95. The profit for the next four years was approximately \$300.00 per acre for each year and the plantation continued to be profitable until the tenth year.

You may ask "Is there danger of an over-production of fruit?" My answer is "No." There never has been and probably never will be an over-production of first class fruit properly packed and marketed. In spite of the fact that Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia have already made a great start in orcharding, the prospects for commercial orcharding in New Brunswick are very bright because of the relatively low cost of land here, the comparative cheapness of production, the nearness to the European markets and the splendid transportation facilities.

In regard to markets for small fruits, there is an increasing demand for first class fruit and growers need have little fear of over-production.

F. L. W. '15.

THE HOME GARDEN.

There is no farm crop that will yield so large profits as a well kept garden. This is especially true when the products are consumed at home, thus providing a large part of the family provisions for the entire year at the smallest possible cost. Not only is the garden an essential on every farm from the financial standpoint, but it also provides a source of pleasure for every lover and observer of plants, and adds beauty to the premises.

A little consideration and small expenditure of labor will maintain a home garden of the necessary requirements, viz:

1. Large enough to supply the family.
2. A continuous supply of vegetables.
3. Plan for ease of cultivation.
4. Maintain productiveness of soil.

The size of garden required will depend on size of family, 100 x 150 ft. (1-3 acre) is of medium size.

There are two ways of regulating the supply of vegetables: (1) Planting at different periods; (2) Planting early and late varieties of the same crops and different crops.

It is necessary to get some early varieties ready for use as early in the season as possible. Probably the second planting of some of the early crops such as peas, lettuce and radishes will be necessary to keep up a continuous supply until the later maturing varieties are ready for use. Do not allow any garden crop to suffer a check for lack of nourishment; if it does not do as well as it should an application of nitrate of soda after the plants come up will force them along.

The root crops should be planted in single rows; smaller root crops, peas and beans may be planted in double rows. The rows should extend the full length of garden. Small plants like sage, onions, etc., may be planted in narrow plots (3 ft. wide) extending across the field. This gives a straight passage from one side to the other for cultivating, spraying, and gathering the crops.

The productiveness of soil will be maintained by liberal applications of fertilizer, rotation of deep and shallow rooting plants, and occasional plowing under a cover crop to maintain the supply of humus.

A southerly slope will give best results. It is earlier and warmer throughout the growing season than any other slope. The soil should be light with sandy or gravelly subsoil. Loam is very good if well underdrained. Heavy clay with hardpan sub-soil is to be avoided.

The soil should be plowed early in the season, harrowed at intervals until late fall, and then plowed deep and left as open as possible to the action of the frost. In spring apply a liberal dressing of well rotted manure, plow about 6 inches deep, harrow thoroughly, and make ready for seed. The hoe should be used freely during the growing season to preserve the surface mulch necessary for the conservation of moisture.

G. E. O'N. '15.

ATHLETICS

GYMNASIUM APPARATUS.

This year the grant for athletics was somewhat larger than usual, one hundred dollars having been given for this purpose. This money was spent for the most part in permanent fittings for the gymnasium. Among other things purchased were horizontal bar, punching bag, wrestling mat, boxing gloves and basket-ball.

BASKET-BALL.

Basket ball received an unusually early start this year owing to the Seniors being at college before the regular opening of the term. On the second day of college, practice commenced with vigor and has continued with considerable interest since. Although we lost three of the college team by the exodus of last year's Seniors, it is hoped to more than offset this by the promising material in the Junior class of this year. The College team was chosen by the manager to represent the college in any games which can be arranged before the league starts. The line up is as follows:

Forwards—Redding and Eldridge.

Centre—Huddart.

Defense—Congdon and Holman.

JUNIORS VS SENIORS.

On Saturday the 14th of November the Juniors clashed with the Seniors in their first pitched battle. Amid the feminine applause of the fair Normalites on the one side and the thunderous shouts of the farmers on the other, the battle waged hard and fast. From the point of field goals the Seniors showed little superiority over the Juniors; but as the majority of the Juniors were playing their first real game of basket-ball,

there were a great many fouls called upon them, which Hud-dart the star of the evening almost invariably converted into a score. The game ended with the score in the Seniors' favor, 33 to 7.

BOXING.

Upon the arrival of the new boxing gloves this sport has taken quite a prominent place in the student activities. 'Jimmy' Landels, the college pugalist has already come to the front and is often seen either down in the basement or up on the stage.

HOCKEY.

As yet the prospects for hockey this winter are not very bright but it is hoped before the season arrives some arrangements will be made for an open-air rink.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

James Landels has been elected to fill the important position of basket-ball manager.

At a meeting of the college team recently Congdon was chosen captain.

Fuller, the college acrobat, is eagerly awaiting the arrival of the gymnasium apparatus and indeed has already resurrected the old parallel bars, and has had them moved to the gymnasium floor where they are awaiting a coat of varnish.

Much satisfaction has been expressed generally over the Athletic membership cards, and there are enrolled already over forty-five members.

Farmers remember, when in the shower, that there are others to come after you. Even though we have got a "perfectly" new heating apparatus it is not as large as the Truro reservoir.



College Life



STUDY VS SOCIABILITY.

We have at the present time, have had, and always will have, what we choose to call the student. This word is one which is subject to a great deal of misunderstanding. As I understand the word it is applied to every person who attends a place of learning. Now everybody who comes to this our beloved Agriculture College is not carried away or blinded by the malady called student's fever. We have, we are proud to say, many men who are able to look beyond this small horizon and see a bigger and better land. These are the social men, those who support our college paper by subscribing and supplying material, who attend the social functions, who are ready to support their college in all its undertakings both by work and their presence, and who join the societies of the college.

Do we want to leave this College and have no pleasant memories to carry with us? No fellow student to remember when we are at work earning our livings? If we are to carry any pleasant memories away it is certain we will have to start things moving now. Start right, keep right. Join the Athletic Society, improve your health, help the College, and enjoy a pleasant hour now and then. Attend the games the college puts on. Bring a friend, give the boys a cheer and you will find that this College will have many attractions you never dreamed were here. Turn out to basket ball practice, when skating comes turn out for hockey. You need the exercise, we need your help. Make this year the pleasantest you can recall. Keep your eyes open for material for the magazine. The editors will appreciate it. The M. S. A. needs it, you need the M. S. A. Send in your fees early, so that all bills may be paid promptly.

Attend the Normal on Thursday evenings. You'll have a pleasant time, meet many pleasant people and will drive dull care away. Attend some church. You'll find your Sun-

days will be more pleasant, you'll meet more people and all together you will find that your time will not have been wasted. I need hardly say the Normals attend the various churches.

One Professor said that five nights a week were enough to study. He said you should go to a mid week service. He advises attending Normal also and believes that our Saturday evening dances are a benefit. You are urged to attend the debates on Monday evenings, are warned not to miss any concerts the Normals or A. C. students may provide, and lastly we expect to see you at the Princess with a lady when ever there is a good show on. If you can find time to study—go to it.

The following college yells and songs should be memorized by all new students, so that they may be able to give a good account of themselves when they are called upon to demonstrate their vocal abilities. Any new additions to the above collection will be highly appreciated. Address all such to the editor of College life and locals.

SONGS.

Tune—I Want to be in Dixie.

I want to be, I want to be,
 I want to be a scientific farmer;
 Make the doggoned hens be glad to lay
 Good fresh eggs in the new mown hay.
 You ought to see, you ought to see,
 You ought to see our school at Truro;
 You can tell the folks I'm going to
 N. S. A. C. I wish that you were in it;
 But I'm going—you bet I'm going
 To that school in Truro town.

Tune—"Put on your old gray bonnet."

Put on your old blue sweater
 With the N. S. A. C. letter,
 For we're out for glory and for fame;

And we'll play like sinners,
 And we'll sure be winners
 For the N. S. A. C. name.

And when we leave
 The dear old college on the hill,
 We will work and fight for her still;
 And we'll fight like sinners,
 And we'll sure be winners,
 And good places we will fill.

Tune—"All the Nice Girls love a Sailor."

All the nice girls love the farmers,
 All the nice girls love a farm,
 For there's something about a farmer
 When you know what farmers are:
 Bright and breezy, free and easy,
 They're the lady's pride and joy;
 For they flirt with Kate and Jane,
 Then they're off to the farm again,
 Whoa, Gee haw—Whoa, Gee haw.

N. S. A. C. YELLS.—*Learn Them.*

Rickety, Rackety, ric, rac, ree,
 Bacteria, zoo-biology,
 Gee Gamillio, Gee, Haw, Gee;
 Farmers, Farmers—Can't you see.
 Rip,—Rap,—Raw,
 Rip,—Rap,—Ree.
 N. S. A. C. Yes Sir ree.

Lickety Cuss—Lickety Cuss,
 What in the devil's the matter with us?
 Nothing at all—Nothing at all,
 We are farmers one and all.

Turnips, carrots, pumpkins, squash,
 Farmers, farmers, yes, by gosh;
 Beef and mutton, pork and ham,
 Farmers, Farmers, yes, by -----.

N. N. N.----- S. S. S. Rah!
 A. A. A.-----C. C. C. Rah!
 N. S. A. C. that's who we be—Rah!

SONG OF THE PROFESSORS.

Tune—John Brown's Body.

We all went up to college for to have a look around,
 We all went up to College for to have a look around,
 We all went up to College for to have a look around
 And this is what we saw.

Along came Cumming on a Holstien cow
 Along came Cumming on a Holstien cow
 Along came Cumming on a Holstien cow
 And they say that he's a-coming yet.

Along came Trueman with a sanitary pail
 Along came Trueman with a sanitary pail
 Along came Trueman with a sanitary pail
 And you milk through a two inch hole.

Along came Smithy with a microscopic slide
 Along came Smithy with a microscopic slide
 Along came Smithy with a microscopic slide
 'Twas plasmodia flora brasica.

Along came Britain with a bug by the leg
 Along came Britain with a bug by the leg
 Along came Britain with a bug by the leg
 'Twas a coleoptera.

Along came Joe Landry with a rooster in his arms
Along came Joe Landry with a rooster in his arms
Along came Joe Landry with a rooster in his arms
And he dislocated the rooster's neck.

Along came McKay with a bottle in his hand
Along came McKay with a bottle in his hand
Along came McKay with a bottle in his hand
But the bottle was a bottle of milk.

Along came Harlow with an acid and a base
Along came Harlow with an acid and a base
Along came Harlow with an acid and a base
But he could'nt get them neutralized.

Along came Landels with a level and a rod
Along came Landels with a level and a rod
Along came Landels with a level and a rod
Taking profiles on the sod.

THE CHARGE OF THE NIGHT BRIGADE.

On Wednesday night the 9th of November, the residents of Bible Hill beheld a wierd sight. In front of the College building there assembled some forty silent and ghostly clad figures.

"Who are they"—"What is it"were some of the questions. The answer was soon found however, as the white robed figures moved off down the hill in pairs. "Why those are the College boys out on their annual full dress parade." Full dress in that case happened to be right, because not only did most of the boys have on their day clothes, but their night clothes as well.

So silently two by two through the infinite mud of Bible Hill the procession did proceed until the bridge known to the more highly imaginative minds of Truro citizens as the Salmon River Bridge, was reached. Here our numbers were increased by the addition of a dozen or more of our fellows.

It was then and not until then the signal was given and amid all the glory of the scene the curtain rose. Bedlem in all its glory would have felt like an amateur if classed with that mighty din. Horns, tin pans, drums, cowbells and other instruments of musical torture were brought into play.

The procession passed on to Queen St. to the tune of rather varied strains. On reaching Victoria Square a halt was called and the boys gave exhibition of their vocal talent through the medium of a number of college yells and songs. After this the march was resumed down Willow St. to Duke, up Duke to Pleasant and along to Prince St., where another halt was called and more of the above mentioned talent displayed. The remainder of the march lay along Prince St. to Inglis, thence around by the Esplanade and back to Prince. The Farmers made their final stand at the corner of Prince and Church Sts., where a lively half hour was spent in song and story. Cheers were given the police, fire chief Stewart and a number of other prominent citizens of the town. A few of the less lucky members of the gathering were then seized and propelled skywards, after the good old fashioned custom. After the singing of "God Save the King" the boys retired to their respective places of abode feeling that they had done a good night's work.

A great deal of the success of our turn out was due to the able leadership of "Jimmie" Landels who handled his forces like a brigadier general. Also to the citizens of Truro *who for the most part* welcomed our harmless larks with whole hearted good nature.

The farmers are to be congratulated on the very creditable showing made on this occasion. If all our undertakings continue to turn out in such a satisfactory manner we need entertain no fears for the future welfare of the classes of '15 and '16.



The Junior Class has elected the following officers:

President, Mr. Pike; Secretary, Mr. Armstrong; Treasurer, Mr. Ells. The basketball manager is Mr. March.

The Seniors have elected Mr. Humphrey as their President, and re-elected Miss Stanford as Secretary-Treasurer.

We are glad to have Mr. H. Cunningham back with us as an assistant in the judging work. Mr. Cunningham has spent the summer doing farm demonstration work in Cape Breton.

Mr. P. Sanford '14 is Prof. Trueman's assistant in the farm department.

The Debating Club elected the following officers:—

President, Mr. O'Neil; Secretary, Mr. Schurman; Treasurer, Mr. Armstrong, and Sgt.-at-Arms, Mr. Scott.

Christmas donations for the college bell boy will be duly forwarded if handed in at the Editorial office.



Alumni and Exchange

M. H. Coughlin, '14, is continuing his studies and original research work of O. A. C.

Walter R. Shaw, capable and popular president of Students' Council, '14, is at O. A. C.

E. Hogan, '14, class president, has also decided on O. A. C. for his final two years of the course.

Carl Dickey, '12, we are sorry to learn has been forced to give up his studies for this year, but we hope for his success next year.

C. B. Gooderham, '13, has severed his connection with N. S. A. C. and is taking third year Biology at M. A. C. "Along came Charlie with a beetle by the leg" is no longer popular.

Collingwood, '14, will no doubt be a leading student at M. A. C.

C. F. Peterson, '13, has taken up his studies once more at M. A. C., after doing good work among the chickens.

R. Schafheitlen, '14, is taking third year work at MacDonald College.

Carl Spicer, '14, is with his classmates at M. A. C.

R. Filmore, '14, is somewhat relieving local tension caused by the war in a recruiting office in Amherst.

C. E. Boulden, '13, with Peterson is making havoc among the chickens at MacDonald.

W. Cochrane, Class President '13, is continuing his studies at M. A. C.

EXCHANGES.

We acknowledge with thanks the *Dalhousie Gazette*, *Normal Gazette*, *U. N. B. Monthly*, *King's College Record*, *MacDonald College Magazine*.



HAY SEEDS.

The price of food stuffs has gone up. Is it the war? The Hay seed does not think so. Now days when a farmer must know the botanical name of the plant he grows, the Entomological name of the bug that eats it and the chemical name of the dope that kills the bug, somebody has to foot the bill.

March has arrived bringing Fairweather. If we only had our other Trueman the class would be Fuller.

Junior reading a sporting magazine—'What is a landing net?'

Experienced Senior—"A hammock."

Doctor—Young man, your temperature is normal.

Junior—Yes, sir; It has been ever since I came to Truro.

Prof. S-m-t-h—Mr. Weldon, I should think you would lose your fob hanging right there in plain sight.

Weldon—No, sir! I always keep a watch on it.

1st Boarder—Is that good milk?

2nd Boarder—Well I guess. Cream ain't in it.

It's DeLong lane that has no ash barrel.

If a man takes a drink too many is he Fuller or Nott (ing)?

Why should the boys be homesick with Holmes in Truro?

What should you do when your girl gives you the cold shoulder? Frier.

We have a new assistant in zoology. That's Good.

Dr. Britain (in zoology)—You needn't learn these words, but I want you to know what they mean when I use them.

Who said the Irish had left Britain.

Voice from rear at a party—Did you say we were to do this in couples?

F-l-er—Yep, that's Normal!

All Christmas donations for the College bell boy will be duly forwarded if handed in at the Editorial office.

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