



**M·S·A**

**April, 1918**

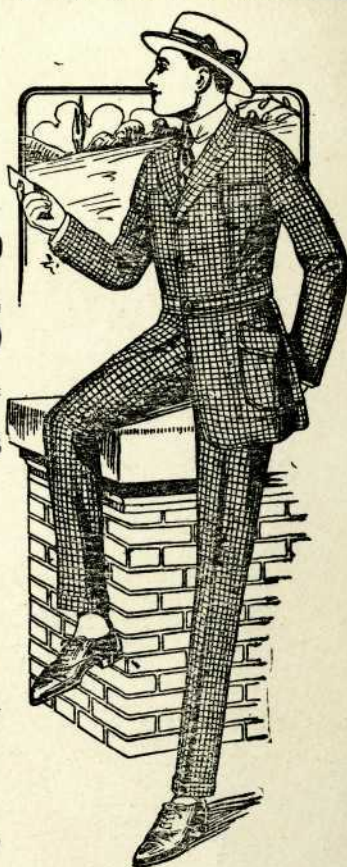
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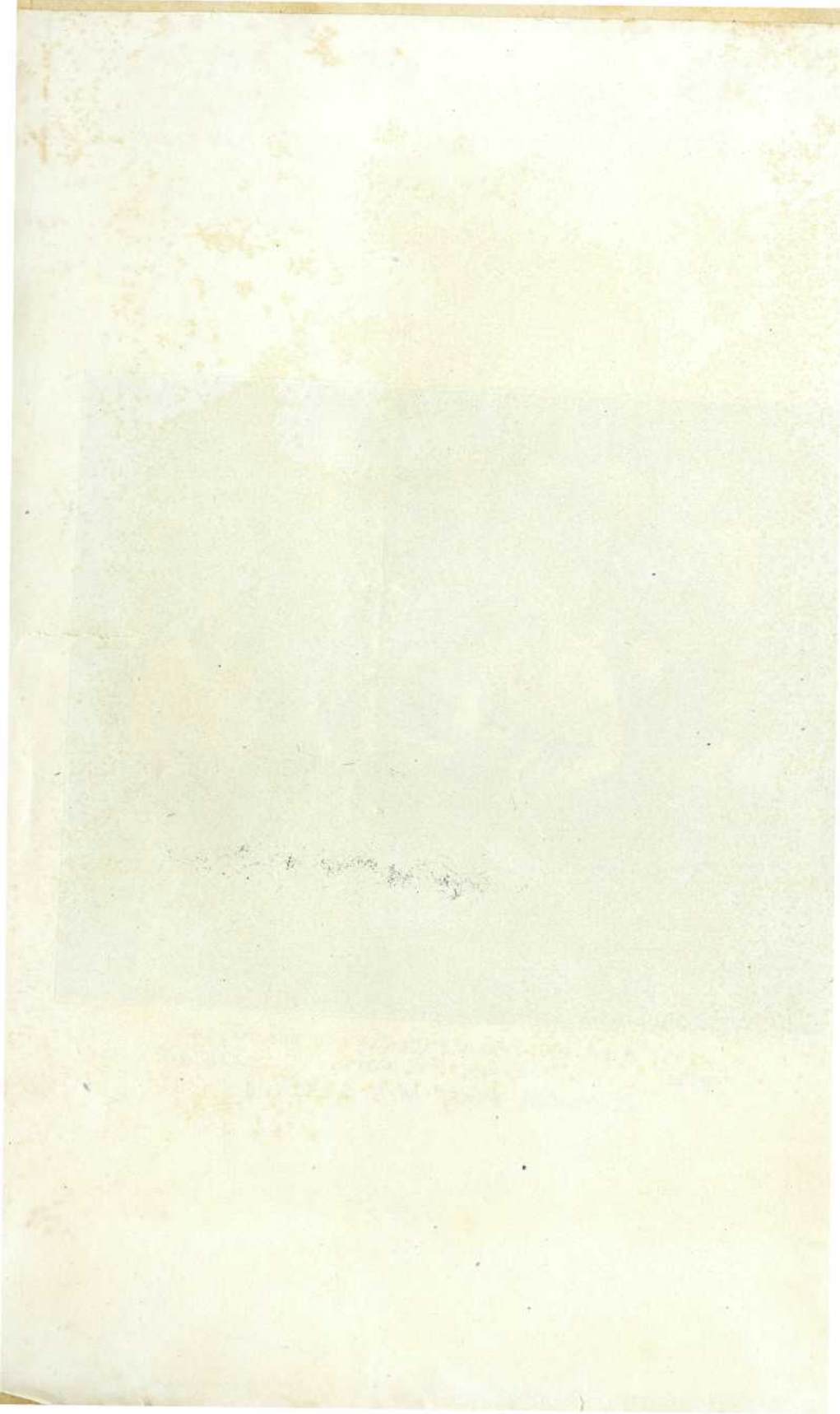
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EDITORIAL STAFF M. S. A.—1917-18





*The*  
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**FROM THE EDITOR'S PEN.**

**Our Country.**

“And for your country, boy, and for that flag. Never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, even though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, Never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag, Remember boy, that behind officers and government and people even, there is the country herself; your country, and that you belong to her as you belong to your own mother, Stand by her boy, as you would stand by your mother.”—*Edward Everett Hale.*

Could the spirit of the times be more clearly expressed in fewer words? Is not this the spirit of patriotism felt by every young man, physically fit, worthy of standing up and fighting for a mother country?

But in the days to come when the fighting is over; when the war is finished what is to be the call of the Mother Land to her young men?

The present war, we believe, is to be the greatest factor in the world's history, in bringing about the "fellowship of man" among the Allied Nations of the world. What claim are these nations to have on our young men in the days when reconstruction and reorganization work begins? Is the Mother Country to keep all her college-bred and educated men around her then, to advance her interest in preference to the interest of others, or is she to share with these countries and continue in the same spirit of brotherhood as now prevails?

We are told that the call from the mission fields of China to-day, in addition to teachers and ministers, has been for doctors, nurses, engineers, agriculturists, etc., men leading in the professions. Is this call to be unanswered? When the call is given by our Allies during the rehabilitation period, for experts from the professional field is it to be unheeded?

Rather, should not the Mother Country arise and answer, "My best were given at the call to arms;—my best shall be offered for this great work."

This does not mean that they are to forget the Mother Country nor the Old Flag.

"Never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag," "stand by her, as you would stand by your mother to do as she bids you," no matter what the service nor wheresoever it leads, but be ready at her first call of danger to fly to her aid and protect her, even to the supreme sacrifice.

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An incident seared deeply into the minds of many, but more particularly vivid perhaps in the minds of those brought directly in contact with the results, was the Halifax disaster of Dec. 6th, last. Of such magnitude that it brought the whole American Continent to a standstill and to a realization of the fact that war with its horrors was being brought to her very doors. The part played by the Town of Truro in the relief work following, might at the first thought be considered of little moment. Such was not the case, however, and Truro's ready response to the "S. O. S" call is worthy of great praise. It fell to her lot to receive the first train load of injured removed from the city and it may be stated, without the slightest

hesitation, that among these were found many of the most serious surgical cases dealt with in that serious time.

Not having adequate accommodation and receiving twice as many patients as it was thought could be satisfactorily handled, the problem which presented itself was, for the moment, a staggering one, but, by requisitioning some of the public buildings, accommodations were provided, and in less than twenty-four hours, the improvised hospitals were arranged as comfortably and conveniently as possible; work had been systematized, and with rapid-fire organizers and able executive heads at work, everything was soon running as smoothly and quietly as if such occurrences were customary in the day's work.

The total number of patients treated in hospitals was 212. In addition a number of the less-seriously wounded were taken to private homes, making a total in all of 450. The approximate expenditure was \$8000.00. In addition to this, hundreds of dollars worth of supplies, food, clothing, etc., were donated by the people of the town, as well as the labor connected with this humane work.

My object, primarily, was not to write a history of the part played by the Town of Truro, but rather to point out in some slight detail, the work of our students in this crisis.

On the morning of the accident, the whole student body, with few exceptions, and later in the day the senior class, volunteered to go to Halifax as a unit and engage in any form of relief work to which they might be put. For some reason unexplained, both these offers were refused, and transportation to the city could not be procured.

Early in the afternoon when the trainloads of injured arrived many of the students turned in with a will and worked throughout what was afterward suggestively spoken of as "the first night"—a night which by many will never be forgotten.

Of those at the Court House, particular mention is due to Mr. J. T. Coady for his valuable assistance that night, and also to Misses Chase, MacAloney, Messrs. Miller, Wood and Robie-

cheau, who rendered excellent aid during the first ten days or so following the accident.

Messrs. R. Hurst and B. F. Tinney gave assistance at the Academy, but as the cases there were not of such a serious nature, and under Mr. Davis' splendid executive ability, things were brought into the best possible order in a short time, their services were dispensed with.

Honorable mention, however, is due Mr. Wm. Donat and Mr. Reagh Tinney. These two indefatigable volunteers went to work on the arrival of the first train-load of wounded and throughout the first strenuous night of operating, and for the following twelve days were practically never off duty, day or night.

Their marked ability in first aid and redressing work, their even cheery disposition and the faculty of keeping their patients always in the best possible spirits, earned for them the epithets of "Doctor Donat" and Doctor Tinney."

Theirs was a work for which they received much well merited praise and the college feels justly proud of them.





# AGRICULTURE



## STEP OUT! CANADA!

Probably at no period in the history of the Empire has the need for Agricultural produce been so strongly emphasized by the press and from the platform as is being done at the present time. Not only are our agricultural journals assisting in the campaign for increased production but there is scarcely a paper or a magazine published in which repeated mention is not made of the question of conservation of food stuffs. The pulpits throughout the land are placing production on the same plane as cleanliness—next to godliness. Short courses and public meetings are being held in all parts of the country in order that people may be brought to realize the nation's need and learn how best to meet it. And rightly so, for the question of food supply is one of vital importance and one which must be faced. We, in this country find it difficult to realize that a near approach to famine conditions actually exists at the present time in many of the allied countries. Little is said in the press concerning such conditions because it is feared that should our enemies gain such knowledge it would in some way alleviate the hunger pangs which we know to be prevalent among them. But now and then there appears a few words or a cartoon which gives the observer an inkling into actual conditions.

On February 25th compulsory rationing of meat, butter and margarine went into effect in London and the adjoining countries. The same plan is to be put into practice throughout the remainder of Great Britain in the near future. France has recently adopted the bread card system. Food conditions in Italy and Russia are serious in the extreme. These countries, none of which were self-supporting in pre-war times, are all doing their utmost in their efforts to provide themselves with necessaries. But these efforts are not enough to meet the need, for thousands, yes, millions, of their most capable citizens have been transferred from productive work to destructive. There.

fore, it is evident that our European Allies must look to others than themselves for food supplies. And naturally Canada is expected to furnish a large proportion.

The solution of the food problem is not as simple a matter as many of our city papers would have their readers believe. A short time ago there appeared in one of our large Canadian dailies an article dealing with this question. The author mentioned the need for more pork and proceeded to show the farmers how much money there was in it for them, "Assuming that the cost of feed is double that of formerly, and the farmer adds to this his regular profit of ten per cent. he is making double as much profit as formerly." This illustrates very well the view held by the average city man of the food problem from the farmers standpoint. But two important facts were over-looked. Firstly, the farmer cannot fix his profit at ten per cent., or any other level. Secondly, supposing the farmer could set his profit at ten per cent., market fluctuations would not increase or decrease his gains, for they would always remain just the ten per cent. Now we come to the question, should the government fix the price of foodstuffs? Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, in discussing this matter a few months ago said: "The question of adequate supply is more important than that of price." Experience in Great Britain has shown that placing a maximum price upon milk and other food staples has tended to materially lessen the quantity of them available. It is the opinion of the writer, however, that the government should establish a definite ratio between the price of feeds and the price of animal products, also a definite ration between the price of fertilizers and the price of farm crops. This ratio to insure a fair margin of profit to both producer and handler. By this means all uncertainty in the minds of the farmers as to possible market conditions would be dispelled, and they would gladly exert every possible effort along any line of production deemed advisable.

Another important phase of the food problem is that of obtaining enough laborers to keep the farms producing to their limit. Competent, skilled men for this work are difficult to find, and it is necessary, therefore, for farmers to make use of

any source of labor available. In 1917 the older school boys, those from twelve years of age upward were released to do work upon the farms, and in many cases proved to be very satisfactory help. In other cases, we must admit that the experiment was not an unqualified success; probably both the farmers and the boys were to blame. But, on the whole, results showed that the school boy labor was of real value. Last year in the North West a great deal of the work upon the farms was done by returned soldiers, and undoubtedly Eastern farmers could obtain help from this source if they so desired. Everything possible should be done to induce our returned men to take up Agricultural work. Female labor also was tried upon the farms and, in many branches of farming operations, particularly the lighter kinds of work, the results exceeded the expectations of even those who had proposed it. Farmers everywhere should endeavor to make as much use as possible of these sources of labor during the coming season.

Second in importance only to labor itself is the question of labor-saving machinery. Farmers should plan to increase the amount of work which can be done by one individual by using more horse labor in cultivating, use of broader harrows, gang plows, manure spreaders, fertilizer sowers, etc. It would seem to be in the interest of production if the government also should take prompt action in removing the duty from all kinds of agricultural implements and thus help to reduce their cost to the farmers. Greater co-operation in the purchase of the more expensive machinery would undoubtedly make it possible for them to be used more advantageously.

Additional fertilizer supplies is also a question of great moment, and one which our chemists are working upon. Materials which were formerly thought worthless are now being analyzed and tested out to determine their possible value as fertilizers. Flue cleanings from iron smelters and steel plants have been found to contain a considerable amount of potash. Waste materials used as fillers in the refining of sugar have been analyzed and found to contain nitrogen and phosphoric acid in sufficient amounts to render them valuable. These are

but two examples of substances which laboratory investigation has proven to be worthy of consideration.

The points touched upon in this article are but a few of the many which must be considered in the campaign for greater production, and merely serve to show the complexity of the problem which confronts us. They are real points, however, and must command the careful thought both of our legislators and the thinking public. It is predicted by some of our leading economists that if there is a single crop failure in 1918 an actual food shortage will be felt in Canada. We are at a crucial stage in our nation's history, and it behooves us, no matter what our position in society may be, to work, save and produce.

E. L. E. '18

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### FARM MANURES.

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Farm manures constitute the cheapest and most effective of all forms of fertilizers, no matter what the character of the land. For increasing soil fertility this by-product of the farm stands unequalled. It may be rightly considered as one of the most valuable assets of the farm. "The more manure the more crops, the more crops the more cattle, the more cattle the more manure." This adage tells an absolutely true story. It furnishes the explanation of the fact that mixed farming is the most rational and economical system of agriculture, the one best suited to keep up the productiveness of the soil and the one under good management most likely to give the greatest profits.

The greater part of the manure applied to the land is produced in barn, stable and piggery, between autumn and spring. It is the winter's manure that the farmer mainly depends on for the corn and root crops of the rotation. How can this manure be handled that the best possible returns may be obtained from it?

First, the liquid excrement must be saved. It is far richer in nitrogen and potash, two most valuable fertilizing constituents, than the solid excrement. The first step towards saving the liquid manure is to see that the floor upon which the animal rests, and the gutter behind, are sound and liquid-tight.



A concrete floor and gutter solves the problem in the most complete and satisfactory way, but if this is not practicable at present, put the plank flooring and gutter in the best possible state of repair. Litter cannot perform its function of absorbing the liquid if the floor and gutter are faulty.

The second step is to use sufficient litter or bedding material to take up all free liquid. The bedding material almost universally used on the farm is straw and will absorb from two to three times its weight of liquid. Dry sawdust and fine shavings, peat moss and air dried muds are also excellent absorbents, and, if the supply of straw is scanty, may be used if obtained at a reasonable cost.

In so far as it is practicable the manure should be drawn fresh and direct from the stable to the land. If the snow is not too deep it should be spread as soon as hauled from the barn but if the snow is very deep it should be piled in compact heaps of 10 to 15 loads each on the highest part of the land to permit of easy spreading in the spring with the spreader. This practice means not only a great economy of labor, but the prevention of the losses in plant food and humus-forming materials which inevitably follow the accumulation of manure in the yard or manure shed.

W. B. J. '19.

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### FERTILIZER ECONOMY IN WAR TIME.

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Economy, "not stinginess," should be characteristic of our efforts towards the production of greater crops, the necessity for which has never been more pressing than at the present time. Caution, to a certain degree, should be exercised but back of exercise is to be reprehended.

In order to practice economy, we must first conserve our reserves, and second, concentrate our resources.

As far as fertilizer is concerned, our resources are represented by the manure produced on the farm, and the commercial fertilizers which are, as a rule, employed to add efficiency

to the manure and thus make it more economical in its distribution.

We must first be judicious in our choice of the means at our disposal, secondly we must act systematically in the application of these means.

Economy in fertilizer sometimes means a reduction in the amount applied per acre, during the past years; for it may be stated as a fact, that many farmers have, in the past, applied fertilizer far in excess to that which is required by the crop. This is a consequence of the fact that many farmers erroneously believe that an increase in the amount of fertilizer invariably means an increase in the crop yields. But, however, economy in this line may mean an increase amount of fertilizer applied in cases, where the necessary components of the soil had been used up. In this case it would merely be a readjustment of the usual proportions in their application, which is often so necessary. In this, there is one object to attain and this is a maximum yield which will bring a maximum revenue.

Fertilizers are a supplement and not a substitute for manure, as for example, fertilizers cannot remedy a lack of decayed vegetable matter in the soil, so that they should be regarded unmistakably as an auxiliary to manure, and they should moreover, be associated with good cultivation and adequate drainage system, and in company with a plentiful supply of humus.

As a result of the present great crisis—war—the potash fertilizers have almost completely disappeared from our markets and the price of nitrogen and phosphoric acid has enormously advanced. This fact must of necessity cause the farmer to adhere to a more judicious use of these necessities of plant food, but this curtailment in the use of fertilizer will not cut down the crop yield proportionately; on the contrary, the value of farm produce will be greater, in proportion, than the advance in the price of fertilizers.

By the growth and removal of crops from the soil, the twelve or more food substances essential to plant growth are subject to a drain especially in the case of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The soil virtually becomes depleted of those three "all-important components of the soil if growth and

removal of crops is continued too long. These elements must be returned if the fertility of the soil is to be maintained; and the only means is by restoring them through the application of fertilizers and manure.

The principal nitrogenous fertilizer on the market is nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, tankage, fish scraps etc, phosphoric acid is supplied by superphosphates, Basic slag, bone meal, etc.

From the stand point of fertilizers, potash may fortunately be regarded as the least important of the three elements above mentioned, as far as plant food is concerned. Muriate and sulphate of potash whose importation has practically ceased at the beginning of the war, can, to a considerable extent, be supplied through the medium of unleached wood ashes and seaweed, which are valuable as a source of potash.

A fact which must be held in mind is that nitrate of soda and acid phosphate exert a valuable though indirect influence in liberating potash from soil compounds, which are insoluble especially in loam and clay loam soils.

At experiments instituted at the experimental farms in P. E. I., N. S., N. B. and Que., it has been shown that, by combining nitrates of soda and acid phosphate and applying them to the soil in certain designated plots, "no manure being used the plots thus treated yielded a profitable increase over and above the yield of similar plots which had received no fertilizers.

This however does not mean that fertilizers equal in strength and quantity to those applied in the forgoing examples will invariably produce as favorable a result. There are certain circumstances that we have to contend with. There are the conditions of the seasons, as for example: Period of drought, rainfall in excess, etc that often limit production. But it must be borne in mind that these adverse weather conditions can, more or less be counteracted, by a readily available supply of plant food in the soil, which enables the crop to withstand to a greater extent, these adverse weather conditions.

D. D. A. '18.

**"THE HORSE."**

(a' la Walt Mason)

The horse has many pleasing points, he has a lot of useful joints, and he can lope and walk and run, and eat up fodder by the ton. He is a beast of sterling worth and yet he's falling off the earth.

We used to think him mighty fleet, but now the auto has him beat.

We used to think him very strong; but tractors show where we were wrong.

If you have worked upon a farm, you know where horses lose their charm. I used to work a big bay team, long years ago, and that's no dream. All winter they would loaf and eat, and eat and loaf and then repeat. And when the winter time was canned, and it was time to plough the land, and I would harness Dick and Ned, my good old father always said: "Be careful, now, don't work too hard! Those horses have a lot of lard; for months they've loafed around the barn, and haven't labored worth a darn, and they are soft as castor "ile," so work them gently for a while."

Thus, when we needed speed and haste, the precious time must go to waste. I had to nurse those plugs along, for fear their muscles would go wrong, and when a furlong they would go, they had to stop a while to blow. And how they used to drizzle sweat! I seem to see them raining yet. And when I took them to the trough, they'd try to drink their fool heads off and then the colic they would have, and called for aconite and salve.

And when at last their thews grew strong, so they could labor all day long, the flies got busy on their frames; life was a torture then, by James! Worn out by bites of flies and bugs, they kicked their hind legs o'er the tugs, and reared and pawed and ripped and fussed, and, in the equine language cussed. Thus, through the long, long summer day, they fooled the golden hours away.

What wonder that the thrifty man desires a saner, wiser

plan? We take the Ford-Universal Tractor now, when we go to the fields to plow, or rake the hay, or reap the grain, and find that tractor sage and sane.

It isn't soft from overfeed; it isn't cranky like a steed; it doesn't care a whoop for flies; it never tires of exercise. It has no colic, botts or worms; I praise it in my warmest terms.

F. R. G. '19 Class

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### BASIC SLAG.

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Basic Slag or Thomas' Phosphate is a by-product from the manufacture of steel. All iron ore contains a percentage of Phosphorous, and this has to be removed to make the best quality of steel. To accomplish this, large quantities of lime are added to the ore and the mixture is heated white hot. Chemical action takes place and the P changes to  $P_2 O_5$ , then partially unites with the C.O., making a scum on top of this molten mass. This scum is drained off and when cold is a very hard and compact substance. To make use of this refuse, it is ground into very fine particles, the finer the better, the average being ground so that 80 per cent of it shall pass through a sieve with 10,000 meshes to the square inch.

As all iron ores differ in the quantity of P present, then all the slags have a difference in the percentage of  $P_2 O_5$  present. The better forms of slag on the market contain from 11-13 per cent of  $P_2 O_5$ , but the variations are great. The rock of Quebec, for instance, is very hard, and the percentage of P contained in the ore is small; whereas the rock of Nova Scotia is of medium hardness and it has a good percentage of P in the ore, some authorities claiming it is superior to European slag in the percentage of  $P_2 O_5$  present. But another great integral of slag is the quantity of lime present. The average slag to-day contains from 30-50 per cent of CaO. This means that in every ton of this fertilizer there are from 600-1000 lbs. of lime present. In the slag of former years, the percentage of lime was greater, but since the modern manufacturers have

found that silicia has a better action on the ore as a flux, then they are using less lime and more silicia, making the modern slag of much less use as a fertilizer than the former slag, as the silicia is of absolutely no use as a fertilizer for ordinary purposes. The following is a table of the average contents of slag:

Calcium Oxide.....	50%
P2O5 (P pertoxide).....	15%
Iron Oxide.....	15%
Silicia.....	10%
Mg. Oxide.....	4%
Mn. Oxide.....	4%
Aluminum.....	2%
	—————
	100 %

In America this fertilizer is little used, as the Americans can procure Acid Phosphate cheaper than they can procure a good grade of slag. The refuse of the iron foundries there contain a very small percentage of P2O5—and also the rock is hard to grind freely. In Europe this fertilizer is very much used. In France, Britain and Germany it is one of the chief means of procuring P2O5 as the ore in those countries is rich in the latter and therefore pays to use it. Slag is excellent to use on sour land containing a large amount of humus, that is, the ordinary marsh land after draining. The lime, in the slag, makes the soil open and of some character, and it also neutralizes the acidity of the soil. However, seeing that there is such a variation in the various integrals of slag, we should judge the value of the fertilizer on the following points.

1. The total percentage of P2O5.
2. The percentage of P2O5 soluble in a 2% solution of citric acid.
3. The fineness of grinding. We have already said that this fertilizer ought to be ground fine enough to allow 80% of it to pass through a sieve of 10,000 meshes to the square inch. Certain dealers of this fertilizer advertize these goods by quoting the total per cent of P2O5 in the slag. Many an unwary farmer is caught by these vendors, thinking he is getting the

greater bargain when in reality he only gets a large per cent of insoluble and unavailable  $P_2O_5$ , and but little or no soluble or available. The safe way then is to insist on knowing the per cent of  $P_2O_5$  present soluble in a 2% citric acid solution so that one may know the number of pounds of plant food he will be able to procure from this fertilizer.

D. G. D. '18

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### CARE OF THE FARM HORSE.

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The horse that has been working all winter, having been worked and fed reasonably is in much better condition to go on with his farm work in the spring than the horse that has been idle the greater part of the winter.

Take for comparison a N. S. A. C. student. In the fall he is pretty well hardened up and usually has been feeding pretty heavily. By April he has more or less of a swelled head, and his muscles and stomach have only been doing half time. So he has to start in and work along gradually until he gets back to normal. The horse that has been idle part of the season is in practically the same condition.

If the horse, while idle, has been running in the open as many do, his coat will have become long, and this will cause him to sweat very easily. So in many cases it is best to clip the horse from the knees and hocks up, but do not clip below the knees and hocks as this hair is needed for the protection of the legs. The horse will be more comfortable at his work after having been clipped, and in most cases will put on more flesh.

Feed, only what the horse will clean up and feed regularly. Do not water right after feeding grain. Do not Give much water when warm if he is going to stand, but if he is moving right along give him as much as he wants, or a reasonably good drink at least. Do not feed musty or dusty hay. Give him mash Saturday nights. If the horse is going to be idle for a few days slacken off the regular feed. This will often save a case of sickness.

See that the collar fits well, as a poorly fitting collar is just as bad as a poor fitting shoe. See that the harness is not chafing him in any place and causing a sore as this is apt to spoil a gentle disposition. When he comes in from the field, if his legs are muddy do not wash them down with the hose. This only serves to wash the grit and dirt into the skin and cause scratches or other troubles. Let him stand until after supper when the mud will have dried. Then spend half an hour with the corn brush. This will be time well spent.

When working a horse in the field, if the day is warm and the work heavy, rest him often, but not long at one time. It will be found more pleasant and convenient to wear checks on the harness comfortably loose while at work in the field. This will save the driver considerable trouble and some big words from his vocabulary, and will not do the horse any harm. If the horse goes suddenly lame, examine his feet, as there may be a stone under the shoe. Do not keep the shoes on too long without changing. They should be changed every four or five weeks. This helps to prevent corns and other ills of the feet.

Do not overload to save time, as this is apt to cause the horse to become balky. More time will be saved by loading light and going oftener. It will also often save a repair bill from the harness maker or blacksmith.

When rushed in seeding time it often pays to get up early and work the horses in the cool of the morning, then lay back during the heat of the day and work a few hours again in the evening.

In this way much annoyance from heat and flies are avoided.

But remember, above all things, that no horse is at its best unless fed liberally and carefully and exercised regularly.

F. C. W. '19.

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### FEEDING THE CALF.

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The average farmers idea of the proper method of feeding the young calf is often erroneous. He usually thinks that at feeding time the calf should be as hungry as possible in order



that it may take a hearty meal. For that reason he feeds it twice daily, morning and night. This is an unnatural method as we realize at once when we stop to consider it. Left with its mother always, the calf will suck little at any one time but will visit her often. Sucking too is a slow process so the saliva has an opportunity to mix thoroughly with the milk. It is not to be wondered at then that when a pail full of milk is given to a calf twice a day and only hay between times, digestive troubles often set in. The marked difference in the appearance of the average pail fed calf and the one nursed by its dam is convincing proof that the latter system has much to commend it.

To understand this fully we must take into consideration the fact that in the calf only the fourth stomach or abomasum is developed. Consequently the storage capacity is limited. Thus when a large quantity of milk is dumped into the stomach, it becomes coagulated into a hard insoluble mass and can be assimilated but slowly. Scours are often the result of such feeding and death even may follow.

Similarly if much roughage is consumed, the calf becomes stunted and "potbellied."

In our dairy herds it is obviously impracticable to allow all of the calves to suck, but we can follow nature's method more closely than is usually done. In doing this we should feed the calves at least three times a day and if possible induce them to drink slowly. Also teach the calf to eat dry nitrogenous concentrates as soon as possible. Last of all, remember that the younger the calf the cheaper the growth can be made.

D. D. A. '18.

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### **PRACTICAL DAIRY WORK AT THE N. S. A. C.**

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Perhaps some of the readers of the M. S. A., will be interested to learn something of the dairy work carried on by the first year students at the Agricultural College. This part of the course includes butter making, use of separators and the testing of milk for butter fat, and is done in the Dairy Building to the east of the Main Building.

On entering the class room one finds at his left two long tables on which are placed a number of Babcock testers, ranging in size from the small four bottle machines to the large steam turbine which is used in connection with the college herd.

Next to the tables and parallel with them are the long rows of seats, occupied by the students during lectures. Beyond these and directly opposite the entrance one sees an array of separators of various makes. To the right is a smaller room in which are seen several small barrel churns for the use of the students, and also the machinery of the dairy proper; two large combination churns and workers, the farm separator and three pasteurizers. Power is furnished by an electric motor in the basement, and a large boiler furnishes an ample supply of hot water and steam.

When the hour for the dairy work arrives the students assemble in the large room, don their white aprons and proceed to the tasks assigned them.

In the operation of butter making the churn, worker, prints, etc., must first be thoroughly scalded and then cooled. A certain amount of cream is weighed into the churn, the coloring added and the actual operation of churning begun. This is usually completed in about twenty minutes, and the butter is washed, salted, worked and printed. A report is made out by each student showing the following particulars:—Amount of salt, rate of coloring, time to churn, fat test of cream, estimated yield, actual yield and percentage overrun.

Let us now glance at the separators. The operators here have assembled the parts of their machine, and have weighed in a definite quantity of milk. The time for the run is noted and the capacity of the various makes is calculated.

Finally we come to the most important part of the dairy work—the testing for percentage of fat. For this purpose the centrifugal machine known as the Babcock tester is used. In this test 17.6 cc of milk is measured into a special bottle having a graduated neck, 17.5cc of sulphuric acid is added and the whole thoroughly mixed. The bottle is then placed in the machine and revolved rapidly for five minutes. Hot water is then added to bring the fat up into the neck of the bottle and the sample

is whirled again for two minutes. The per cent of fat is then read directly from the neck of the bottle. In testing, the students also learn the use of the lactometer, an instrument which indicates the specific gravity of any sample and so enables the operator to detect any skimming or adulteration of samples. Here again a detailed report is made out showing the percentage of fat, water and total solids. The process is simple, but it requires care and accuracy.

This is a brief summary of the first year students practical dairy work and shows how improved scientific methods are being taught to the young men of the Maritime Provinces. Is not the man who patiently, systematically endeavors to improve his dairy herd, increasing production more slowly possibly yet more surely than the man who sows a greater acreage of grain? Moreover, the need of improved dairy methods is gradually being realized by the farmers of the Maritime Provinces, largely as the result of the efforts of the Agricultural College. The man who fails to recognize this and gets in line for improved dairy herds will before long be out-classed and a back number in his own profession.

Full information, concerning cow testing associations may be had on application to the Dairy Superintendent, Mr. W. A. MacKay.

S. '19.



# HORTICULTURE



## THE PLACE OF HORTICULTURE IN THE "GREATER PRODUCTION" CAMPAIGN OF THE COMING SEASON.

Among the many problems which the people of Canada are facing in the present crisis, probably none is occupying the attention of a larger number of persons than is the question of greater production of food materials.

Every effort is being made by our government to arouse the people to a sense of the seriousness of the situation, and circulars and literature are being distributed broadcast over the country, all having as the substance of their message the one slogan, "greater production."

To be sure most of these are directed to the farmer and advocate the increase of products altogether beyond the man with a small plot of land, which he works in his spare minutes, and it would be small wonder if the latter became somewhat disheartened and began to think that the little bit he could do did not matter much after all.

But let him remember that he is only one of a multitude who are each doing a little bit, and that the whole massed together amounts to a great deal.

Let him also consider the present scarcity of labor and think what it must mean to the farmer. He will then come to the conclusion that it is his duty to produce as much as possible for the support of himself and his family and to that extent relieve the farmer that the latter may put more time and attention on the production of imperishable food materials that can be transported overseas for the use of our own and our allies' armies.

The Boy Scouts of America have selected the following war time motto. "Every scout must feed a soldier." Is it not then the duty of every Canadian citizen to attempt, at least, to feed himself.

Here is where the back-yard kitchen garden comes in.

This plan was followed very largely in our cities and towns last year with considerable success. It is to be expected that it will be entered into more enthusiastically than ever this year, and profiting by last year's experience, still more favourable returns will no doubt be the result.

Thus we see that horticulture is to play a large part in the greater production campaign of 1918.

### BEAN GROWING.

Beans have never been looked upon as a particularly valuable food until the present time, when, with the need of meat for the soldiers overseas, they are rapidly replacing that food on our home tables. They are better adapted to taking the place of meat than any other vegetable, and their composition compares favorably with other foods as shown by the following analysis:

FOOD	Percent of					FUEL VALUE per lb. in calories
	Water	Protein	Fat	Carbohy- drate	Ash	
Navy Beans.....	12.6	22.5	1.8	59.6	3.5	1,605
Potatoes.....	18.3	2.2	.1	18.4	1.	385
Lean Meat.....	10.0	21.3	7.9	0.0	1.1	730
Milk.....	87.0	3.3	4.4	5.	.7	325
Eggs.....	73.7	14.8	10.5	0.0	1.0	720

Beans are a short season crop, planted after the danger of frost is past, and should mature before the first fall frost. For this reason early varieties should be chosen, and one of the earliest would be the Early Six Weeks. Next to this, and maturing ten days or two weeks later, would come the White Marrowfat, Yellow Eye, Imperial Yellow Eye and Soldier.

The soil for beans should be dry, well drained, but one

that will not become too dry. It may be a well rotted clover sod or they may follow potatoes or other hoed crops, provided there is plenty of humus in the soil. Some commercial fertilizer is needed and a phosphatic fertilizer such as acid phosphate, slag or bone meal applied in the spring when harrowing to fit the land for the crop is very beneficial. 400 to 500 pounds per acre is a fair application if the soil is well supplied with humus. If the plants start slowly, an application of 50 to 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda just after they have come up will hasten their growth.

As before stated beans should not be planted until after settled warm weather arrives and the danger of frost is past. They should not be planted too deep, two inches in light soils and one inch in heavier soils being a good depth. They are dropped in rows 28 to 30 inches apart, the seeds about 3 inches apart in the row. After they come up they should be thinned to 8 or 9 inches apart, leaving the strongest and healthiest plants.

About a bushel of medium sized beans is required to plant an acre.

Cultivation should be frequent and fairly deep early in the season but gradually becoming shallower as the season advances as deep cultivation late in the season is liable to cut off or disturb the roots of the plants. Cultivation should be given only when the plants are dry, otherwise the spores of anthracnose will be distributed through the crop and much injury be the result. In the fall the beans are pulled and thoroughly dried in small piles after which they are thrashed and put into storage. An average yield of beans is from 15 to 20 bushels per acre and occasionally a yield of 30 to 40 bushels is obtained.

One of the worst diseases which effects the bean is anthracnose. This is a fungus disease which attacks the stem, leaf pod and seed of the bean and looks much like the bean rust but is not the same disease. Anthracnose may exist in the seed or in the soil and thus be carried over from one crop to the next.

The control measures are to plant clean seed on ground which is free from the disease, cultivate only during dry weather and spray the plants with Bordeaux Mixture.

W. B. J. '19.

### APPLE SCAB.

Apple Scab or black spot as it is commonly called in the Annapolis Valley, is probably the most widespread disease affecting the apple. As a disease it is not very serious but from a financial standpoint it probably causes more loss of money to the Annapolis Valley fruit farmer than all the other diseases and pests put together. The principle loss is caused by the defacing of fruit that possibly would have graded No. 1's and No. 2's making No. 3's or culls out of them.

The only known remedy for the apple scab is spraying with some fungicide; preferably Lime Sulphur or Bordeaux. Lime Sulphur is the most popular spray of the two; probably because Bordeaux requires a longer time to mix and under certain conditions it will russet the fruit. Nevertheless, it is the most efficient and if results against apple scab are to be obtained, a better spray cannot be found.

In order to combat successfully the apple scab, the fruit grower should obtain a knowledge of this fungus disease. It is really a low form of plant life that grows on the leaves and fruit of the apple using them as a host. It is produced from minute spores, which are floating around in the air during the summer months. If they find a moist place on either the leaves, fruit or the apple they will immediately start to grow sending small threads into its host to take up nourishment. Thus a scab is produced which in turn will produce an abundance of spores. These spores live through the winter on the leaves in little sacks. The next Spring just before and during blossoming they swell to such an extent that the sack bursts and they shoot into the air to float around till they find a suitable place to begin growth.

This is the time when the fruit grower should have his trees well covered with spray so that when the spore finds a place suitable for its growth, it will have to penetrate and absorb the thin film of spray before it can establish itself firmly in the leaf or fruit, as the case may be, hereby meeting its death. Once it gets those little threads into the host a spray cannot possibly kill it.

It is a well known fact in apple growing regions that a wet season is much more favorable for the growth of this scab than a dry one. This is due to the fact that the apple scab spore cannot germinate without moisture. So you can readily see that during a very wet season it is practically impossible to spray often enough to give satisfactory results. On the other hand, during a dry season the spores may die a natural death and spraying in this case would only be an insurance against what might happen.

R. B. '19.

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### LET US HAVE FLOWERS.

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This year, when "Greater Production" is the slogan on every side, do not let us forget that the soul needs food as well as the body, and that one thing which brings much joy to a sad, weary soul is a flower.

Although we shall all be busy doing our bit to produce the greatest amount by cultivating the largest acreage possible, let us take time to have some flowers.

A stranger passing through a community can tell so much of the people's character, in that community, by the appearance of their homes. What impression does yours give?

Nothing shows the selfish character of a man more than large barns and well groomed stock with a house and its surroundings left to go as they please, unless the too often tired wife, who is kept very busy looking after the inside, does her best to make the outside attractive by planting a few seeds in a bed here or there. Why could not the husband offer assistance and with her help lay out the grounds as well as the natural surroundings permit?

After this start has been made, by the proper choice of shrubs, perennial plants and bulbs, continual bloom may be had from the time the snow leaves the ground in the Spring until the ground is frozen in the fall.

The initial cost, some would say, is too great, but let us remember that it is the only cost, except a little labor in the



Spring, and again in the fall, preparing the boarders for the winter.

The first flowers to herald the arrival of Spring are the snowdrops and crocuses. Planted in the fall they will bloom for years if not disturbed.

The Forsythia with its golden bells is the first shrub to bloom and Narcissi planted near by blend with it beautifully as they blossom about the same time. A bed of Tulips, either of the early gay varieties or the more stately Darwin type, reward the planter many fold for his pains by the color effect which they give.

The Spiraeas with their gracefully bending snowy branches are the next shrubs to bloom and lilacs swiftly follow with their sweet perfume. The Barberry, which has the cherry red berries during the winter is now in bloom. The lily-of-the-valley and the columbine with their delicate blooms add much to the garden or to the room if cut.

Syringa and Weigelia are two more shrubs which are both favorites, blooming at this time. The dainty Iris now make their corner the most attractive in the garden. Following them are the large Peonies, which may be had in many shades.

By the end of June the roses begin to bloom and if Hybrid Tea varieties are planted they will continue to bloom until the frost comes. If Hybrid Tea are not hardy enough with protection in your district, the Hybrid Perpetual are more hardy. The Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins (pink) are both standard climbing varieties.

Lily bulbs planted in the fall will bloom about this time beginning with *Lilium Candidum*. Honey Suckle of different varieties give a succession of bloom for some weeks and delphinium, a hardy perennial, with its tall blue spikes will continue to bloom till autumn if the spikes are cut before going to seed.

Hardy phlox form a bright corner for many weeks. The scarlet plumes of *Salvia Splendens* and the blue *Salvia patens* furnish flowers next. The Tiger Lilies now with their spotted petals, calls people's attention to their side of the garden. The

Gaillardios add much to the fall beauty of the garden with their golden and red flowers.

Gladioli bulbs and Dalhia tubers planted in the spring will give an abundance of blooms for cutting now at this time. Hydrangeas are the fall blooming shrubs.

By following such a brief outline as this list suggests one will have flowers practically every week in the growing season. In what way do you think a few dollars and a little time could be more profitably spent?

S. I. C. '18.

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### SOMETHING ON HONEY PRODUCTION.

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This, to many people, may seem like a fad or novelty, but I am convinced that in these day when increased food production is needed so much that honey deserves some little attention especially as one of the food stuffs that we are particularly short in is sugar. Nearly every farmer in Nova Scotia could considerably lessen his sugar bill by having half a dozen well kept hives of bees some where about the place and at the same time enjoy one of the best and most healthful sweets known.

But wait—right from the start I hear some people saying: "Plague take the little cusses! I haven't time to bother with them; let somebody who doesn't mind their bite do that and anyhow my grandfather used to have some bees and he never got anything much from them but stings. What little honey he did get was all mixed up with pollen and dirty bits of wax. I would rather have nothing at all than that sort of stuff."

Of course these prejudices cannot be removed on paper but with proper care and treatment I think that most people would find that these troubles do not exist at all. A good veil, a pair of gloves and a smoker properly handled will reduce the stinging item to practically nothing and as to the small amounts of honey and its inferior quality let me say that bee-keeping has undergone many changes since the day of our grandfathers. The modern hive with its movable frames and a

good swarm of bees properly managed will overcome both these disadvantages.

It is not my purpose in this short article to give instructions as to the care of bees in order to secure the best results as that would take a whole volume. The person who is interested and wants to keep bees will be able to get all the information from books on the subject which are easily procured and also from bulletins published by the Government. There is one thing, however, I would advise and that is that the beginner get a good book before he gets his bees and find out what constitutes a good colony and also their best management. Many an enthusiastic beginner has had his enthusiasm blighted by procuring a weak colony of diseased bees in an old hive with the combs all grown together. A more discouraging and unprofitable proposition would be hard to find.

In closing it might be well to mention the possibilities. In this Province it would not be an exaggeration to say that hundreds of tons of honey are going to waste annually and all for the want of bees to gather it and they will certainly do their part if given half a show. It is by no means an uncommon thing in this province for a colony of bees to produce a hundred pounds of honey in a season and oftentimes more. It is certainly a shame that in a "land flowing with milk and honey" as ours certainly is that most of the honey is flowing away. Can we not do something to prevent it? It is a patriotic duty.

P. D. B. '19.



### Hockey.

Altho college activities seemed to be generally depressed this year the organization of a hockey team, rather late in the season, went to show that the athletic spirit had not completely succumbed.

Frequent, well-attended, practices were held in the Truro open-air rink and under the able coaching of Capt. LeBlanc the raw material was soon whipped into an efficient team.

Owing to the late date of organization only a few games were played one of the best being a match with Truro Academy team.

The game was hotly contested, both teams being very evenly matched and at the end of the last half the score stood a tie. After playing ten minutes over time the Academy scored the winning goal, the final score being 4-3.

The team also played an interesting game against a pick-up team from the balance of the class. This team made a noble effort in the first half, and were quite confident of coming off victorious but alas for their hopes the score began to mount up against them and by the end of the game presented a very uneven appearance.

It was with feelings of regret that the team disbanded owing to the closing of the rink.

Running over the team we find the forward line strong and aided by Capt LeBlanc played a splendid combination. On the defence we find Peacock as point, using his weight and speed to such good advantage that all opponents feared him.

Geddes at goal proved a regular stone wall and it was very seldom the rubber got by this coming hockey player.

The team had the following line-up:—

J. Flemming—Centre.

S. Eaton—R. Wing.

F. Johnson—L. Wing.

A. LeBlanc (Capt)—C. Point.  
L. Peacock—Point.  
F. Geddes—Goal.  
R. Bishop—Spare.  
F. Wassam—Spare.

The players were all good sports and did their utmost to make the team a success.

As manager I wish to thank them for their untiring effort and support.

P. M. SIMMONDS,  
Team Manager.

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### Debating Society.

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It has been said that only those who can use their language with power and beauty are well educated. This being the case, the debates, which give us practice in this line, should be of as much importance and value as any of our regular studies. Several members of the staff have expressed this opinion and most of the students have realized its importance and have taken part both on the teams, and from the audience. The latter should be given special mention, since as a rule almost every one present voices his opinions on the subject under discussion.

The attendance has been fairly good, especially among the Juniors, who have somewhat more time at their disposal, and as far as results are concerned, there are very few of the students, who do not show quite an improvement since the first debate. Much of the embarrassment, formerly experienced by the students has disappeared, many have re-covered from more or less serious cases of "nerves," and are better able to think while on their feet.

The following is a list of the subjects debated with the speakers and decision.

Resolved that Beef Raising is more profitable than Dairying, in the Maritime Provinces.

Affirmative	Negative
R. Tinney	R. Hurst
Stoddart	R. Bishop
C. MacDougall	J. Flemming
Negative winners.	

Resolved, that it is sometimes justifiable to tell a lie:

Affirmative	Negative
D. Robicheau	D. Dewar
Muir	A. Trueman
J. Coady	L. Peacock
Negative winners.	

Resolved that Union Government is better than the Party System.

Affirmative	Negative
A. Leger	C. Miller
F. Wasson	H. Beatty
F. Johnson	J. Kenty
Affirmative winners.	

Resolved that the introduction of machinery has done more harm than good.

Affirmative	Negative
S. Wood	O. Smith
Weir.	H. Malcolm
Jackson	Rogers
Negative winners.	

Resolved that country life is more desirable than city life.

Affirmative	Negative
W. Donat	Miss Chase
W. Kinsman	Miss Thomas
H. Palmer	Miss MacAloney
Negative winners.	

Resolved that this institution (N. S. A. C.) should have a residence for the students.

Affirmative	Negative
P. Simmonds	E. L. Eaton
M. Anderson	P. Bishop
Wright	D. Archibald
Affirmative winners.	

Resolved that Land only should be taxed.

Affirmative	Negative
D. Robicheau	A. Leger
L. Ogilvie	F. Johnson
H. Malcolm	
Affirmative winners.	

Resolved Capital Punishment should be abolished.

Affirmative	Negative
A. Trueman	A. Palmer
M. Watson	R. Hurst
W. Donat	Stoddart
Affirmative winners.	

Resolved that mixed farming is more profitable than specialized.

Affirmative	Negative
W. Donat	D. Dewar
S. Eaton	W. Ogilvie
Hayden	F. Geddes
Negative winners.	

Resolved that the development of Canada agriculturally would be better for the country than its development industrially.

Affirmative	Negative
E. Eaton	F. Tinney
J. Flemming	D. Archibald
R. Bishop	A. Leger

Resolved that Free Trade is superior to a Protective Tariff.

## Affirmative

F. Tinney

J. Semple

Rogers

Affirmative winners.

Resolved that riches is more desirable than learning.

## Affirmative

A. Leger

M. Forsythe

H. Burbidge

Affirmative winners.

## Negative

D. Arsenault

A. Leger

McEwen

## Negative

S. Wood

Bowers

Haase

Resolved that the Government should pay part of the cost of all tools and utensils which would aid in increased production.

## Affirmative

O. Smith

P. Simmonds

L. Peacock

Negative winners.

## Negative

R. Bishop

Chisholm

D. Dewar

While the activities of the society are not yet over, the term is drawing to a close, and examinations, will command all the attention of the students. As a result it will not be long before activities will cease for this year to be resumed next year I hope with the utmost support of every student.

J. A. S. '18.

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**Athletics.**


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Owing to the stress of the times and particularly to the difficulty experienced in having the gymnasium heated properly, athletics have not gone with the swing usually found under normal conditions.

Basket-ball suffered the most owing generally to the frigid condition of the "gym," and as a proper spirit and en-



thusiasm was hard to raise, it was found that a number of opportunities to practice were lost, that should have been taken advantage of. Members of the Senior year find little time for athletics and so basket-ball is left more or less to the Junior Class. Playing in a room of Arctic temperature evidently did not appeal to them, with the result that basket ball proved a fiasco during the greater part of the term. A few practices however, have been held within the last few weeks, and a team has been formed with the following line-up:—

A. Martin—Defence

A. LeBlanc—Defence.

C. McDougall (Capt)—Forward.

T. McDougall—Forward.

W. Donat—Centre.

A challenge was received early in the term from the Acadia boys but as a team had not then been formed, a match could not be satisfactorily arranged much to our regret. We have hopes however of meeting some of the local teams in the near future.

Other forms of physical exercise were indulged in occasionally and it was no uncommon sight, on wandering into the "gym" to find a couple of Juniors industrially engaged in an effort to decorate each other's "map."

It has afforded me a great deal of pleasure to fill the Presidential chair of the Association in the past term and trust my work has been satisfactory. I also wish to thank the members of both classes for the generous support they have given me thro' out the season.

Wm. DONAT.

Pres. N. S. A. C. A. A. A.

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### **"Flirting."**

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Flirting, as an amusement, is to be commended, for like most other amusements, it lends a certain illusive piquancy to the sometimes rather drab flavor of life; but just as soon as one of the parties concerned begins to take the matter ser-

iously—which frequently does happen—it ceases to be an amusement; and is then certainly not to be commended.

I think that many intellectual people flirt; perhaps as a sort of relaxation from the more serious businesses of life, but I do not think that all the people who flirt are intellectual; far from it. The majority of them are not even clever; merely quick-witted, schooled in the art of attracting and holding fancy, for the fancy is really all that a flirt ever does attract. Stupid people cannot flirt and luckily for themselves they seldom try.

The general opinion seems to be that it is only women who flirt to any great extent, which is a mistake, for our sterner brothers certainly indulge in this pastime quite as much, tho of course, being men, they generally go about it differently.

Obviously, flirting is quite useless, inasmuch as it gets one nowhere; but then neither does hitting a little ball with a stick to see it roll along the ground; yet nobody says we shouldn't play golf. And flirting is quite as much a game as golf, the only difference being that the one requires ingenuity of the mind, and the other physical skill.

But men and woman will do such things, regardless of what is said, so why say anything?

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### The Y. M. C. A.

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As we look back over the past year's Y. M. C. A. work we experience a keen sense of disappointment in realizing that the time for Thursday evening meetings is drawing to a close.

The student enrolment being comparatively small, the work has been somewhat handicapped. However with Professor Trueman's kindness and the hearty co-operation of the student body, the results have proven decidedly pleasing.

We are all greatly indebted to Professor Trueman for the deep interest which he has taken in the Y. M. C. A. activities. It was due, to a very great extent, to his untiring efforts that

the work of the last term has proven so satisfactory and interesting to those who had the privilege of discussing with him the weekly topics as contained in the "Students' Standard of Action."

It has been a disappointment to those who knew Mr. W. R. Auld that he was unable to be with us as frequently this year as he was last. His visits were always looked forward to by all, and we wish him the best of success in the greater work which he has undertaken in France.

In Mr. Allison Proffit's absence from College Mr. B. F. Tinney was elected President 'Pro tem.' We are all grateful for the interest which the latter has taken in the work, and in the interests of the Association it is hoped that the President for the next year will continue his splendid work.

United meetings of the Y. W. of the Normal and the Y. M. were held in the Assembly Hall at the Normal College on the afternoons and evenings of February 20th and 21st. These were held under the auspices of the Student Volunteer Movement and were addressed by Miss Thomas, Travelling Sect. Students' Y. W. C. A. Dr. Jessie Allan of India and Rev R. E. S. Taylor of China, all of whom ably set forth the duty of the student of today and the great call from the Mission Field.

On March 8, 9, 10 the second annual Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. Conference was held in the town of Truro. Delegates from all the College in the Maritime Provinces were present including a number of our boys. The meetings were held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors, and, as each College was liberally represented, were well attended.

These meetings, in addition to their religious worth, are of great value to the student, in that he has a chance of meeting and conversing with men—the leaders—from other institutions, thereby receiving many new ideas, broadening out his mind and gathering much useful knowledge of inestimable worth in days to come.

Much interest was shown in the reports received from the Knowlton Conference. Each and everyone who had attended gave glowing descriptions of the work carried on

there and expressed the belief that the benefit derived by attending the Conference could not be over-estimated.

It is hoped that we have a fitting representation at the Conference this summer so that Y. M. C. A. work may be carried on to better advantage in the coming year.

R. R. H. '18.

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Our college term has been more or less broken this year owing to various causes. First by the appalling Halifax disaster of Dec. 6th, after which many of the students were absent from classes for a week or ten days, some not returning till after holidays. Then about the middle of January, when the coal shortage became serious the Faculty decided to close the Main Building, except the offices which have a separate heating system, and we were to have all classes in the Science and Horticultural Buildings. Owing to difficulties following the shutting off of all the steam, after two days only the Assembly Hall, Library and Reading Room and one class room were closed. But the weather being very cold the class rooms and Botany laboratory were difficult to heat properly and our studies were somewhat neglected. The climax was reached when about the 1st of March the boiler of the Main Building gave out completely and we had to return to the other buildings for all classes.

Owing to this, one branch of the course much to our regret had to be omitted, namely Horse Judging in the Pavillon. While the Juniors, not knowing what they are missing, may not appreciate their loss we seniors do since it can never be replaced even in after study at the Upper Colleges should we go on.

The use of the Reading Room and Library have also been greatly missed by the students and we sincerely hope that conditions may be better for those following us.

It was decided by a meeting of the Students' Council that owing to local and world wide conditions, it would be impracticable to have the Annual At Home this year. The

regular fortnightly dances have been held more or less irregularly throughout the term but "an enjoyable evening" was the verdict of all who attended these functions.

On March the 16th we were pleased to have Capt. Carey address us on "the work of the Y. M. C. A. at the front" and "the Prisoners' of War Fund." For the latter a liberal subscription was paid by the students at the close of his address.

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### WHO'S WHO?

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OLIVER S. SMITH  
South Brookfield, N. S.

"Not stepping o'er the bounds of modesty."—*Shakespeare*.

Smith is one of those modest, unassuming chaps, who never takes the trouble of letting you see that he knows anything. However, a light cannot always be kept under a bushel and so every time examination marks are posted, his ability is strikingly shown.

☞ Tho setting a standard in examination marks which is hard to follow, he is never too busy to enjoy life and you are almost certain to find him at all the social gatherings, particularly where "eats" are supplied.

If you take a turn thro' the botany laboratory most any afternoon you will find him "peeping thro' a microscope and botanizing." We do not know whether he intends choosing botany as a profession but whatever his choice for the future we wish him every success.

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STANLEY WOOD,  
Carter's Point, N. B.

"This was the noblest Roman of them all."—*Shakespeare*.

They say the world, the nation, the state could get along without any man, were that man to die. The doctrine may be sound; the law may be irrevocable, yet I do not see just how

it would be possible for Class '18 to get along without Stanley Wood. A committee without Stanley would be a failure; the U. S. C. would be seriously handicapped if he were not in the secretarial chair; any college movement would be incomplete without him and last, but by no means least, Institute would be a hollow mockery if deprived of his cheery presence. All in all, it is not hard to imply that Wood is one of the most popular chaps in the class this year.

His popularity does not stop with the boys for he stands second to none in his studies and what professor, no matter how heartless, could feel unfriendly when supplying such generous tho well-earned marks as Stan gets.

Leading a rounded life, singularly well filled, yet always time to lend a helping hand to a fellow-student, he has gained for himself a reputation and popularity which a king might envy.

In the days to come, when we find him high on the ladder of fame, his college chums will proudly boast "He was my friend."

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MARTIN. F. ANDERSON,  
Chapman Settlement, N. B.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men  
Which taken at the flood,"—

Martin is one of the boys who believes in making the most of every opportunity. Nothing ever gets by him, and his keenness and foresight are worthy of credit. This may be explained in part, perhaps; from the fact that he is of Norwegian descent, which gives him a canniness second only to the world-renowned wisdom of the Scot.

A good student in general and an ardent student of botany in particular, he has made himself a favorite with all the professors and his popularity with the boys goes unquestioned. If looking for faults in Anderson's good points, there is only one that might be suggested, i. e., he is not a Nova Scotian. All success to him; New Brunswick will make a name for herself in the rearing of sons such as he.

## PRYE M. SIMMONDS,

Amherst, N. S.

"And on their own merits modest men are dumb,"—*Coleman*.

Did you ever meet one of those men whose activities appear as a reflected criterion of the town they come from? In fact, after a little experience you could name their home town quite readily. Such a man is Simmonds. Merely to see him coming down the street with his beloved briar fixed firmly in his teeth would start one's mental apparatus working and "Amherst" would be the answer as naturally as day follows night. If all Amherst products are of the same quality as Simmonds the reputation of the town is to be envied.

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## DENNIS D. ARSENAULT,

Mount Carmel, P. E. I.

"The first shall be last, and the last shall be first."

Persistently, consistently and everlastingly late for class in the morning, his popularity with the professors has always been a source of wonder to all until hapily the cause was discovered—D. D., as he signs himself, is well able to keep the standard of his studies high tho' he be just late enough each morning to miss answering his name at roll-call.

A native of P. E. Island, he shows the enterprise of the "Garden of the Gulf" by taking the two-year course in one year and we feel sure that he will come out victorious in the Spring and have his name inscribed well toward the top of the honor list.

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## JOHN THOMPSON COADY,

Margaree Forks, C. B.

"A lion among the ladies is a most dreadful thing."—*Shakespeare*.

Perhaps without exception Coady has made more out of the opportunities presented than any other student of Class '18. Taking a deep interest in each subject of the curriculum, he

digests the lectures as given by each professor so that the information received is deep-seated, beneficial and we are certain will remain. While Cape Breton does not enjoy an agricultural reputation quite so flattering as does Prince Edward Island, we feel certain that with such men as Coady behind her she will come forward by leaps and bounds in the future.

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WILLIAM DONAT.

Manchester, England.

"Give me a place to stand and I will move the world."

Anyone who is acquainted with "Bill" knows that his is the brand of enthusiasm that never shirks a difficult job, not even to "ducking" obstroperous juniors.

Of an impulsive nature and always ready with a hearty handshake, he was one of the boys everybody was delighted to find in the class-room at the beginning of the term.

Donat was one of the chaps who was of such inestimable value at the Court House during the strenuous days following the Halifax disaster, where thro' his kindness, care and ability he earned for himself the enviable epithet of "Doctor Bil."

We all join heartily in wishing "Doctor Bill" every success in whatever he undertakes.

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MURRAY A. FORSYTHE,

Greenwich, N. S.

"I came not here to talk."—*Longfellow*

It's well nigh a physical impossibility to find out what a man knows if he never says anything, isn't it? I've heard of famous men who were able to "keep their mouth shut in several different languages, but doubt if in any one, they could surpass Murray Forsythe.

In addition to his characteristic silence, he has a strong leaning toward Percherons and Poultry. These have proven a lucrative combination and he should have all success when he returns to "the Valley."



## ERNEST LOWDEN EATON

Upper Canard, N. S.

"Straight runs the line of duty."

Eaton is one of the men you hear about but seldom see i. e. a man conscientious and with a strong sense of duty.

Honorably discharged from military service, owing to ill health, he has thrown himself into the college work with a will, firm in the belief that, next in value to fighting is production he has followed the path of duty, as he sees it, and as only a soldier could.

President of the Students' Council, member of various committees and general good fellow, we feel that whatever he goes at he will be a strong recommendation for the College as well as an invaluable addition to his chosen profession.

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DAVID DEWAR,

Truro, N. S.

" 'Es little bit 'es wise."

"Little Davy" as he is called is one of the boys who believes that success is attained only by making an early start. As the youngest member of Class '18 he has proven himself well able to hold his own in the class room. Our heartiest wishes are extended to him and we trust that endeavor in youth will ensure a full measure of success in riper years.

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JOHN B. IRVIN,

Upper Point de Bute, N. B.

"A farmers' boy I'll be."

Born on a farm, reared on a farm, worked on a farm, studying agriculture with a view of returning to the farm, why should he not make a good farmer? We feel certain that he will.

Did you ever notice the peculiar twinkle in the eye of the successful farmer of the pioneer type? Shows the ability to size things up and a readiness to make the most of any opportunity Well, Jack has the twinkle and we feel certain that if given the chance he will make good.

JAMES WALLACE KENTY,

Halifax, N. S.

"Given to starts and bursts of revel."

Too frequent trips to the Normal College, we feel certain will be the undoing of our young friend, and possibly also the undoing of some of the fair students of that institution, for what young and unsophisticated damsel think you, could withstand the attraction of such a pair of brown eyes? But take care young man—the tempter has often been tempted and the hunter often caught.

Our Haligonian friend, in addition to loving the ladies, also proves to be a veritable Santa Claus for he was never known to be without a generous supply of apples in his pockets.

Whether this explains his success with the fair sex—to quote Shakespeare,—“I am to learn.”

WILFRID R. KINSMAN,

Canaan, N. S.

"Beauties in vain their pretty eyes may roll."

Kinsman is the Adonis of the class, and if it were not for the barrier of sex we'd say the Venus also, Thursday night invariably finds him at the Normal College and altho' we feel certain there has been no effort on his part the string of fair sex scalps at his belt is really astonishing, and yet he goes ruthlessly onward; the casualty list still grows. Shame on you, Wilfrid!

Say, did you ever meet a chap with an infectious laugh, a hearty hand-clasp and the sight of whom, coming down the street was a signal of retreat for the worst attack of the blues? If you ever did you have an idea of what Kinsman is like.

A born farmer, with the ability and energy to carry out the work, he is of the stuff that goes to make up the backbone of our country, and of such as he, not only the College but the whole Province should be justly proud.

MARY LEE MACALONEY,

Fairview, N. S.

"Thou art ever a favored guest."

A party without women would be a stag party; according to the suffragette, a nation without women would be stagnation; what would our college be without women? As a college is more or less of a little nation in itself, we fear it would be stagnation if women were eliminated.

Mary Lee belongs to a family of patriots, and if you have any doubt as to her patriotism just ask for her opinion of Germany.

She has had the foresight to see, that in the days to come, the strength and welfare of the nation is to rest on an educational basis; that the specialist is the one who will prove of greatest benefit to the country. She is preparing for that day; we wish her every success and we have every faith that her name will be known in the great work of the future.

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SUSANNAH I. CHASE,

Church Street, N. S.

"Her health! and would on earth there stood  
Some more of such a frame.

Miss Chase tackles life as if there were something more to do than learn fancy work or make afternoon calls.

Brought up on a fruit and mixed farm she has always taken her place in attending the duties that such a method of farming incurs and early showed her independence at N. S. A. C. by deciding, (as did also her friend Miss MacAloney) to take up the full course prescribed for the boys. She is a firm advocate of equal rights for men and women, and can take her place judging a class of horses or dairy cattle, against any man.

She is another of the students who rendered such invaluable aid in the relief work at the Court House, following the Halifax disaster, and her capabilities and ready smile will be long remembered by some of the victims of that unfortunate accident.

RICHARD R. HURST,

Pictou, N. S.

"May the friends of our youth be the companions of our old age."

Hurst is one of those likable cusses, that you meet occasionally, with such a large circle of friends that, of necessity he would have to catalog them to remember who they were.

He is one of the chaps who has done his best to help out in the present war. Turned down for active military service, he entered the munition works, remaining there until starting college work. Feeling the need of more outside work, he has chosen to follow the line of production and has carried on his studies with this in view.

There are two things above all others which Richard excels in—an ability to say the right thing in exactly the right place and an inborn, outwardly displayed ability to dance.

These, with his cheery disposition are enough to make him a general favorite with all. Add to this that he comes from Pictou and you have a calendar of virtues hard to beat.

---

ALFRED LEGER,

Richibucto Village, N. B.

"Keep your smile pinned on."

If a smile is worth money Leger is a millionaire, for his smile is ever ready and is really quite infectious. This does not mean that he smiles at all times—he never smiles while debating or when trying to prove a point. He is a general all round student but his strong point is debating. As he rises to speak the smile vanishes; an earnestness of expression replaces it; one can feel the weight of his argument even before he speaks. After the necessary preliminaries, he gets away. His arguments and points, and they are always without end, are placed in line as a military officer might place his regiment for inspection i.e., to the best advantage; a point is advanced; then another, and another; as the fight waxes hotter he combines forces; doubles here, strengthens there until finally he has the whole line moving, everything

in readiness, delivers a blow to the opposition that it cannot recover from and sits down flushed, triumphant and proud of the fact that he has won over at least all of his hearers that previously had been "on the fence."

Such genius demands recognition and we cordially extend our heartiest good wishes.

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JOHN A. SEMPLE,

Truro, N. S.

"I seemed to move among a world of ghosts."—*Tennyson*.

John has a habit of falling into a brown study, gazing "away and beyond"—we presume, into the future. This "expressionless expression" however does not cover any lack of energy or ability.

He is the enterprising president of the debating society where his "energy" has been well shown in keeping everything running ship shape, while his "ability" to make one prepare and deliver a speech when he has selected you for a certain debate, is a matter on which he should be complimented.

Winner of several prizes in Provincial Field Root Competitions and exhibitor at many of the Maritime Province Fairs, both with cattle and hogs, Semple is the type of the coming farmer who will make more famous the name of Nova Scotia as an agricultural province.

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A. A. LeBLANC,

St. Anselme, N. B.

"Pan Cakes and Maple Syrup did you say?"

We don't know what they fed him on but as an artist in the horizontal bar or with a hockey stick he has proved to be wonder. Nor does his ability stop there,—just have a look into the chemistry laboratory, some evening and you will decide for yourself where his abilities lie. His face is also familiar at Institute on Thursday nights, which shows another phase of ability.

We wish him all success in his future undertakings.

DENNIE J. ROBICHEAU,

Maxwelton, N. B.

"Then he will talk—ye gods how he will talk. (*Lee*).

It is pretty hard to say what is "Robies'" strong point. As a student he ranks at the head of the list; Thursday evening usually finds him at the Normal College, where as an admirer of beauty, he shows remarkable judgment; on the dance floor he is second to none—"His very foot hath music in it." As a debater he is unexcelled and with the boys he is popular. He is not only a member of various committees, but an active member and the student body rest contented when he starts to work, happy in the belief that things will go with a swing and they generally do.

We have also yet to find out whether he is the hope or despair of the professor while in the lecture-room. His familiar "what I mean to say is this," is always a signal for a half hours heated discussion on the point in question. He never accepts a fact unless it is made clear and by the time the argument is over the merest child might understand and the whole class has been greatly enlightened.

He is to be complimented on his energetic and enterprising disposition and our best wishes go with him for success in whatever career he may chose.

---

WALTER MURRAY OGILVIE,

Elderbank, N. S.

"With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear  
The weight of mightiest monarchies."

If you doubt Walter's strength, as implied by the above quotation, just give him a try on the "lazy-stick." He is ready to meet all comers at any time and any place in this strenuous exercise and rarely if ever, meets with defeat.

As a practical farmer he probably leads the class as evidenced by his sound judgment in the judging ring, ability in the dairy and general insight into all points relating to farming conditions as found in the Province.

We have no doubt that in a day not far remote his name

will be heard as being among the most progressive farmers of the East.

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LAWRENCE McKAY OGILVIE,

Elderbank, N. S.

"Appearances are deceitful—not all who play with test tubes are chemists."

It will be a source of eternal wonder to the whole class if Ogilvie some day doesn't blow himself into the regions of sorrow, "where peace and rest can never dwell," for he is an ambitious youth and is forever experimenting while in the chemistry laboratory. It gives one a sort of "all gone feeling in the innards" on looking down the room to see his face appearing thro' a haze of yellowish-green, evil smelling gas much as we would suppose the face of his Satanic majesty appeared to Beelzebub on that unfortunate day chronicled so vividly by Milton."

We trust he will have the same good success through life as he has had in avoiding the dire calamities predicted above.

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CARL MILLER,

Gardiner Mines, C. B.

"How happy could I be with either,  
Were to'ther dear charmer away."

Did you ever meet a man who could look you fair in the eye, voice his candid opinion of you or your actions, good, bad or indifferent and yet with whom you could not get angry? Such a man was Miller. His particular brand of sarcasm was superb and having the proverbial wit of the Irishman, never being stuck for an answer, one would find an hours conversation with him delightfully refreshing.

Miller was a regular attendant of the Normal College on Thursday evenings and if you would want him for anything while there just hunt where the girls were thickest and you'd be sure to locate him.

He also was one of the students who gave such valuable aid to the Relief Work carried on at the Court House after the Halifax disaster.

Carl was a general favorite with students, professors and in fact all whom he came in contact with, and it was with deepest regret that we learned of his illness, so serious that it necessitated a discontinuance of his studies in the early part of March and shortly after, his return to Cape Breton.

We all join heartily in the wish that his illness may be of short duration and that he may be able to continue his work in the Colleges in Upper Canada as he had planned on doing.

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TENNYSON T. McDOUGALL,  
Moncton, N. B.

"Much study is a weariness of the flesh."

McDougall's weariness is assumed. It is only thrown out as a mask to cover up all he knows. If you hunt him up and intrude your presence into his silence you will find that his is a many-sided character and each well developed. He is, perhaps, without exception, the most industrious student in the class and as such deserves unbounded praise. Mac is also an active forward on the basket ball team, his work there being equal in quality to his work in the class room.

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CLYDE C. McDOUGALL,  
Moncton, N. B.

"Whence is thy learning? Hath thy toil o'er books,  
Consumed the midnight oil?"

Another of those conscientious, industrious students, who delights the heart of the professor.

Perhaps not so silent as his brother but a close second when it comes to the "industrious" line. He is a favorite among the boys to say nothing of the joy his presence at Institute brings to the fluttering heart of many a coy Normalite. Clyde also plays forward on the basket ball team where his quickness and the certainty with which he can shoot a basket have, at times, proven of immense value.



W. REAGH TINNEY,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

"On with the dance, let joy be unconfined."—*Byron*.

It was with something of a feeling of despair that we learned in the early part of February that owing to time lost in Halifax relief work and later thro' illness, Reagh had decided to give up his college work and return to "The Island."

His executive ability, readiness to help, and cheerful disposition had given him a deserving good-fellowship with the boys and none could question his popularity with the "fair sex."

One did not have to talk to him long to find out that he claimed the Island Province as his native land. With such men as he abroad, that Province will never find it necessary to employ publicity agents. He was never finished telling of its wonders and beauties, natural and "painted."

He and Miller were chums and like Pats' snakes where there were two, there was one," Carl says that Tinney's strong point was telling stories and anybody who had ever listened to him might well believe this a true statement.

We wish him the best of luck in whatever he may chose as his new profession and trust that at some future day he may deem it advisable to resume his studies along agricultural lines.

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TINNEY,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

"Seest thou a man diligent in business?"

He shall stand before Kings.

Ye shall not stand before mean men."—*Old Testament*.

Just how much the '18 class owes to Frank Tinney it is impossible to estimate but we know beyond all doubt that the success of the year is largely due to his untiring efforts, for he is one of those able and willing workers who is always ready to take the lead in any enterprise and invariably brings it off with flying colors. No committee was considered to be complete unless he was one of its members, the students considering his presence there a guarantee of the successful accomplishment its purpose.

But his activities were by no means confined to committee work. In the class room he was always up to date with his studies and stood among the highest of his class. Frank is one of those fortunates who can perform his work well with lightning rapidity, swallow lectures whole, and digest and assimilate them with perfect ease.

Elected President pro tem, in the absence of the president of the Y. M. C. A. he held the position through the year and displayed excellent leadership here as elsewhere. The success of the Thursday evening meetings was largely due to his untiring effort. He also deserves unstinted praise for his work on the M. S. A., of which he was editor in chief, and to which he devoted a good deal of his time and energy.

Likewise the Normal Institutes owe to Frank a large measure of the success. He was almost universally known to the Normalites and was always the centre of a jolly group at every function which they attended especially the dances where he was particularly popular with the good dancers.

In short it is impossible in so limited a space to give anything like a perfect conception of a life so widely developed and crowded with so many interests. To Frank every minute that passes means something accomplished and yet he is always on the alert for an opportunity to offer his assistance to anyone who needs help. We wish him every success in whatever profession he may choose to follow and feel confident that some day we shall see his name written high in the halls of fame.

Signed S. F. W. '18

**ALUMNI NOTES.**

'15. Pte. J. MacAuley has returned from France and been honorably discharged from the service. He was wounded June 2, 1916.

'15. Cpl. J. Landels has lately returned home on leave. He was wounded at Ypres.

'15. Lt. A. E. Humphrey has been wounded and is in England.

Capt. Scoville and L. Cpl. Machum are prisoners of war in Germany.

'14. Pte. Philip Sanford has returned on leave from France.

'15. Sgt. A. H. Weldon has received his commission as a lieutenant. D. B. Holmon of the same class has also received a commission.

Ex. '17. Everett Pike has received a commission as lieutenant.

'17. Gnr. Carl F. Redding is in a convalescent hospital in France recovering from rheumatism.

'15. Pte. H. J. Dunleavy is in the American Army.

'15. Pte. Fred McKenzie was killed in France in November 1917.

'16. Cpl. Norman Parker was also killed in France in November 1917.

'17. G. A. Strudwick enlisted in October 1917 when he became of military age.

'11. Pte. John A. Black has returned from France and is taking a vocational course in Agriculture at the college.

### In Memoriam

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Bunnell, Leonard, '09. Killed at  
Ypres 1915.

Campbell, Wallace, '12. Killed July,  
1916.

Colpitts, R. A., ex '13. Presumed to  
have died March, 1918.

Ells, Glenn S., ex '16. Killed Oct.,  
1916.

Landels, B. H., '09. Killed Sept.  
1916.

MacKenzie, Fred, '15. Killed Nov.,  
1917.

Parker, Norman, ex. '16. Killed  
Nov., 1917.

Shipton, J. Cuthbert, '12. Died in  
active service Jan., 1916.

Shelton, John Parker, ex '10. Killed  
June, 1917.

## HAYSEEDS.

Prof. in Physics—"Some Scales are so delicate that they will weigh a dollar bill."

Miss Thomas—"Some are so delicate that they will weigh a smile, aren't they professor?"

Prof.—"That depends on how broad it is."

Eaton—"Did you hear of the awful fright Burbridge got Thursday night at Institute."

Semple—"Yes I was there and saw her."

On one of those warm days in February "Tennyson" went out on the back porch to shave. "Bill" noticed this, and said to him, "I see Tennyson that you're shaving outside."

"Well," was the answer, "did you think I was fur-lined."

First Farmer—"Did you say that your son was still pursuing his studies at N. S. A. C."

Second Farmer—"Yes! he hasn't caught up with them yet."

Prof. in Zoology giving a lecture on the chimpanzee noticed that the students weren't listening attentively.

"Gentlemen" he said sternly, "if you expect to conceive of the appearance of this remarkable animal, you must keep your eyes fixed on me."

"Sinners stand on slippery places" remarked Hurst to Tinney, as the latter suddenly sat down on the icy steps.

"I see they do" replied Tinney, looking up "but I can't."

Why is **Palmer** like a gorilla?

Because his **Armstrong**

Prof. in Zoology—"What has happened your frog's leg?"

Wood—"My friend has **Eaton** it.

Bowers—"Good morning, it's cold enough to freeze a brass monkey isn't it?"

Bishop—"Good-bye then."

Waitress to Semple—"Tea or coffee?"

Semple—"Nothing thank you. Make it weak?"

A sweet little normal leaned over to Hurst and said, "Doesn't that girl look like Helen Brown?" Hurst replied in rather an absent way. "Why, that dress isn't brown."

An N. S. A. C. student, named Robicheau, had been employed by a farmer, who turned him out before daylight. The first morning to assist in hitching the team. Robie, half asleep and nearly frozen, did not notice that a cow was loose and had wandered into a horse stall. After considerable delay, the farmer asked what was keeping him so long. Robie shouted, "I can't get the collar over his head, his d—m—d ears are frozen."

Ikey—"Are you the man vot safed my little poy from drowning?"

Rescuer—(Proudly) "I am."

Ikey—"Den where's his cap."

Tinney—"Why the happy look?"

Hurst—"I have a corn."

Tinney—"I can't see the joke."

Hurst—"Why man, think if it had been corns."

Miss Mac—"I feel as if I had just broken out of an insane asylum."

Miss Chase—"How do you make that out?"

Miss Mac—"I just left Prof. Brittain's "bughouse."

Dr. Sinclair: "What is the function of the skin of the horse?"

Junior: "To keep the horse in and the hair out."

'17 student—"Has your English Professor smiled this year?"

'18 student—"Yes, once in **The Princess**."

Burbridge—"Did you come straight home, tonight after the sing?"

Wasson—"Yes, I did, after I left **The Crookes** at Foundry Hill."

The following is a news item taken from one of the local papers—"Professor Landry, the well known poultry expert, delivered a lecture here last evening on 'Bad Eggs:' there were many present."

1st Senior (at Biden's) "Is that Sutherland over there with a young lady?"

2nd Senior—"Great **Scott!** Yes."

1st Normalite—"Who was that farmer you were dancing with?"

2nd Normalite—"I don't know, '**Wasson**' he great."

1st Normal—"Wouldn't any one take Miss Fr-s-r for the promenade?"

2nd Normal—"If any one would, Stanley Wood."

Hurst on 'Economy of Food stuffs.'—"Eat what you can, and what you can't **Cann.**"

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### '18 Farmers.

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We couldn't sit and study for the law;

The stagnation of a bank we couldn't stand;

We've forsaken all the rest, and we're bound to do our best

In this, our chosen study of the "land."

In years gone by we were a restless lot;  
 Things didn't seem to matter so much then;  
 But this universal strife says "Production may mean life"  
 So you bet we're going to do the best we can.

"Increased Production" ever is the cry;  
 "The land must yield salvation from our foe,"  
 "The farm and what it means" is the ever present theme;"  
 It's the only thing you hear, where'er you go.

We're "duty bound" to help the cause along  
 Our answer to this call,—"yours to command,"  
 And our slogan, with a will (while you pound old Kaiser  
 Bill)

"We'll do our best to help 'Back on the land.'"

"Apologies to Service."

### About Hogs.

We tried raising hogs on schedule once. We received a beautiful little pamphlet which stated it was our duty to produce more pork, as Flavelle was getting short on pocket money or something or other. Anyhow, fired by zealous patriotism we undertook to raise ten squealing little demons, with lovely curly tails, into boneless bacon and breakfast sausages. We shut the cute little dears in a pen just the proper dimensions so each little sparerib would have the necessary number of cubic inches of ozone to breathe, with plenty of light, and after studying their menu for three or four days, were ready to watch them gain two pounds a day. The pamphlet stated most carefully that on no account should winter pigs be fed cold feed, so it was our custom to rise sometime in the night, thaw out the pump, pump 'steen pails of water and play chef until we had the cornmeal salad cooked to a turn, and then lug it over to the pig pen, pouring about half of it in our right boot on the way over, and pour it into a trough which



the porkers persisted in misusing for a bathtub. And, holy smoke, how those hogs grew. They were about six feet long, and about as big around as a fountain pen. They kind of grew upwards too. That is, they became elevated from the floor by a few degrees. According to our guide-book they were now ready for "finishing" and should now be fed a mixture of wheat and corn chop, to round out their curves and hollows, of which they possessed considerable, into fat and juicy sidemeat. We fed those blamed hogs wheat and corn chop until they couldn't move, and the more we fed them the thinner they got. In fact they resembled a corn cob a good deal. Their backbones stuck out like a ridge pole on a chicken coop, and you didn't need an X-ray to count every bone in their bodies.

We were ashamed of the doggone animals, so we used to padlock the door for fear some of the neighbors would slip in and see them some time when we weren't around, and have us summoned for starving them. Our eminent authority didn't say how much corn and wheat was necessary to finish them, but darn it all, it was a bad corn year and there wasn't enough corn in the Dominion to do it. Now we had no intention of running a philanthropic institution for lean and deserving hogs, so we got mad and killed them. As we viewed them after death, we couldn't help but think what wonderful hogs they would have been if we could have got them fattened; they had such a wonderful frame-work to hang the meat on. We'll bet those pigs' grand daddy was an Arkansas Razorback, and hereditament was surely strong with them.

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### **Eggs Too.**

And then there's the egg question. Every little once in a while some one comes along with a touching little story of how they paid off the mortgage on the old homestead, and put themselves through college from the products of a troupe of speckled hens, by feeding them dried grasshoppers. Maybe

it can be done, but we doubt it. Hens are peculiar animals, with remarkable propensity for roosting on the binder. On the whole, we don't like hens except when they're roasted. If a hen's going to lay she will and be darned to you, but if she isn't going to lay she won't, and that's all there is to it. You can't take a club and beat some sense into her dome, or chase her around the house until she does lay. She's got the first, last and the whole say in the matter. Of course if you're to make a fortune in the hen business, you must keep raising young ones and killing off the broilers after you've succeeded in coaxing all the eggs you can from her, and there's where your troubles begin. Usually before we're ready to set any, the hens are setting all over the place, on nest-eggs, on door-knobs and even on the nail chest, but when we're ready to increase the herd we have to hunt the ranch over before we can find even one displaying the symptoms. Having apprehended the hen and tucked her carefully in a soap-box half full of straw and an assorted setting of eggs, we indulge in fond and foolish dreams of all the beautiful little chicks we're going to have. But alas and alack, about two days afterwards we find the nest deserted, the eggs stone cold and the fool hen stalking around the barnyard emitting loud and ecstatic whoops and there's our two dollars-a-dozen eggs all "gone bloeey."

Now neighbors, we ask, what can you do with a hen who has no more sense of responsibility than that? If by any chance we should find a hen who succeeds in hatching a quorum, some stray tomcat depletes their number down to one, which grows up a scrawny little rooster. There may be a fortune in the poultry business, but as far as we're concerned it can stay there. It's as easy for a camel to pass through a needle's eye as it is for a rich man to enter heaven, so we're taking no chances.

—Apologies to "Canadian Farm."



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