

# M·S·A

DECEMBER, 1916

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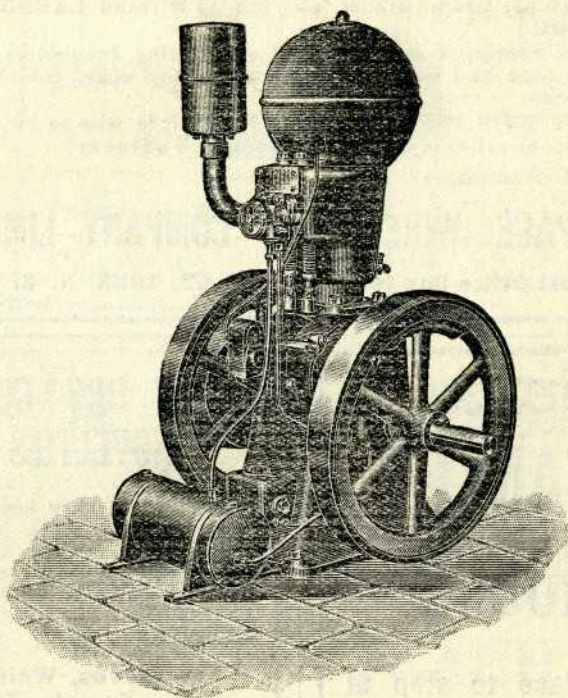
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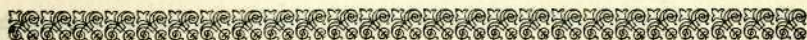
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## Learning to Farm.

It is O! to rise ere the wintry skies grow red with approaching  
day,  
To wake the cows as they stand and drowse 'mid the frost-  
bespangled hay.  
There's a subtle charm to the dear old farm when it's covered  
with gleaming snow;  
There's a joyful thump to the frozen pump when the mercury's  
ten below.  
No throne for me, when at half past three I can sit on a milking  
stool  
In delightful bliss—I have learned all this at an agricultural  
school

To comb the locks of the placid ox as he solemnly chews his cud,  
While the snowflakes fall on the stable wall with a dull and  
sickening thud;  
To scatter the chaff for the new weaned calf, while the rooster  
crows aloof;  
By the light of a match or two to patch the leaks in the cow-  
shed roof.  
To teach the hen not to set again, to curry the shivering horse,  
You can learn to do—and you ought to, too—in an agricultural  
course.





*The*  
**Maritime Students Agriculturist**

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**FROM THE EDITOR'S PEN.**

One of the questions which have occupied the attention of the students of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College since the opening of the present term has been "Shall we publish the *M. S. A.* this year?" To some this seemed almost an impossibility due to the large number of our capable men who have considered it their duty to abandon all their worldly ambitions and make the great sacrifice for justice and civilization on the battlefields of Europe. But, notwithstanding this and other difficulties, with which we find ourselves confronted, we have resolved that the college paper should be published this year as usual. This necessarily means that each student must take a particular interest in the magazine, for only in this way can we hope to arrive at any measure of success.

The year, which is just coming to a close has brought sad tidings of several of our confrères who have already made the great sacrifice on the battlefield. A member of the faculty,

Professor B. F. Landels, who had for several years previous to enlisting been instructor in Farm Underdrainage, has also fallen and is temporarily replaced by Mr. H. L. Trueman. The student body wish to extend their deepest sympathy to the friends of our deceased soldiers.

Since the publication of our last Honor Roll, many more of our graduates have joined the colors. Much as we regret the loss we have sustained at their departure, we admire their bravery and patriotism, and unite in wishing them a safe and speedy return. But we would not feel that our duty towards our braves had been accomplished did we not in some way help to cheer their lonely hours in the trenches, or in an enemy prison. To achieve this purpose, it has been decided that a copy of the *M. S. A.*, containing a complete list of graduates and undergraduates who have enlisted, together with their military addresses should be forwarded to each one. We believe, that in this way a great deal can be done to help our boys across the waters in locating their friends.

Despite the unfavorable situation above mentioned, the various college activities have been resumed with a stern determination on every hand to make the year 1916-17 the banner year in the history of the college. The Debating Society has already held several debates, the results of which augur well for the success of the year. Athletics have been carried on quite extensively and it is hoped that our team may soon have an opportunity to demonstrate its efficiency. The activities of the Y. M. C. A. have been placed under very favorable auspices and much optimism is entertained by the student body in the work of the present year. With all our college activities on such a favorable basis, all that is required to secure the success we are striving to attain is the application and co-operation of all students. We trust that these may characterize the present classes throughout the remaining part of the present college year, and with these conditions prevailing every student will be afforded an opportunity to get the most possible out of his college days.



# AGRICULTURE



## RAISING THE DAIRY CALF.

The success of dairying depends to a great extent in the careful rearing of the calves, and especially the heifers. Although the value of the calf at birth depends largely on the breeding, the care, and the feed received while young are very important factors in deciding its future usefulness and value.

The raising of calves is an art which depends on the skill and judgment of the feeder, who should be a very keen observer, and study the individual requirements of the animals rather than blindly follow hard and fast rules. The methods of feeding and handling young calves differ greatly, and some practices although claimed to be economical are detrimental. These methods are really not as economical as they sometimes seem because the resulting inferiority of the calves in dollars and cents is greater than the difference in the cost of the feeds which would make good or poor animals.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the use of sanitary feeding dishes for the milk, and that also the temperature of the milk when fed to the calf should be at body heat, or not less than 85 degrees. A dirty feeding pail is a great breeding place for bacteria, and as much injury such as indigestion may result, the pails should be scalded before every feeding.

Skim milk ranks high among stockmen for the feeding of calves and there is no doubt but that it should, considering that it has nearly the same feeding value as whole milk, which has been shown by many careful experiments, and is much cheaper.

The following methods of feeding calves have been tried and found satisfactory: The calf is allowed to get its milk from the dam for the first four days or until the milk is good for use. This has been found very beneficial, if the cow's udder is caked, but, care must be taken to milk the udder clean after each feeding. If the cow is a heavy milker, and the calf a

strong feeder, it should not be allowed to take all the milk it wants, as this is likely to cause indigestion. The calf is allowed to suck three times a day for four days, then it is given three pounds of whole milk three times a day. This should be gradually increased, so that at ten days or two weeks the calf should be receiving fifteen pounds of whole milk per day. After this the calf may be profitably fed twice a day, and skim milk should gradually be added to the ration in the same proportion as the whole milk is decreased. The average calf should receive no more than twenty pounds of skim milk per day. There is more danger of over-feeding than under-feeding.

Begin feeding dry grain mixture when about two weeks old. The following mixture has given good results: 4 bran; 4 middlings; 4 ground oats; and 1 part of oil cake meal. A good way to start calves eating dry feed is to place a small quantity in their mouths or in their feeding box or pail. They should not be given any more than they will clean up. At six weeks old the calf should be receiving  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. and at three months 2 lbs. of this mixture. If good clean hay, mixed clover preferable, is placed before them when about two weeks old they will soon learn to eat it. There is a danger of eating too much hay if given in excess.

Calves about 4 or 6 months old that were put on good pasture in late summer after the flies had left and fed a liberal grain ration have made great gains. No matter how good the pasture is the calves should not be forced to depend on it entirely until after one year old.

If these rules were followed, making allowance for individuality, we think that dairying in the Maritime Provinces would be greatly improved.

W. W. '17.

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## HOW I GREW PRIZE WINNING TURNIPS.

*By J. A. Semple.*

During the last few years several of the counties of Nova Scotia have awarded prizes for the best acre of turnips grown

by a boy, between fifteen and twenty years of age. The prizes offered in these contests are quite liberal, being seventy-five, fifty, thirty and twenty dollars respectively.

This money, however, must be used either for purchasing live stock, for underdrainage, for an agricultural education, or in some other way approved of by the committee in charge. As I had previously won a first prize in this contest, I decided to try again, and went about it in the following way:

As soon as the hay had been hauled from the field selected for the plot, the ground was plowed, harrowed and crushed by means of a heavy plank crusher, and left in this condition until Spring. As soon as the soil was fit to be worked in the spring, it was harrowed. Thirty large loads of stable manure were then spread on and ploughed in. The plank crusher was next used to grind the lumps, after which the soil was harrowed. It was then ploughed, crushed and harrowed again, which left the soil in good condition for the seed. So after a small quantity of acid phosphate and nitrate of soda had been applied and the ground rolled, the drills were made and the seed sown. As soon as the turnips were large enough they were cultivated and thinned to about a foot apart in the row. Throughout the summer, either the cultivator or the hoes—or both, were put to work as soon as the soil began to get dry, in order to keep the surface soil fine and loose, and so prevent rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil.

A short time before harvesting the roots were judged not only for yield, but also for quality, uniformity, vigor of growth, stand of crop, cultivation, freedom from disease, etc.—and although it was an unfavorable season for turnips, the average yield being about two hundred bushels to the acre below that of the previous year, I was awarded first prize. Later, at the Maritime Winter Fair, I won first prize (five dollars) for the best six turnips exhibited by the prize winners from all the counties.

In accordance with the rules of the contest I kept an account of the cost of producing, which was as follows:

Ploughing, 11 hrs., at 40 cts.....	\$4.40
Harrowing, 8 hrs. at 40 cts.....	3.20

Work done with crusher, 3 hrs. at 40 cts. . . . .	1. 20
Hauling manure, 15 hrs. at 30 cts. . . . .	4. 50
Spreading manure, 10 hrs. at 15 cts. . . . .	1. 50
Rolling and sowing fertilizer, 25 cts. . . . .	. 25
Drilling, 3 hrs. at 40 cts. . . . .	1. 20
Sowing, 2 hrs. at 15cts. . . . .	. 30
Cultivating, 7 hrs. at 30cts. . . . .	2. 10
Thinning, 3 days (nearly) at \$1.50. . . . .	4. 50
Hoing, 2 days at \$1.50. . . . .	3. 00
Pulling Turnips, 4 days at \$1.50. . . . .	6. 00
Carting, 1 day at \$3.00. . . . .	3. 00
One half value of 30 loads manure at 1.00. . .	15. 00
One half value of 1½ cwt. Nitrate of Soda at \$2.00, (\$3.00). . . . .	1. 50
One half value of 6 cwt. Acid Phosphate at 85cts, (\$5.10). . . . .	2. 55
Two and one half pounds Pennies Perfection seed at 40 cts. . . . .	1. 00
	\$55. 10
Total cost of raising 975 bushels. . . . .	\$55. 10
Cost per bushel, about 5.6 cents.	

Only one-half the value of fertilizer was charged to the crop of turnips, the remainder being left in the soil.

Then besides having a good crop of turnips at low cost, and eighty dollars in prizes, the soil was in good condition for the next crop.

### **O. P. V. SILAGE.**

It is a well-known fact that live-stock need succulent feed in the winter. This is especially true of dairy cows. One of the best succulent feeds known is silage.

Some years ago there was much talk of corn for silage purposes in Nova Scotia, so a great many silos were built. But it was found out that corn would not do well in Nova Scotia, due to the fact that the corn being a heat-loving plant, the spring was too cold and backward and the nights too cool for it to make very good growth.

But a substitute has been found for corn silos, and that is oats, peas and vetches. They are mixed together in proportions of 2 bu. oats,  $\frac{3}{4}$  bu. peas and 1-3 bu. vetches, and sown with the grain drill at the rate of 3 bu. per acre, using the scale give on the drill for oats. It keeps well in the silo, and cattle like it and it keeps them in good condition.

In 1914 the N. S. A. C. farm seeded 5 acres with oats, peas and vetch. This yielded on an average over 11 tons per acre. On three acres in the field the yield was 15 tons per acre. In the same year 5 acres of corn grown yielded only 8 tons per acre. The season was backward and cold, and practically no ears formed.

An analysis of the silage from the two crops is given below:

Constituents	O.P.V.	Corn
	Silage	Silage
Dry Matter.....	28.15	20.00
Protein.....	2.30	2.37
Carbohydrates.....	23.42	15.33
Fat.....	.83	.88
Ash.....	1.59	1.42

It will be seen from analysis that the oats, peas and vetches contained 8.15 per cent more dry matter than the corn. Comparing the amount of dry matter obtained per acre from the two crops, we find that the oats, peas and vetch gave 6.418 lbs., and the corn 3.200 lbs., or only half as much.

When we consider that the labor of growing the oats, peas and vetches, is less than half that required to care for a crop of corn, we can see that for a cool country there is no doubt as to which will pay better.

In order to get a heavy yield of oats, peas and vetches, the mixture should be sown on land having a great deal of fertility. In the rotation followed at the college farm oats, peas, and vetch is generally grown on a clover sod. The sod should be well rotted, therefore it should be plowed early in the fall.

It is cut when the oats are coming into the dough stage, when there is only a little yellow beginning to show on the straw. If left, until the oats get too ripe it will not pack solid

in the silo and is liable to mold. When cut in the field, with the mowing machine, it is loaded directly on the wagons and taken to the silo at once. It should not be allowed to dry in the field, as that would interfere with solid settling in the silo. There is no trouble in getting it to keep in the silo, when put in, kept level and tramped in the same way in which corn is usually handled.

At the N. S. A. C. Farm it was put in the silo in August and the silo was finished with corn in October. Before starting to put in corn the oats, peas and vetches that had spoiled on top was thrown out. The corn on top was fed until April and when the oats peas and vetches was reached in the bottom it was in perfect condition.

Oats, peas and vetches can also be used for a soiling crop, an it has the same advantage over corn for this purpose as it has for silage. For a soiling crop the preparation of the land and the amount sown per acre is the same as for silos. But it should be at intervals of a week, so as not to mature all at once. For a soiling crop it can be used a little earlier than it was going to be used for silage. The oats will get ripe first, and about this time the vetches and peas will fall down if they have grown very rank, and put the oats with them. The whole mass will then begin to mould. The cattle will not like it, and it is not good for them anyway, so be sure to sow at intervals.

O. P. V. is even better than soft turnips, required to produce it, as a soiling crop, because of the small amount of labor. It is also good for pigs when cut and thrown into their pens. But does not make a good pasture, because the pigs tramp it down.

J. C. S. '17

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### FARM NOTES.

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The work of the past season on the college farm has been fairly satisfactory. The hay and grain crops were good; the hay above the average and the grain about an average crop. The root crops were rather heavier than usual. The mangels gave a larger yield per acre than for some years. The average for



three acres was 942 bushels pear acre against 539 in 1915 and 635 for 1914. The turnips the past season averaged 954 bushels per acre on 6 acres, and a good yield was secured on some 10 acres more, including several acres of white turnips for fall feeding.

The cattle all came in the barn in excellent condition having had good pasture throughout the whole summer.

The most notable record finished during the summer among the cows was that of Scotties White Floss, a handsome Ayrshire. She produced in one year, ending on Nov. 15th, 12,529.6 lbs. of milk, with an average test of 3.94.

The most interesting purchase during the year was that of a half interest in a young Ayrshire Bull, imported from Vermont by Prescott Blanchard, of Truro. This calf is out of Jean Armour, the first Ayrshire cow to produce 20,000 lbs. of milk in one year. A daughter of this cow, Jean Armour 3rd, as a senior three-year old has just completed her year's official test with a record of 21,938 lbs. of milk, 849.18 lbs. of fat, equal to over 1000 lbs. of butter. This is wonderful work and it makes the new bull imported by Mr. Blanchard extremely valuable.

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### CLASS OFFICIALS.

Class officials for the year have been elected as follows:

#### Senior Class

President..... E. F. Pineau  
Secretary-Treasurer..... R. M. Wood

#### Junior Class.

President..... W. R. Tinney  
Secretary-Treasurer..... G. Parker



# HORTICULTURE



## CULTURE OF DUTCH BULBS FOR HOME DECORATION.

For home decoration during the winter there is nothing more satisfactory and pleasing in effect than bulbs in flower. By proper selection and at a small cost it is possible for any one to have bulbs in bloom from November or Christmas until Easter—the quantity depending on the amount one cares to spend for the purpose.

The method of culture herein described—and it is not the only one—refers to that class of bulbs known as Dutch or Holland bulbs. The class known as Cape bulbs require different culture e. g. Freesias, Ixias, etc. Though other methods of growing are practised, the most natural and the most likely to succeed is to grow them in pots or pans in soil.

**Bulbs.** Good bulbs—named varieties—should be bought from any reliable florist, for they require no more time, labor and attention than cheap ones, and give superior results. A good bulb is solid, plump and heavy, though not necessarily large in size.

**Potting Soil.** The best soil for potting is made up of the following materials, thoroughly mixed:

1. Turfy or fibrous loam (obtained by rotting pasture sods), or failing this, good live garden loam—1 to 2 parts.
2. Leafmold and thoroughly rotted horse manure in equal proportions.
3. Good sharp sand, according to nature of loam,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 part. Leafmold is not essential, but it is better to use it, if obtainable, as it lightens the soil and promotes better circulation of air round the roots—thus inducing good root growth. If not used, add 1 full part of manure. The sand keeps the soil porous and gives good drainage.

**Pots and Pans.** The best container is the earthenware clay pot or pan. Pans are to be preferred, as they look better, and for most bulbs answer as well. For house culture, the 6 inch pan is a convenient size. Dutch hyacinths, if potted singly, are better in 5 inch pots.

**Number of bulbs to 6 in. pan.**

Snowdrops and crocuses.....	6
Polyanthus narcissus.....	6 or 7.
Single and double narcissus.....	3 to 5.
Single and double tulips.....	5 or 6
Jonquils.....	6 to 8.
Roman hyacinths.....	6.
Dutch hyacinths.....	3 if pans are used.

**Potting Operation.** In the bottom of the pan or pot place a few pieces of broken crockery, potsherds, cinders, or charcoal for drainage, and on top thereof a layer of sphagnum moss. Fill the pan partly full of soil, generally about two-thirds but varying with size of bulb, shake well down but do not pack. Place the bulbs in the pan, but do not screw or press them into the soil. Fill more soil into the pan, and press it firmly around the bulbs. The tips of daffodils and hyacinths may protrude from the soil, but all other bulbs are better just covered. When potting is finished, the level of the soil in the pan should be one-half inch below the rim to permit of proper watering. Label each pan. Give the pans a thorough soaking with water immediately after potting. Nothing further is required. The bulbs are ready to be stored.

For the best effect it is not desirable to combine several colours or several varieties in one pan. Keep to one variety with its own particular colour.

**When to pot.** Roman hyacinths and Polyanthus Narcissus if wanted in bloom very early—say in November—should be potted by the first of September. but the 1st of October will do for Christmas blooming. Due van Thol tulips, which are always forced for Christmas flowers, should be potted by the 1st of September. Jonquils Campernelle, if wanted for Christmas, should also be potted by the 1st of October. In all

soil with the other. Allow the ball to come partly out of the pot and examine the roots. If the roots are well matted round the bulb, it is ready to force into bloom—especially if some top growth—an inch or so—has been made. If not, replace in storage.

Intermediate treatment between removal from storage and

**Flowering.** The change from storage to the flowering room should be gradual. This transition period is to allow the flower stems and the foliage to grow and to prevent the opening of the flowers before the stems have attained their proper height, and extends over several weeks. During this time the plants must be gradually inured to light and heat, so that when the flowers are ready to open, the plants may be placed in their flowering position in the living room.

If then the bulbs are taken from the house cellar, place them in a cool, airy storeroom—not too strongly lighted—somewhat subdued—and keep at a temperature of 50 deg. F. to start with: and further, if they have made some top-growth in storage, keep for the first few days in subdued or indirect light until the yellow top-growth changes to its natural green colour. If an outside trench has been used to store, the bulbs should be kept at 40 to 45 deg. for a few days and then not over 50 deg. as above stated. Snowdrops should be started in full light at a low temperature—otherwise they become spindly.

Give plenty fresh air and pay careful attention to watering. The foliage may be syringed until the flowers open.

As the flower stems and foliage grow, gradually raise the temperature to 60 deg. and accustom the plants to stronger light, by bringing them nearer the windows or glass, until the flower buds are ready to open, when they may be placed in the windows of the living room to bloom.

**During their blooming period** the same attention to ventilation is necessary. Never allow the soil to become dry. Weekly application of liquid manure, or if its objected to, prepared chemical food, is beneficial. The flowers will last longer if they are not kept in direct sunlight and also if the temperature of the room is kept lower than 60 deg.—about 50 to 55

deg. F. On cold or windy nights remove the plants from the window.

**Varieties to Use.** The accompanying list gives a fairly full list of bulbs and provides for a weekly relay. Instead of each week a relay may be brought in every ten days, and fewer bulbs will be required. Enough bulbs may be potted to have one, two or more pots or pans to bring in on each date, as may be desired.

**Date of Blooming.** Except Roman Hyacinths, which may be forced into bloom in 3 weeks after being brought from storage, all the bulbs require from 4 to 6 weeks to produce flowers, depending on the date of forcing. The dates of blooming can therefore be reckoned approximately from the list referred to.

**Treatment after Flowering.** After being forced the bulbs are of little value, and are generally discarded by florists. They may, however, be kept. If so, they must be allowed to complete their growth and ripen their foliage. Therefore, proper care, with attention to watering and a supply of plant food must be given. If freezing weather is over, the pots may be plunged out-of-doors in the garden—otherwise they must be looked after inside, and the proper temperature kept. After they have been matured, they may be taken out of the pots, and planted in the garden, where they will recuperate and produce flowers next season.

**Cost of Bulbs.** As regards cost, figuring on the basis that two pans of bulbs are used for each relay, for each date given in the list referred to, and if the cheapest bulbs of each class only are purchased, the cost would run to about \$7.00. Half this quantity would suffice—costing \$3.50. This cost is calculated on the retail prices of this year's bulb Catalogues.

**List of Bulbs with dates of removal from storage to secure a succession of Bloom.**

Bulb.	Colour	Wks. in Storage	Date
<b>I. Polyanthus Narcissus.</b>			
a. Paper White.....	Pure White.....	6	12 Nov.
b. Early Double Roman..	White perianth-yellow cup....	7	19 Nov.
N. B.—Use both or	either and bring in in 3 relays..	8	26 Nov.
c. Grand Soleil d'or.....	Yellow Perianth-orange cup...	11	17 Dec.
<b>II. Duc von Thol Tulips .</b>			
	Red and yellow; rose; scarlet; white; yellow; purple.....	12	26 Nov.
<b>III. Roman Hyacinths ...</b>			
	1. White.....	8	26 Nov.
	2. Pink; light blue.....	10	10 Dec.
N. B. Make 2 re	lays of No. 2.....	11	17 Dec.
<b>IV. Jonquils:—.....</b>			
	Campernelle, Deep Yellow....	13	3 Dec.
N. B.—Use either	Rugulosus, Rich Yellow.....	14	10 Dec.
	or both for 2 relays.		
<b>V. Early Single Tulips.</b>			
1. Chrysolore.....	Pure Yellow.		
2. Keizer Kroom.....	Crimson scarlet, edged yellow.		
3. La Reine.....	White shaded rose.		
4. Proserpine.....	Brilliant carmine rose.		
5. Vermilion Brilliant....	Dazzling Scarlet.		
6. Cottage Maid.....	Rose Pink, shaded white.		
7. Yellow Prince.....	Bright yellow, feathered red..	12	24 Dec.
N. B.—Select one or	more for 2 relays.	13	31 Dec.
<b>VI. Dutch Hyacinths.</b>			
1. King of Blues.....	Dark blue.		
2. La Payreuse.....	Light blue.		
3. Gertrude.....	Rose Pink.		
4. Roi des Belges.....	Crimson rose.		
5. L'Innocence.....	White.....	14	7 Jan.
6. King of Yellows.....	Yellow.....	15	14 Jan.
N. B.—Select one	or more for relays.....		
<b>VII. Single Narcissus.</b>			
A. 1. Golden Spur.....	Yellow perianth & trumpet ...	12	24 Dec.
2. Empress.....	White perianth-yellow trumpet		
3. Princeps Maximus....	Primrose perianth-yellow do.		
B. 4. Bariii Conspicuous..	Primrose yellow perianth-cup yellow edged with orange scarlet.		
C. 5. Sir Watkin.....	Primrose perianth-golden yellow, fringed cup.		
D. 6. Amabilis.....	White perianth and palest yellow cup, changing to white.		
N. B.—Select one	or more of Nos. 2 to 6 for 2	13	31 Dec.
relays. If Gold	en Spur is not used, make 3	14	7 Jan.
relays. Golden	Spur should be forced first.		

Bulb.	Colour	Wks. in Storage	Date
<b>VIII. Double Narcissus.</b>			
1. Von Sion.....	Double yellow.....	14	7 Jan.
2. Orange Phoenix— Eggs and Bacon.....	Double white—rich orange segments in centre of flower....	15	14 Jan.
3. Incomparabilis Plenus— Butter and Eggs.....	Double yellow, orange centre..	16	21 Jan.
4. Alba Plena Odorata— Double Poet's Narcissu	Double pure white.....	7	28 Jan.
N. B.—Make 4 re- Von Sion shou late. They sho	lays of one or more of these. ld be forced first. No. 4 is uld all be forced slowly.		
<b>IX. Crocus.</b>			
1. Non plus Ultra.....	Blue.		
2. Mont Blanc.....	White.		
3. Mammoth.....	Golden.		
4. Sir Walter Scott.....	Striped Violet and White.....	17	28 Jan.
5. Vulcan.....	Purple.....	18	4 Feb.
N. B.—Make 2	relays of one or more.		
<b>X. Snowdrops.....</b>			
	Make one relay.....	16	21 Jan.
<b>XI. Double Tulips.</b>			
1. Couronne d'or.....	Golden yellow.....	19	11 Feb.
2. Murillo.....	Blush white shading to rose.		
3. Imperator Rubrorum..	Bright scarlet with yellow cen- tre.		
4. Rubra Maxima.....	Crimson scarlet.		
5. El Toreador.....	Orange scarlet edged buff yel- low.		
N. B.—Select one or or 3 relays if N	more of Nos. 2 to 5 for 2 relays, o. 1 is not used.	20 21	18 Feb. 25 Feb.

## THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

On many farms the only vegetables grown are potatoes, turnips and perhaps cabbage. The farmer says that other vegetables are hard to raise. "They don't pay" or he "has not time to bother with them." These are mistaken ideas, for there are a number of vegetables that will do well with ordinary care, and the addition of the fresh vegetables to the bill of fare will amply repay the farmer for his time and trouble.

Some of the more common and easily grown vegetables are radish, lettuce, early potatoes, green peas, early beets, carrots, onions, string-beans, green corn, cucumbers, squash, tomatoes, cauliflower and cabbage. These are ready for use about in the order named and give a succession of vegetables throughout the season. The season of some, as radish, lettuce, peas and beans may be prolonged by sowing early and late varieties or by sowing at intervals of about ten days.

The best soil for the garden is a rich, sandy loam. The vegetables come on more quickly and it is more easily handled than a clay soil. The soil should be rich in humus, which is usually provided by topdressing heavily with well rotted manure. This is usually applied and plowed down in the fall. In the spring the soil should be worked up as fine as possible with the disk and drag harrows as it is necessary for it to be in the best of tilth to get the best results. All vegetables require plenty of moisture so it is necessary to cultivate throughout the growing season.

**Radish and Lettuce** may be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. They need plenty of moisture and rather cool weather to do best.

**Peas** may be planted as early as possible in rows about three feet apart and one to two inches deep for early planting or three to four inches for late planting. Peas are best if used as soon as they are picked. They may also be canned for winter use. Some good varieties are: Alaska (early) Gradus, Telephone and Stratagem.

**Early Potatoes** are planted as soon as the ground can be



worked, in drills about 28 inches apart and 14 inches apart in the drill. They respond well to potash fertilizer, but it should not be applied in form of wood ashes as this favors the growth of scab. A weeder should be run over the rows before the potatoes come up to kill any weeds that have sprouted. With the last cultivation the potatoes are ridged up to keep the tubers from being sunburned.

**Beets** and **Carrots** are also planted as early as possible. They require a fine, rich soil. They may be planted in rows 15 inches apart if cultivation is done with a wheel hoe. The young beets may be used for greens. Late beets and carrots should be stored in sand in the cellar for winter use. Egyptian and Early Blood Turnip beets and Chantenay carrots are good varieties.

**Onions.**—require a very rich, fine soil. They may be grown from seed or sets. Sets are small onions of the previous season's growth. They develop rapidly when set out in the spring and are not so liable to failure through insects or an unfavorable season as onions grown from seed. The potato or multiplier onion is one of the best for early use.

**String beans** should be planted after danger of frost. The seed will rot in the ground if it is cold and wet. They should be planted about two inches deep in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and should be thinned to four inches apart in the rows. Pole beans are later than bush varieties and are thought by some to be superior to them. Wardwell's Kidney Wax (bush) and asparagus (pole) are good varieties

**Corn** will do well on sod and green manure and so is often used to prepare land for other garden crops. It is a warm season crop and in the Maritime Provinces should be planted in hills 3 feet apart each way as this allows more sunlight to get to the plants. It should be planted about May 24th. Golden Bantam and White Cory are good varieties.

**Cucumbers** are usually planted in hills about 4 feet by 6 feet apart. A shovel full of manure and a handful of fertilizer should be mixed with the soil in each hill. The seed is planted

about 1 inch deep and the soil is pressed well down. They should be cultivated until the vines cover the ground.

Ground for **Squash** is prepared similar to that for cucumbers except that the hills are farther apart. Neither of these crops should be planted until all danger of frost is over. If grown for winter use squash should be gathered before there is any frost and stored in a dry, warm place. Care must be taken in handling not to break off the stems or bruise the squash. Boston marrow (fall) and Hubbard (winter) are standard varieties.

In order to get **tomatoes** ripe in this climate it is necessary to start them in hot beds or in shallow boxes, called flats in the house. Enough for the farm garden can easily be started in flats. When the first leaves appear they should be transplanted to other flats or berry boxes. This develops a better root system and a stronger, more stocky plant. They should be set out in the open, after all danger of frost is past, in rows 36 inches apart and 24 inches apart in the rows. Earliana is one of the best varieties known.

**Cabbage** do best in very rich soil. Those for late fall or winter use may be sown in the open but for early cabbage it is necessary to start the plants in flats or in a hot bed. They are planted in rows 24 inches apart and 16 inches to 18 inches apart in the rows. Lettuce does well set in between the cabbage for it grows rapidly in the rich soil necessary for them and is ready for use before they are large enough to crowd it. Early Jersey Wakefield (early) and Danish Ball-head (late) are recommended.

**Cauliflower** belong to the same family as cabbage and require about the same treatment. They have to be started in flats and are more delicate than cabbage. When the head begins to form the leaves should be bent over to keep off the direct rays of the sun as the bright sunlight causes it to turn dark. Early Snowball and Early Erfurt are the best known varieties.

R. M. W. '17.



## COLLEGE LIFE



On November 1st, the dear old college on the hill once more opened its doors to the incoming students. The cheery greetings of the senior class could be heard from basement to attic, as each fellow greeted his old classmates, one of the first questions to be asked was: "When have you heard from our boys who have donned the khaki. To say we miss those boys does not express our feelings, yet when we think of the great cause in which they are engaged our friendship deepens ten-fold, and the wish of one and all is that ere long our brave classmates will return unscathed and with flying colors.

Some confusion was caused by the entrance of both classes on the same date, due to the drainage course being given during the regular term, thus the elimination of the special two weeks drainage in October.

Our first impression on looking around was, how familiar everything looked, and yet how unreal, as we see so many strange faces of a large junior class, among whom we are fortunate to have four ladies, whose presence we consider an honor to the college.

On becoming better acquainted the new students rise in our estimation, for we find them a bunch of jolly good fellows, and with few exceptions are ever ready to co-operate with us to help make college life what it should be.

T. C. M. '17.

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### DEBATING SOCIETY.

The first weekly debate of the year was held on Monday Nov. 6th. It was well attended, and much interest was manifested by the students in this phase of college life. The scheduled speakers made an excellent showing, and the debate was closely contested. The succeeding debates have also been very interesting and instructive, which goes to show that the students realize the value of perfecting themselves in public

speaking. Our aim is to give everybody an opportunity of developing his oratorical abilities, and no place is there which is more suitable than on a college platform before fellow students.

The officers elected for the year are as follows:

President.....	Stanley Morrison.
Vice-President.....	Harold Bate.
Secretary.....	John Briggs.
Treasurer.....	Miss S. Chase.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Miss M. MacAloney.

A summary of the debates to date is as follows:

“Resolved, that dairy farming is more profitable than beef farming in Maritime Provinces.”

Affirmative:	Negative:
T. C. Munn,	W. Walsh
F. Tinney	R. Tinney
J. R. Sutherland	J. C. Stewart
Affirmative winners.	

“Resolved, that two years practical farming followed by a two years course at N. S. A. C. puts a man in better shape to handle a farm than two years at N. S. A. C. followed by two years practical farming.”

Affirmative	Negative
J. Briggs	R. Goudge
W. Donat	C. Miller
G. Parker	L. McDonald
Affirmative winners.	

“Resolved, that country life is happier than city life.”

Affirmative	Negative
S. Morrison	R. W. Wood
W. Ginson	R. Hurst
S. Wood	C. Anderson
Negative winners.	

“Resolved, that intensive farming is more profitable than extensive farming in the Maritime Provinces.”

Affirmative	Negative
E. F. Pineau	A. Belliveau
D. E. McLeod	R. A. Profitt
P. M. Simmonds	T. McDougall
Affirmative winners.	

The students wish to express their thanks to the judges and critics for their helpful criticisms and advice.

J. B. '17.

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### STUDENTS' COUNCIL NOTES.

Three regular meetings of the united students' council have been held to date. The first meeting was held on November the 8th. The meeting was presided over by the president, Mr. Munn, in a very able manner. The constitution of the United Student Council was read, after which the president reported two vacancies which had occurred since the appointment of officers, which took place at the last regular meeting of the past term. One caused by the absence of Mr. Walter Brenton, Business Manager of the M. S. A., who is at present with the Canadian forces in England. The other was caused by the absence of Mr. D. Robichaud, whom we understand will not be with us this year. Mr. Walsh was elected to fill Mr. Brenton's place as Business Manager of the M. S. A. and Mr. Wood as Secretary of the United Students' Council. Mr. Frank Tinney was elected Vice President of the United Students' Council by acclamation.

Mr. Pineau, Editor of the M. S. A., gave a brief report on the financial standing of the paper and pointed out some of the difficulties which we must be prepared to overcome in the event of the magazine being published. A lengthy discussion followed and the matter was referred to the next meeting. Mr. Sutherland presented a very favorable report on the College

Y. M. C. A., which showed this branch of college activity already well under way.

The matter of fortnightly dances was next discussed and it was decided that they should be held this year as usual. Messrs. Pineau, McLeod, Tinney and Miss MacAloney were appointed a committee to have charge of this matter. It was decided that the Night Shirt Parade should be held and President Munn was appointed in charge with full power to call on students on any date he thought fit.

At the second meeting held on Nov. 20th, the question of publishing the M. S. A. was discussed at length. It was decided to publish and the following staff recommended by the Editor were appointed as Associate Editors: Messrs. Munn, Sutherland, Wood, Trueman and Miss Chase. Mr. Walsh proposed the following to be appointed his assistants: Messrs. W. R. Tinney and B. F. Tinney. It was proposed at this meeting to raise the fee of the Athletic Association and to change the constitution to that effect.

The third meeting was held on Dec. 4th. At this meeting the change in the constitution of the Athletic Association was adopted.

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### Y. M. C. A.

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At a meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. building, Nov. 3rd, the study class was re-organized. At this meeting we were fortunate in having the valuable assistance of Mr. W. R. Auld, Secretary of the students Y. M. C. A. work for the Maritime Provinces, who suggested a book of study questions, relating to college life, entitled "Student' Standards of Action."

Under the able leadership of Prof. Trueman, the class (held weekly) has proved a grand success, there being an average attendance of over 75% of the college students. With the interest manifested we feel that a great deal of good is being derived from the class.

### **JUNIOR RECEPTION.**

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The annual reception given the Juniors by the Seniors was held on Saturday evening, Nov. 12th. During the day the aspects of the weather boded ill for the success of the evening's entertainment, but towards evening it cleared to the delight of all concerned. The guests assembled about eight o'clock, among whom were a large number of fair faces from our sister institution. After meeting the chaperons, Mrs. Trueman and Mrs. DeWolfe, they were taken in hand by the introducing committee for the purpose of getting the sexes somewhat intermixed. The evening's entertainment began—with a promenade, to the accompaniment of very excellent music, rendered by the Truro Orchestra. Those not wishing to trip the light fantastic repaired to the card tables at the back of the hall. After a lengthy and well arranged program consisting of waltzes, two-steps, etc., the evening's entertainment came to a close, (all too soon).

After the singing of the National Anthem, and bidding the chaperons good-night, there was a general scramble for hats and coats among the boys. In the mad rush several of the Juniors did not get their hats in time, (or did not know her hat as the ladies passed out) results being that some of our fair friends had to go home without a farmer.

The Senior Class is indebted to the committee in charge, consisting of Messrs. Munn and Pineau for the masterly manner in which the reception was conducted.

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### **THE ANNUAL NOCTURNAL PROCESSION.**

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Before the advent of morning on one of those wet nights so common in the early part of December, a general gathering of students took place at the college, each carrying a suspicious looking bundle under his arm.

The crowd assembled in the hall and upon instructions from the leader proceeded to display the contents of the mysterious looking bundles. Upon close examination many cur-

ious looking articles of attire were revealed, many of which are usually to be found associated with the delightful hours of peaceful slumbers, which so often extend beyond the time allotted for physical and mental recuperation.

These curious garments were silently donned and the crowd quietly passed out of the college doors, and proceeded to attack the booming little town, situated on Salmon River, known in Geographical circles as the town of Truro.

Remarkable quiet was maintained until the serried ranks had passed over a bridge extending over the Salmon River, connecting Truro with that scenic roadway known as Riverside.

Presently, the peaceful citizens of Truro were awakened by a frightful clamour of very unusual occurrence. Many there were who not being able to control their fears any longer, decided to ascertain whether the rumor that an enemy submarine had stealthily swung up the Salmon River and moored at the South end of the bridge, with a full crew on board had any real foundation. Unfortunately, however, the mass had moved up the far end of Walker Street and nothing could be heard but cheers and uproars, which could easily be mistaken for war cries, so that these unfortunate personages were not relieved of their anxiety until later. The band marched through Prince Street, and with many exhibitions of vocal capacity paraded the greater part of the pictorial streets of the embryo city. Fearing to cause serious disturbances, and incidentally arising the mental temperature of those persons known in some towns as bulls, but commonly known in Truro as cops or policemen, the gang passed through one of those pathways sometimes used for cross streets entered upon Queen Street, and with many joyful remarks on the success of the evening the band dispersed.

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The students wish to express their thanks to R. J. Messenger, B. A., of Lawrencetown, who has for a number of years sent a barrel of delicious apples to the boys.



# Athletics

The word "Athletics" is written in a large, stylized, blackletter font. The letter 'A' is particularly large and decorative. Below the word, there is a detailed illustration of a baseball bat, a baseball, and a baseball glove, all rendered in a woodcut or engraved style.

A very favorable outlook is entertained by the student body for the success of Athletics during the present year. The Athletic goods are all in excellent condition, and much credit is due to President Sutherland for the care that they have received as well as the attention he has given towards getting the necessary repairs done.

Notwithstanding the many demands for time which every student feels he is subjected to, many of the students realize the advantages of developing their physical as well as their mental capacity, and from the showing that has already been made, it is safe to assert that before long our team shall have been heard from.

The President and Treasurer having been elected at the last regular meeting of the U. S. C. last year, there remained but the Vice-President to be elected this year, and the following were chosen: Vice-President, G. Parker; Secretary, W. Ginson. Mr. D. E. MacLeod was appointed Manager of the Basketball team. With a man of Mac's calibre to fill this responsible position, and the favorable auspices under which the other duties are being carried on, we expect to see something doing in Basketball in the near future.

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## SENIORS VS. JUNIORS.

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On Monday, Nov. 20th, a friendly game of Basketball was arranged between the Junior and Seniors classes. The

teams were evenly matched, the result being very doubtful throughout the game as to who were to be the victors. The Juniors showed that they were made of good stuff. The game ended with a score 16 to 14 in favor of the Seniors.

The line-up was as follows:

Seniors	Juniors
W. Walsh	C. McDougall
A. Belliveau	T. McDougall
P. Collin	R. Tinney
J. R. Sutherland	W. Donat
G. Strudwick	W. Ginson

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### INITIATION.

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On the eventful night of Dec. 1st, both classes could be seen creeping silently back to the old college on the hill. Among the Juniors there seemed to prevail a profound air of mystery ; while among the Seniors a sly twinkling of an eye could occasionally be observed, as each one perceived the Juniors taking bait. After the crowd had assembled in the spacious Assembly Hall, each Junior was presented with an apple, the purpose of which was to prepare them for what was to follow.

While pleasant remembrances of the juicy apples were still on the minds of the Juniors, they were quietly informed by the president of the evening, Mr. Munn, that they were to show their sporting spirit by conforming to the program prepared for them. After performing some seemingly impossible feats such as standing on a hair covered cocoanut, known as the head, singing Yankee Doodle and saluting the audience, or shoving an apple across the hall with their noses, hands being tied behind their backs, the crowd dispersed.

Much amusement was afforded the onlookers as Junior after Junior marched to the stage to perform the difficult feats required of them.

The committee are to be congratulated on the excellent program prepared and the efficient manner in which the initiation was conducted.

**HONOR ROLL OF CLASS '17.**

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**ROY BAXTER.**

One seldom thinks of Baxter without thinking of the entertaining boxing matches which he was wont to have with his former classmate Hendry. Some there were who thought Baxter was quiet. To those I would say that Baxter not only made good use of his daylight hours, but has often been seen with Coates long after the sun had disappeared in the horizon. His early days were spent on a farm near Amherst, N. S. His desire to improve his knowledge in the art of farming brought him to the N. S. A. C. in the year 1915. From the application which Baxter brought to his various studies it can be judged that his ambitions were soaring high.

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**WALTER BRENTON.**

Do we miss him? Well I should say we do! Whether in Class or out of class he was always in the limelight. In our imagination we see him still, with the boxing gloves on and that serious expression on his face as if it meant life or death. We feel assured that when he meets the "Huns" their verdict will be: "He is not very big but "Oh, my" His loss is especially felt by the staff of the M. S. A. of which he was a member.

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**HECTOR CURRIE.**

"A still tongue shows a wise head."

Before coming to N. S. A. C. Hector was engaged in the teaching profession in Prince Edward Island, and he must have been a good teacher, if he taught with half the thoroughness with which he performed his various duties while attending college.

He was a man of few words and the longer we knew him the better we liked him. He was very popular, and the class always knew that when he took hold of a job it would be done in the best possible manner. In the short time that Hector

was with us he came to the front in college activities, being Secretary of the Athletic Association.

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#### ST. CLAIR CUTTEN.

St. Clair was first heard from at the N. S. A. C. considerably after the beginning of the fall term of 1915. At first he was known by the students chiefly by his red head and smallness of body. On becoming better acquainted however, it was discovered that this youth, though small did not lack physical nor mental development. To say that he was a good athlete does not do him justice, but words cannot begin to describe the different contortions he would go through when wrestling or boxing with a fellow twice or three times his size. He showed his promptness by being present at all Normal Institutes and his gallantry by the long refreshing walks which always followed.

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#### JOHN HARDY.

It could be perceived by the twinkle in his eye that Hardy was always to grasp an opportunity. This was seconded by the attention he brought to his various studies as well as the promptness with which he would volunteer to escort the fair guests from the college dances. He was secretary of the class and was ever ready to do anything which he thought would help carry on the business and social functions of the college.

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#### ERVIN HENDRY.

He hails from the fruit district of Nova Scotia which might account for the ever present bloom in his face, but whether his extraordinary height is a result of his early environment none can tell. He was characterized by an ever present smile which increased tenfold in the presence of the fair sex. He was an aspirant to dancing efficiency, and many a time was he seen making brave attempts to accomplish his end. We do not

know whether or not he has yet acquired the art, but from what is known of his persistence it can be safely asserted that Hendry will never rest until his feet shall have been trained to follow the dictates of his brain.

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### STUDENTS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

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- Atkinson, Pte. G. C., No. 901207 Stretcher-Bearer, 193rd. Battn., Canadian Infantry, 12th. Training Brigade, Witley Camp, South, Surrey, Eng.
- Black, Pte. John A., No. 470049, 64th. Battn., 26th. Can. Military Hospital, Lewiston, London, S. E.
- Baker, Sergt. L., No. 46289, 13th Battn., R. H. C. attached 2nd. C. T. B. Machine Gun Base, East Sandling Camp, Kent, Eng.
- Blanchard, B., Invalided home from 25th. Battn. Present address 225 Beverley St., Toronto.
- Blois, Pte. C., No. 469236, "B" Co., 64th. Battn., 7th. Platoon, Otterpool Camp, Sandling, Kent Co., Eng.
- Boswell, R. Keith, 11th. Howitzer Brigade, Am. Column, A. P. O., London.
- Butler, H. A., No. 325 "B" Co., 1st Nfld. Regt., Home Address: Kelligrews, Nfld. Racecourse Ayr, Scotland. (Wounded Nov. 30, 1915. In hospital until June 22, 1916, now engaged on staff work, unfit for active service until spring of 1917).
- Bunnell, Leonard, Killed at Ypres 1915.
- Butterworth, Sergt. James E., No. 329, C. A. D. Surgery, Hut 44D, Whitley Camp, Surrey, England.
- Boulden, Lt. C. E., R. C. R., A. P. O., London (Wounded in Aug. 1916). Home Address: Windsor, N. S.
- Bragg, Pte. Paul, No. 111048, "D" Co., 5th. C. M. R. Transport, A. P. O. London.
- Brenton, Gunner Walter, No. 1257550, No. 273 Siege Battery, R. C. G. A., Ewshott Camp, Surrey, England.

- Baxter, Pte. Roy, No. 902540, "B" Co., 193rd. Battn., 5th Platoon, N. S. Highland Brigade, Witley Camp, Surrey, England.
- Campbell, Lieut. John E., 6th Royal Warwick Regt., A. P. O., London. (Three times wounded).
- Campbell, H. Wallace, 2nd Lieutenant 7th. Royal Warwick Regt., (Killed July, 1916).
- Churchill, Pte. Warren, No. 4 Co., 66th Battn. (Discharged owing to illness, present address 9749 - 105th. St., Edmonton, Alta.)
- Congdon, Corp. H. H., No. 475803, "A" Co., Can. Machine Gun Training Depot, Crawborough, Sussex, England.
- Collingwood, Lieut. G. F., Imperial Army Service Corps, Care of Sir Charles McGregor Bart & Co., 39 Pantton St., Haymarket, London, S. W.
- Chipman, D., Q. M. Sergt., No. 67165, "C" Co., 25th Battn., A. P. O. London.
- Cunningham, Capt. John R., A. V. C., Station Veterinary Hospital, Jhasni, India.
- Currie Gr. Hector, No. 261450, 272 Canadian Siege Battery, R. G. A., A. P. O., London, England.
- Cutten, Pet. H., St. C., No. 504715, 5th. Divisional Signal Co., C. E. F., A. P. O., London.
- Clarke, Spr. A. M., Connaught Battery, R.C.E., Halifax.
- Coldwell, Pte. Gordon, 112th. Battn., C. E. F., A. P. O., London, England.
- Cunningham, Lieut. C. G., A. V. C., (Discharged practicing in Vonda, Sask.)
- Dewar, Pte. R. K., "A" Co., 193rd. Battn., No. 902174, No. 1 Platoon, 12th. Training Brigade, Witley Camp, Surrey, England.
- Dewar, Pte. Harry S., No. 46827 Can. Conval. Hospital, Woodcote Farm Camp, Epsom, Surrey, England. (Wounded at Ypres April 24, 1915, again wounded April 24, 1916).
- Dickie, Pte. D., "A" Co., 193rd. Battn., 12th Training Brigade, Witley Camp, Surrey, England.
- Dickie, Pte. Harold, No. 733664, 112th. Battn., "D" Co., C. E. F., A. P. O., London.

- Dickie, C. M., No. 1257571, 273 Canadian Siege Battery, R. C. G. A., Eushott Camp, Hants, England.
- Dobson, Pte. Frank, No. 444805, No. 8 Ward, Smithston War Hospital, Greenock, Scotland. (Wounded June 3, 1916 and again Sept. 30, 1916).
- Donat, Pte. P. E., No. 299152, No. 8th. Detachment, 224th. Forestry Battn., Broadshaw Camp, Bairn, Scotland.
- Donaldson, Lieut. Ralph W., 52nd. Battn., A. P. O., France. (Wounded May, 1916, but on duty again. Formerly Pte. in P. P. C. L. I., promoted on field).
- Durling, Sergt. V. B., No. 132488, "D" Co., 73rd. Royal Highlanders, A. P. O., London, England.
- Ells, Glenn S., No. 415526, Machine Gun Co., 5th. Brigade Canadians, B. E. F. (Killed in action Oct. 1916).
- Fairweather, Pte. H. B., No. 69278, 26th. Battn., 2nd, C. E. F. (Returned to Canada on account of rheumatic fever).
- Fillmore, Lieut. R. M. Composite Battn., Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N. S.
- Flemming, Weldon, Home Address: Woodstock, N. B.
- Frier, Pte. A. M. No. 111181, Lewis Machine Gun Co., 5th C. M. R., A. P. O., London.
- Fuller, Pte. A. S., 219th. Battn., (now overseas) C. E. F., A. P. O., London, England.
- Gray, Lockwood, 2nd. Pioneer Battn., Murray Harbor, P.E.I.
- Gornall, W. B., Sergt. 2nd. Battn., Queens Westminster Rifles, B. E. F., France.
- Holman, Corp. D. B., No. 11239, 8th. Bde. Section, 3rd. Can. Division., Sig. Co., B. E. F., A. P. O., London.
- Hoyt, Pte. J. H., No. 111243, "D" Co., 5th. C. M. R., A. P. O., London. (Wounded).
- Higgs, Pte. Lloyd 106th. Battn. No. 716261, C. A. Sc. M. T. T. D., Shorncliffe, Kent, England.
- Holmes, Pte. C., No. 223331, 12th. Platoon, "C" Co., 85th. Battn., Witley Camp, Surrey, England.
- Hart, Pte. J. H., No. 222854, "B" Co., 85th. Battn., C. E. F., Witley Camp, Surrey, England.
- Hotchkiss, Lieut. R., A. B. C., R. F. A., Home Address: 10 Morningside Place, Edinburgh.

- Horsefall, Lans.-Corp. James B., No. 223249, 85th. Battn., Witley Camp, Surrey, England.
- Hathaway, Lieut. H., No. 2 York Villas, Sandgate, Kent, Eng. (Married Red Cross Nurse March 1916).
- Harris, Gunner Warren S., No. 1257554, No. 8 Siege Battery, Citadel, Halifax, N. S.
- Hendry, Gunner Ervin, No. 326923, No. 58th. Howitzer Battery, C. E. F., A. P. O., London.
- Hardy, John C., 224th. Forestry Battn., No. 99117, A. P. O., London.
- Humphrey, Sergt. A. E., No. 742736, 115th. Battn., "C" Co., A. P. O., London.
- Hubbard, G. E., Home Address: Fredericton, N. B.
- Jenkins, Bombardier George W., 97th. Battery Siege Artillery, Canadian Expeditionary Force, A. P. O., London.
- Johnson, Pte. Miron, No. 469916, H. T., B. O. D., "A" Co., 64th. Battn., Shorncliffe, England.
- Johnson, Pte. Harry, "A" Co., 193rd. Battn., No. 902205, Highland Brigade, Witley Camp, Surrey, England.
- Kelsall, Pte. A., Signaller No. A 10936 Headquarters Co., P. P. C. L. I., France. (Wounded June, 1916).
- Kestevan-Belshaw, Corp. Humphrey, 219th. Battn., C. E. F., A. P. O., London, England.
- King, Pte. W. W., No. 475382, 3rd. Bde., M. Gun Co., 4th. University Co., P. P. C. L. I., A. P. O., London.
- Landels, Lieut. B. H., 15th. Battn., (formerly Sergt. in P. P. C. L. I. promoted on field and killed in action Sept. 26, 1916).
- Landels, Corp. J. W., No. 111276, "D" Co., 5th. C. M. R., A. P. O., London.
- Linton, Lloyd, Quarter-Master Sergt., 106th. Battn., Shorncliffe, England.
- Longley, Lieut. Lloyd, 112th. Battn., C. M. S., Shorncliffe, Kent, England.
- Lewis, Sapper R. M., No. 411010, 3rd. Canadian Division Sig. Co., B. E. F., A. P. O., London.
- Logan, J. H. No. 902183, 193rd. Battn., N. S. Highlanders, "B" Co., 5th Platoon, A. P. O., London.



- Layton, Pte. N. MacGregor, No. 470941, S. B. S., 64th Battn., C. E. F., A. P. O., London.
- Morrison, Bandsman H. O'N., 64th. Regiment, Bramshott Camp, England.
- Mutch, Gunner A. A., No. 92821, No. 98 Siege Battery, C. E.F., A. P. O., London.
- McGee, George, No. 307643, 43rd. Battn., 11th. Howitzer Brigade, C. F. A., B. E. F., A. P. O., London.
- McDowell, Corp. D. C., No. 46111, 1st. Division Cycle Canadians, France.
- McKenzie, Pte. Fred, No. 475488, No. 1 Co., 11th. Reserve Battn., 2nd. Co., P. P. C. L. I., Shorncliffe.
- MacAulay, Pte. J., No. 111297, 5th. C. M. R., "D" Co., C. E. F., A. P. O., London.  
(Wounded June 2, 1916).
- Miller, Burton,
- March, Lance-Corp. Dudley B., No. 111318, 5th. C. M. R., Canadian Army Corps, France.
- Machum, Lance Corp. D., No. 10759, Gef-Lager, Kimp 11, Gruppe Barrack 28 A, Dulmen i, Westf, Germany.  
(Prisoner of War).
- MacIvor, Lieut. Jos., 185th. Battn., C. E. F., A. P. O., London, England.
- MacCharles, M. D., No. 111350, "D" Co., 4th. Battn., C. M. R., 8th. Infantry Bde., A. P. O., London. (Prisoner of War in Germany).
- MacMahon, Pte. A. E. No. 10943, 1st. University Co., P. P. C. L. I., A. P. O., London. (Wounded June 26, 1916).
- Peterson, Pte. C. F., No. 494, No. 3 General Hospital, A. P. O., London.
- Parker, Corpl. Norman, No. 715080, 106th. Battn. N. S. Rifles, Machine Gun Sect., Dibgate Camp, Shorncliffe, Eng.
- Pembarton, Major Alfred, 23rd. London Regiment, B. E. F., France.
- Perry, Sergt. A. W., 193rd. N. S. Highlanders "C" Co., No. 901603, 9th. Platoon, A. P. O., London.
- Pike, Pte. J. E., No. 475991, No. 2 Co., P. P. C. L. I., Regt., B. E. F., France.

- Robertson, W. G. Home Address: Leslie Fife, Scotland.
- Robinson, Milton, Can. Ordnance Depot, Ashford, England.
- Shipton, J. Cuthbert, Died in Active Service Jan., 1916.
- Shelton, Capt. John Parker, 1st-8th. Hampshire Regiment,  
(Isle of Wight Rifles) Egyptian Expeditionary Force,  
Egypt.
- Scovil, Lieut. Morris, 6th. C. M. R. (Prisoner of War in Germany).
- Scott, Ivey J., 165th. O. S. Battn., St. John, N. B.
- Sanford, Gunner Philip L., No. 324900, 56 O.S. Battery, C.F.A.,  
C.E.F., 14th. Brigade, Witley Camp, Surrey, England.
- Saunders, Corp. L., 106th. Battn., Shorncliffe, England.
- Saunders, R. H., 5th. Durham Light Infantry B. E. F., A. P. O.,  
London. (Bullet in calf of leg July 29, 1916, invalided  
at Beccles, Suffolk for a few weeks).
- Smith, Corp. C. E., No. 69924, "D" Co., 14th. Platoon, 26th.  
N. B. Battn., 5th. Brigade, 2nd. Can. Contingent, A.  
P. O., London.
- Spurr, Starr F., A. V. C., Veterinary office, "A" Battery, 124  
Brigade, 37 Division, R. F. A., France.
- Starr, R. W., No. 733163 Signal Corps, 112th. Battn., A.P.O.,  
London.
- Sutton, Pte. J. S., 222803 "A" Co., 1st Platoon, 85th. Battn.,  
Witley Camp, Surrey, England.
- Weldon, Sergt. A. H., No. 111513, "D" Co., 5th C. M. R., A.  
P. O., London.
- Wood Pte., A. H., C. A. S.C., 4th. Divisional Transport No.  
515111, A. P. O., London.
- Watson, Corp. T. E. D., No. 282951, C. E. F., A. P. O., London
- Watkins, G. A., No. 471024, C-a 64th. Battn., 2nd. Battn.,  
A. P. O., London.
- Watkins, H. W., C. A. S. C., attached to A. D. M. S., Sub-staff  
Bramshott Camp, Hants, England.
- Woodman, Pte. Harold E., No. 283128, "B" Co., Wellington  
Barracks, Halifax, N. S. Formerly in 219th. Battn.,  
but failed to pass medical examination for overseas)
- Notification of any addition to the above list will be appreciated.

## COLLEGE SONGS AND YELLS.

The following are some of the college songs and yells, which every student would do well to memorize so as to be prepared to make a good showing whenever the occasion presents itself. Any new matter for this column will be appreciated.

### Senior Yell.

Boom, chick ah Boom  
 Boom, chick ah Boom  
 Boom, chick ah Boom  
 Chick ah Boom, Boom, Boom  
     Wha, ha wah  
     Wha, ha wah  
 Who are, who are, who are we  
 We are who we ought to be  
**S E N I O R S.**

### Junior Yell.

Rip Saw, Rip Saw, Rip Saw, Bang !  
 We are the boys of the Junior Gang  
 Victory, Victory is our cry  
     V-I-C-T-O-R-Y  
 N. S. A. C. Sis Boom Bah  
 Juniors, Juniors, well I guess!  
 Capital G-I-R-L-S.  
 Apples, turnips, pumpkins, squash,  
 The best four girls on earth, By Gosh!

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 — Hah!

Rickety, Rackety, ric rac, ree,  
 Bacteria, zoo-biology,  
 Gee Gamillio, Gee, Haw, Gee,  
 Farmers, Farmers—Yes, siree!  
     Rip, — Rap, — Raw  
     Rip, — Rap, — Ree  
 N. S. A. C. Yes, sirree!

### 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 Holstein cow,  
 Along came Cumming on a Holstein cow,  
 Along came Cumming on a Holstein cow,  
 And they say 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 he milked through a two-inch hole.

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

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

Along came Shaw with an apple in his hand,  
Along came Shaw with an apple in his hand,  
Along came Shaw with an Apple in his hand,  
For the Junior class to judge.

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 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 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 couldn't get them neutralized.

Along came Brittain with a beetle by the leg,  
Along came Brittain with a beetle by the leg,  
Along came Brittain with a beetle by the leg,  
'Twas a coleoptera.

Along came Campbell with his poetry and prose,  
Along came Campbell with his poetry and prose,  
Along came Campbell with his poetry and prose,  
For the Seniors to analyze.

Along came Archibald with problems to propound,  
Along came Archibald with problems to propound,  
Along came Archibald with problems to propound,  
For the Seniors and Juniors too.

Along came Barteaux with the hydraulic ram,  
Along came Barteaux with the hydraulic ram,  
Along came Barteaux with the hydraulic ram,  
But the Seniors couldn't understand.

Along came Matthews with his set squares and his rules,  
Along came Matthews with his set squares and his rules,  
Along came Matthews with his set squares and his rules,  
For the Manuel Training class.

**Courtesy of W. R. Tinney, '18.**

Tune: "The Long, Long Trail."

There's a long, long trail awinding  
To the top of Bible Hill,  
To the place where we go up each day  
And study with a will.  
There's a long, long time of waiting  
Until we get our degree  
But you bet that we will always shout  
For the old N. S. A. C.

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**IN MEMORIAM.**

To many of the students of the Agricultural College the name of Bertram Howard Landels, appearing on the honor roll, makes only the impression, "Another brave man gone." To you it is but natural to think of his death as the passing of one of the many brave sons of Nova Scotia. To us who knew him comes the realization that here is a man who has won the great fight. Living the life that he believed a man should live, Bertram Landels died as he had hoped to die, in action.

To attempt to tell of what he did in the years he spent at work in Nova Scotia would take many pages. To attempt to analyze his character is a task none of us feel competent to undertake. As we saw him day by day, and worked with him, we came to know that he was a man of great strength, a man who knew himself and who knew the foundation on which he stood. He was an untiring worker and a man who respect-

ed his work. Every detail, no matter how small, called forth his closest attention and his best effort. When working with him one felt that he was giving the best that was in him, and expected the same in return. He was always busy, yet never too busy to help a student who came to him for encouragement in class work, or in matters outside of class. The students always felt that he was one of them. He was one of the most thoughtful and kind-hearted of men, one whom we all liked for his strength of character and gentleness of manner.

Yet when you looked at Landels, square-jawed and square-shouldered, you knew he was a fighter. Never would he shirk the responsibility of the struggle or quail before the strength of the enemy. So it seemed only natural that when he put aside his work and went out to do his duty as he saw it, men should say, "Landels will never turn back, he will fight to the finish." He proved himself to be the man we knew he was, for he died leading his men in a charge on the Somme. He carried his same kindly disposition to the trenches with him, and many are the tales of his good deeds that come to us from Flanders. One soldier says, "I would believe any good that I ever heard of him." So he passed away, leading his last charge on earth, beloved and respected by all his men. We know he met death cheerfully and willingly, for to him it was not death to which he went, but life eternal.

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Bertram Howard Landels was born in River Hebert, Cumberland County in 1881. He graduated from N. S. A. C. in 1909, with a reputation of being a leader in his own class, and in 1911 received his B. S. A. from O. A. C., Guelph. The same year he joined the N. S. A. C. staff, taking charge of the Department of Drainage and Field Experiments. His last official work at the college was the publishing of Bulletin No. 7 on Drainage, April, 1915.

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**ALUMNI NOTES.**

Sgt. H. H. Congdon writes:—

“I suppose you know that Sergt. Landels has made a name for himself. His first work was to drain a section of our trenches which got him mentioned in dispatches. Since then he has done many little things. He volunteers for all working parties at any time of the day or night. He has been congratulated by the general of his division and has been offered a commission in the Engineers which he refused as he thought he was doing better work where he was, I believe.”

Later he writes about Lt. Landels:

“He chided me for writing to Truro the tales of his work in France and told me not to believe all I heard, but I would believe any good I ever heard of him.”

Also some news from the other boys:

“Jimmy Landels has been slightly wounded. Sgt. Weldon's nerves broke down but is all right now. Pike went through the scrap unhurt only had the seat of his trousers blown off. He had some terrible experiences. Twenty-five hours under that terrific artillery fire without food or drink.”

Lt. Landels wrote the following note early in Sept.:—

“P. S. You will be glad to know that Pike, one of our boys, is likely to get a commission soon in the P. P. C. L. I. He can scarcely be praised too highly for the class of work he has done. Cool as if he were on parade he will go out prowling around in “no man's land” and enjoy himself hugely. He has been through all the tough times we have had, and when things were at their worst Pike was still on the job, acting as message carrier, water carrier, guide, etc., when everybody else was played out. I'm proud of that fellow.”

We may well be proud of the N. S. A. C. boys who are fighting for us at the front. A list of those on service will be found on another page. We have not space to tell of the deed of every one. Of the number who have gone from here only five have fallen:—Pte. Leonard Bunnell, Lt. H. W. Campbell,



Pte. Glenn Ells, Lt. B. H. Landels, and Pte. J. C. Shipton. The names of these men stand high in the college annals and in the esteem of their class-mates.

J. E. Bishop, '16, is at home, Petty Harbor, Nfld.

W. N. Byers, '16, spent the summer with the Horticultural Dept. and is now working at home.

W. J. Cass, '16, entered McDonald last fall.

L. L. Chapman, '16, is working on the home farm.

Geo. L. Cox, '16, is growing apples in Cambridge.

Eric Dobie, '16, is following his studies at McDonald.

W. A. DeLong, '16, is with the Entomological Dept.

W. A. Flemming, '16, is working on the home farm.

N. Gould, '16, is in Philadelphia, Pa.

B. A. Hartling, '16, is working at home.

G. D. Jones, '16, is farming at home.

F. B. Kinsman, '16, is at McDonald College.

W. K. McCulloch, '16, is working with the Dominion Dept. in Nova Scotia.

A. B. McDonald, B. A., '16, entered O. A. C. in the fall.

C. Poirier, '16, is with the P. E. I. Dept.

J. L. Rand, '16, visited the college on his wedding trip in early December. Mr. and Mrs. Rand are living on the farm at Kinsman's Corner. Our heartiest congratulations, John, and best wishes for success to you and Mrs. Rand.

K. F. Redding, '16, is running the college dairy.

V. B. Robinson, '16, is with the Rural Science division in New Brunswick, stationed at Sussex.

Howard Schurman, '16, is at home.

E. T. Turner, '16, is on the home farm in Berwick.

A. L. Crosby, '15, is with the Dairy Cow Testing Assn. in the southern county of Nova Scotia.

H. J. Dunleavy, '15, worked at the college during the summer, and is now at home.

T. W. Eldridge, '15, is on a dairy farm in Massachusetts.

D. K. Finlayson, B. A., '15, is principal of schools in Dominion, No. 6, C. B.

E. S. Notting, '15, and J. T. Melanson, '15, are at the Ontario Veterinary College.

J. M. McKenzie, '15, is farming at Coxheath.

Athol Redmond, '15, is at O. A. C. Guelph.

Miss Pearl Stanford, '15, is at McDonald.

J. R. Sweeney, '15, after managing the Margaree Creamery is now dairy demonstrator at the College.

F. L. Wood, '15, is on the farm at Carter's Point, N.B.

H. S. Cunningham is a Senior at McDonald and editor of the MacDonald College Magazine.

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### Exchange.

We acknowledge with thanks the King's College "Record," and U. N. B. Monthly. We would be pleased to exchange with other colleges.





### HAYSEEDS.

Remarks heard during boxing match:—

“If England were represented by Belliveau, and Germany by our friend Coady, there’d be nothing to it, would there?”

First Student, (speaking of the present war):—“Did you notice anything peculiar about that little tiff between Bait and Donat the other night?”

Second Student:—“Can’t say I did, How?”

First Student:—“Bait went after the pastry like a small boy robbing a pantry, and Donat took bait every time a (right) hook was offered.

Prof. of Dairying (after explaining use of lactometer in testing milk):—“Now students, what is the most essential thing when testing milk with the aid of the lactometer.”

Junior (after slight hesitation):—“Milk.”

Prof. B - (after illustrating mouth parts of honey-bee):—"Are there any questions?"

Junior:—"What does it sting with?"

Prof. B - :—"My young friend the mouth parts are not connected with the business end of the bee."

---

First Normalite: (At college dance):—"Did you notice the distressed look on Miss ——' face as she passed?"

Second Normalite:—"Yes, that is the effect of too Munny (many) dances."

---

Donat having stopped a very disobedient mule on way from college asked a passer-by: "What shall I do wi' this hoss?"

Passer-by:—"Take it to the News Office and put it in the paper."

---

S-th-ld (To Mac. after Institute night):—"I'm sorry I couldn't get to Institute last night."

Mac:—"Why, did you want to see Mac swell?"

---

Munn: (after Y. M. C. A. Meeting):—"Gee, I'm not going to Institute."

Voice from the rear: "There's a reason."

---

Prof. Trueman:—"I have known some fellows who spent \$10,000 a year going through college."

Stewart:—"They weren't farmers' sons, were they?"

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#### THOSE COLD DAYS ON THE MCKENZIE FARM.

Wood: (In drainage) "I've got two elevations for the same point. On one day it was 31.2 and the next day it was 36.4."

Briggs:—"That's the frost."

---

President Munn- (Suggesting that some person should be secured who would teach dancing):—"When the Normal students come up to the dances some of them have to sit around all evening not having anybody to dance with and they go home feeling sore."

Dewar (getting his first shave):—"Barber shave down, please."

Barber:—"There's nothing else there to shave."

---

**T** is for the teats of Artis Rosie,  
**R** is for her rump so broad and sleek,  
**U** is for her udder, trim and tidy,  
**E** is for her eye so mild and meek,  
**M** is for her muzzle that carresses,  
**A** is for another point or two  
**N** is for the ninety that he gives us.  
 Do we like him?  
 Well I guess we do! ! !

---

Poultry Dept. after Bate had dislocated the neck of a chicken and its muscles had not ceased moving:—

"Miss MacA.: "Oh! kill it again, kill it again!"

---

Bate (as he was getting the worst of the boxing match):—"Do-n-t hit hard."

---

Prof.—"Science is the systematic arrangement of our knowledge."

Coady:—"If entomology is the systematic arrangement of my knowledge on that matter it is an easy subject."

---

Kenty to Miss B—— at Institute:—"I'm no Proffit, but I believe you will like me."

---

**S**chizomycetes makes me blink,  
**M**yxomycetes gives me a kink,  
**I**mperfect Zoospores drives me to drink,  
**T**illetia leotens makes my eyes wink,  
**H**elp! Oh, Help! My brain's on the blink.

---

Mrs. Smith (at noon Nov. 8th):—"Do you know who is president of the U. S.—"

Briggs:—"Why, yes! Tom Munn."

Normal (When asked by Drainage Prof. for a dance):—  
 "This is the first dance I have had this evening; you must be  
 the only True man up here."

Drainage Prof.:—"Oh, no! There is father."

---

**L**eghorns, Wyandottes, game birds too,  
**A**ndalusians, Brahmas, Cock-a-doodle-doo,  
**N**ew birds, old birds, anything will do,  
**D**orkings, Cayaugas, too strange for words,  
**R**hode Island red hens in flocks, droves and herds,  
**Y**ou can't beat Landry when it comes to judging birds.

---

Miss McNutt has lost Simmons. What's (Watts') cut  
 her out.

---

McKay:—"Where are you going Sweeney?"

Sweeney:—"To fetch water."

McKay:—"What, in those disreputable trousers?"

Sweeney:—"No, in this here pail."

---

Prof. B - - tn sent R. Ti-n-y for some writing paper from  
 Miss ——, He stayed so long they thought he got stationary."

---

Prof.:—"Money talks."

Parker:—(Collecting for dance) "Yes, but yours seems  
 to have been born deaf and dumb."

---

Prof. H-r-l-w: (to students):—"Well, sit quiet now and I  
 will let you look at an intellectual man."

---

Gentleman:—"How dare you swear before my wife."

Young Man:—"How did I know your wife wanted to  
 swear first."

---

1st Student:—"They say Walsh has never been homesick  
 since he left home."

2nd Student:—"Why?"

1st Student:—"Oh, because he rooms with his Kinsman."

1st Student: "H- -st met a girl and she smiled."

2nd Student:—"Yes, and after he passed she laughed."

---

Bate:—"Are raw oysters healthy?"

Donat:—"I never knew one to complain."

---

I'd like to be an artist  
I'd never be broke by heck,  
For when the funds ran low  
I'd simply draw a check.

---

A little pig with a curly tail  
All pinky white and pearly pale,  
Isn't half so bad a thing by far  
As the lumps of iniquity big pigs are.



# COLLEGE BOYS



**C**OME to this store of good things to wear for your **Winter Outfitting!** Come where the best of Clothes and the best of a pains-taking Clothes Service is ready and at your command!



**R**IGHT Prices are coupled with our splendid values and we make it our business to give every buyer the limit of good value for every dollar he leaves with us.



**E**VERY Patron of the store speaks in the highest terms of our satisfactory Clothes and our business methods--Go where you will you cannot match at the prices such splendid Suits and Top Coats as we are selling.

\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25

- OAK HALL -

## FRASERS, LIMITED

THE GOOD CLOTHES STORE

Mention the "Maritime Students' Agriculturist" when answering Advertisers.



**N. S. A. C.  
STUDENTS**

Before purchasing goods refer to M.S.A. advertisements. Our advertisers are helping us, please help them.

**EDITORS**

× × ×

**News Publishing Co.**

LIMITED

**Publishers and Printers**

COLLEGE  
MAGAZINES  
A  
SPECIALTY

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA

× × ×



**This winter start keeping your ears warm with an EASTERN KLINGCLOSE INSIDE BAND winter cap.**

**Ask especially for KLINGCLOSE. Its different from all others.**

**FOR SALE BY ALL BEST FURNISHERS.**

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J. E. DAVISON

C. P. BLANCHARD

## WE ARE THE PEOPLE

WHO SUPPLY THE FARMERS WITH

FLOUR AND FEEDS, SUGAR AND TEA

SEED GRAIN

GRASS SEEDS

FERTILIZER TO MAKE THEM GROW.

WE ARE FARMERS. WE KNOW WHAT YOU NEED.  
WE WILL TREAT YOU RIGHT.

# J. E. DAVISON & CO.

INGLIS ST.

TRURO, N. S.

## Nylo Chocolates

The Chocolate of Quality.

25c. to \$3.00 per Box.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

**Moxon's Pharmacy**

We are also Agents for

ANSCO ROLL FILM

Fits any Camera

**Cyko Paper and Ansco  
Cameras**

\$2.00 to \$15.00

**MOXON'S PHARMACY**

INGLIS STREET

## What Every Man Wants

Will be found in the  
following list:

SHIRTS                      NECKWEAR  
GLOVES                      CLOTHING  
HATS AND CAPS

We'll use you right.  
Come in.

## PHILLIPS & CO.

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If you want to make a Christmas Present to your sister (or any other person's sister).

We have something that is sure to please.

DROP IN

and see our immense stock of

*Books, Artistic Papeteries, Fancy Articles in Lcather, Brass and Silver Fountain Pens, Frames, Pictures, Portfolios, etc., etc.*

Students are always welcome

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**G. O. FULTON LIMITED**

THIS SPACE FOR SALE

## Automobile Skates

Ounces Lighter and  
Stronger Than Any  
Other Make

FOR SALE AT

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Inglis Street

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**Call Up Phone 34**

— FOR —

Fresh Groceries,  
Fruit,  
Confectionery,  
Etc.  
Fresh Butter and  
Eggs a Specialty

**The Farmers' Store**  
M. T. Crowe, Prop.

**Call Phone 314L.**

PARCELS CALLED FOR  
AND DELIVERED

**D. Flanagan**

*High class Cleaning,  
Repairing and Pressing  
of Ladies' and Gentle-  
men's Clothing.*

**Over Conners'  
Shoe Store**

Inglis St. Truro, N. S.

**The Prudent Housewife**

Who Values the Health of Her Family

BUYS

**MIDDLE CUT SALMON**

and

**GRAND RIVER CANNED GOODS**

The quality goes in before the name goes on.

AT ALL GROCERS

**McCulloch, Creelman & Urquhart**

**Wholesale Only.**

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# Best Shoe Store In Truro

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*Conner's Shoe Store*

**J. S. Hay & Co.**

**MERCHANT  
TAILORS**

Large Stock to Select  
from

**Special Rates to  
Students**

**PRESSING AND CLEANING  
AT REASONABLE RATES**

**Inglis St. Truro.**

**Boys  
Attention!**

If you want the best  
of everything in the  
Confectionery line, call  
at the Central Kandy  
Store.

Hot and Cold Drinks.

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**Central Kandy Store**  
*Regal Block*

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FULL LINE OF  
CIGARS, TOBACCOS  
— AND —  
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Dealers in all kinds of Plumbing Goods, such as Steam and Water Pipes, Galvanized and Plain Steam Valves, etc., etc. Estimates furnished.

**AGENTS FOR STANDARD DRAIN PIPE CO.**

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The just right thing for a man to wear on any occasion can always be found at this

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**A. E. HUNT & CO.**

**THE STRAND**

HOME OF THE BEST IN  
**Moving Pictures**

SHOWS AT

**3.15**

**7.30**

**8.45**

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ALWAYS THE NEWEST  
in

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Hats-and-Caps  
Made-to-measure  
Clothes A Specialty

**ROOP & CO., LTD.**

TIP TOP CLOTHIERS

## Attention Smokers!

**Attention, Smokers!**

We carry a full line of  
Cigars, all shapes and sizes.

All Blends of Cigarettes  
All Kinds of Cigarettes  
and All Styles of Pipes

Our Billiard Tables are the  
best in town.

**N. B. STEWART**  
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*Headquarters for*

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Dressing Cases, Manicure Setts,  
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Mirrors, Wrist Bags, Hand Bags,  
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**Hockey and Skating Boots, Lightning-hitch and other kinds.**

*Nice warm Felt Slippers in different colors and styles.*

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SHOE  
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INGLIS STREET

#### Confectionery and Superior Ice Cream

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PUMP MANUFACTURERS

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Write and let us know your requirements

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Hair Cutting and Razor Honing a Specialty.

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Wholesale and Retail

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Wholesale and Retail

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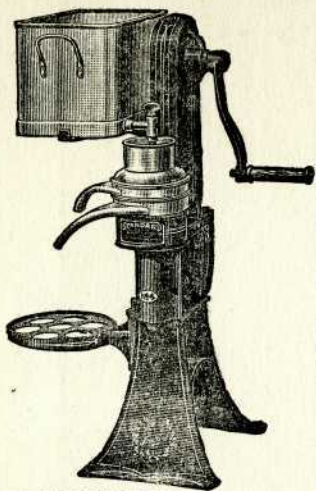
Wholesale and Retail

of all kinds of Goods

Wholesale and Retail

of all kinds of Goods

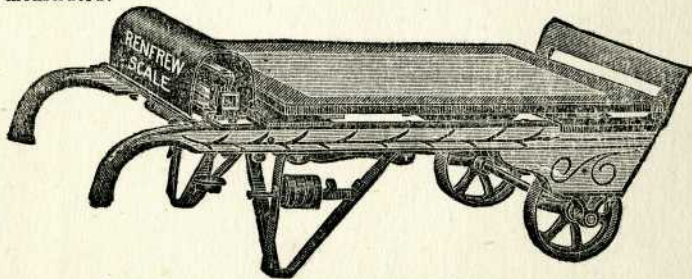
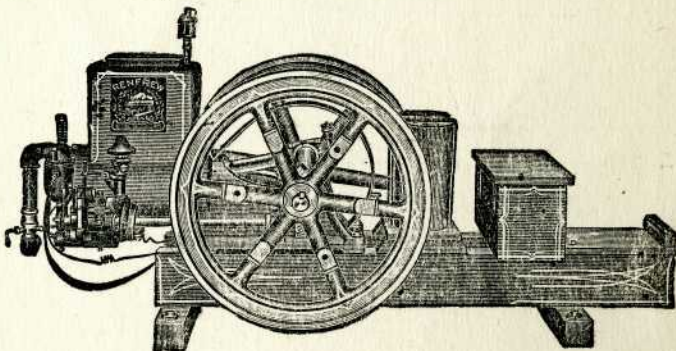
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The last six years have proven beyond doubt that the “STANDARD” Cream Separator, which was then acknowledged and selected by the very best Dairymen in the Dominion, to be a machine with so many advanced mechanical ideas and wonderful skimming qualities, that it now stands at the head of the list and is being used by men who know.

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Catalogues of any of above lines gladly sent free on request.

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TRURO, N. S.

Regular Course a Two Years' Course  
Leading to Associated Diploma

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Terms from November 1st to April 15th.

Short Courses for farmers and farmers' sons and Short Courses for ladies during the first two weeks of January each year. Rural Science Course for teachers July-August each year.

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