

Anthony Donnell

Maritime
Students'
Agriculturist

Published By the Students of
The Nova Scotia Agricultural
College, Truro, N. S.



April, 1923

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TRURO,

N. S.



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M. S. A. STAFF '23

R. S. Bell	A. Banks	W. B. Prosser	P. A. Cossman
G. Makinson	R. J. MacSween	S. S. Blanchard	J. C. MacDougall
			H. S. MacLeod

T H E Maritime Students' Agriculturist.

VOL. XVI

TRURO, N. S., APRIL, 1923

NO. 3

Issued by the Students of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

Price 15c. per copy, three copies 40c Payable in advance to Subscription Manager, M. S. A., Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.

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G. Makinson, '24

Editorial

The college term drawing to a close will find a good many of us in a position hard to realize, that this is another stepping stone in the journey of life.

Each of us will have a different road to travel. The juniors will be looking forward to at least another year of college life; some of us who are seniors will be going to higher institutions of learning, while others will be returning to the farm. But whatever road we choose to travel, let us bear in mind the words of William Henry

Channing, (the ones which envolved our orotorical labors in the Pb. S. class.)—"You cannot without guilt or disgrace stop where you are, the past and present call on you to advance. Let what you have gained be an impulse to something higher."

We, one and all express our sincerest thanks to the different members of the staff for their assistance in enabling us to catch a glimpse of the broader views of our life work.

For the juniors who are to follow in our wake, we give them our best wishes for success, and three cheers as a send-off.—

HIP ! HIP !! HURRAH!!!

Farewell

With this issue the Editorial Staff makes its bow and departs. The end of our scholastic term approaches apace. For those who are seniors the stage is set. Soon the curtain will be rung down upon the little drama we have been enacting within the halls of N. S. A. C. Soon we shall be leaving the tranquil avenues of study to take up life's battles and life's burdens.

Upon the threshold of the world we pause to bid "a lingering fond adieu," to the institution and friends we leave behind.

To the members of the college faculty we must first say farewell. To them our deepest gratitude is due. Early and late have they labored to enlighten our ignorance; and to guide our faltering steps along the broad highway of knowledge. Whatever progress we have made, whatever success attained, we owe principally to their direction and assistance.

It is our fond hope that "In the world's broad field

of battle," we shall always conduct ourselves in a manner calculated to reflect credit upon them and upon the institution which flourishes under their aims and inspiration.

To our fellow students we must now say adieu. We do so with reluctance and sorrow. With you we have contended in friendly rivalry, in the lecture hall, in the debating society and in all forms of college activity. On all occasions we have found you good sports and perfect gentlemen. The thought that we must soon sever the golden bonds of cherished friendship brings us sorrow, genuine and acute. But though we soon must part, we shall not soon forget. We shall watch your progress with a deep and abiding interest. And we know that your efforts in the great work you have taken up will be fraught with credit to yourselves and with benefit to our country's paramount industry—agriculture.

Our literary labors (if literary they were, we know they were labors), are now ended. We thank all who assisted us in any way with the publication of our college journal. We had neither the time nor the talent to perform our task as it should have been performed. Few realize better than we that our efforts have been faulty but under the circumstances; we have done our best.

Though we do not deserve bouquets, we are thankful that there exists now no such institution like the "Pillory", and we have escaped more disagreeable odorous presentations.

Into the hands of our successors we commend our college journal. To all a last and kind farewell. Our work though not well done, is done.

"To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures green."

Coueism In Agriculture.

"Day by day, in every way, we are getting better and better"—How's that for an agricultural slogan? Not bad, but does Coue's theory of auto-suggestion get us anywhere? Perhaps, perhaps not, anyhow we hold with the slogan. If we didn't we wouldn't be attending an agricultural college that's sure. And more than that, we believe that the A. C. is helping us to carry out that slogan.

There is no doubt about it, the farming industry is—slowly it is true, but nevertheless steadily,—getting better and better. We are raising better crops, keeping better stock, taking up better methods more and more every year. Take the dairy industry and look over the progress which has been made in the last few years. Is there anyone that has the face to say that there has not been a big improvement? True it is still that for every herd that averages 10,000 pounds per cow, there are hundreds which only average 3,000. True, for every modern dairy barn, there are hundreds of old, dark, and uncomfortable cow stables. Still, it is improving, and some day we may arrive at the peak we should attain.

Take our fruit section. Can anyone point out good and sufficient proof that it is not "getting better and better?" What of the prizes won at the crystal palace? Yes, there is no doubt improvement can still be made, and it is going to be made too.

Behind this improvement, then, there must be some deep and far reaching reason. It is a patent fact, that no industry can improve, if the men engaged in it do not also improve. Then, perhaps auto-suggestion may fit in yet. Our farmers are improving, and are still striving to improve. Each generation is more ambitious than its predecessor, and each attains to greater achievements.

Our friend Coue's new doctrine, then, is not new,

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analysed, it comes back to the fundamental cause of all man's advance, that is AMBITION.

Without ambition all the auto-suggestion extent could not move any man a single step toward betterment; but once give him ambition and there are few obstacles that cannot be overcome. Yes, we are getting "better and better." That's why we are here, and when we graduate, we are confident that we will be better fitted to help make the world still "better and better."

—D. P. '24

Thrift vs. Work.

The subject of thrift seems to have a peculiar fascination for some people at this time. We are all agreed that thrift is a splendid social virtue, which should be practiced with care, at all times and by all classes. All the exhortations concerning its observance at this time would appear to proceed from men who are, themselves, the least likely to exercise it,—men of ample means and leisure, who are able to lecture their less fortunate countrymen from the comfortable elevation of fifty dollar arm chairs. It requires not the art of the arm chair lecturer to compel ordinary people to be thrifty in such a state of things as we are now passing through. Thrift is already enforced on the common people by the much more persuasive voice of their grocers, butchers, middle men and tax collectors.

When the Irish famine broke out, the head of the English peerage recommended the poor to rely on curry-powder as a nutritious and satisfying food; while the council of the Royal Agricultural Society harangued the laborers on the sustaining properties of thrice boiled bones.

I do not think we need worry about the discussion

of thrift among the ordinary people. Stern and silent necessity will enjoin it.

But there is one thing from which we cannot escape, and that one thing is WORK, work intelligent and continuous work, by every single soul that is able to do it. In no other way can the waste of war be made good. We work, not merely for ourselves, and the Present, but, also, very largely for posterity and the Future. It is a work that will require mind and method, and all must work together. Of course we cannot all work in the one place, and with the same tools. Inevitably we shall have to be told off into different avocations, and localities, but we all must work as one, with common sympathies and purposes. None must live unto himself. Nature herself requires that we should live and work like one large family, in a spirit of charity and fraternity, without selfishness, without hate, without envy or malice, and without unseemly divisions and disturbances. If we thus do, the success of our labors is assured, and our reward will be great and lasting. If, on the other hand, we proceed with bad motives and selfish purposes, with contentions and ill-feeling towards our neighbors, we are morally certain to find our compensation in failure and bitterness of spirit. "What we sow, that also, shall we reap."

We are all fallen upon days of hardship. Our burdens are heavy, the outlook is gloomy, the problem of living appals us. It is the aftermath of war. The whole world shares the dark depression; no honest man or class can find exemption. Yet, there is neither room nor reason for despair. We have a vast country, reaching from ocean to ocean, filled with the best natural resources on earth. If we toil on and falter not, if we exercise patience and persevere in doing good, we shall still survive, live, grow and prosper.

Let us go to our allotted work cheerfully.

Farm Credits to Agricultural College Graduates.

Several weeks have been occupied by the present session of the Federal Parliament in discussing agricultural conditions and hearing many of our leading agriculturists from different parts of Canada giving evidence regarding the conditions in their respective communities. This is done in order to find out as nearly as possible, the **where**, the **why**, and the **how** regarding the standing of agriculture, and the farmers in general throughout our Dominion at the present time. All those men agree in their evidence insofar as the **where** and **how** are concerned, the farmer does not at present enjoy the high standing that he deserves among his fellow citizens, and his conditions are not as they should be; in fact his financial returns do not in the majority of cases pay for the cost of production, and many of his other conditions are equally unfavorable. On the symptoms of the trouble which are well known and many, all witnesses agree, but regarding the **why** or the **cause** there is much difference of opinion. Many causes have been given, and a still greater number of remedies suggested. But there still remains one remedy that has not been mentioned, and, which if given a trial, would be much more effectitive in removing the "agricultural ills" than any that have been yet suggested, or many that are now being tried. If the government hopes to improve agricultural conditions, it should begin with the farmer himself, and especially with the farmer's sons, who will to the largest extent be responsible for the moulding of agricultural conditions in the future. Have they at the present time the opportunities of receiving the training and education necessary to farm most successfully, and best pro-

mote the most desirable conditions in the agricultural communities? If not, what is the reason? Why do so many of those who are fortunate enough to receive an education forsake the farms for some other profession or occupation?

The government could render the greatest assistance to the farmers by aiding them to better qualify themselves for their life work through their taking a complete course of instruction and training at an agricultural college, and by assuring each man that after he graduated it would be possible for him to obtain the necessary finances to purchase, equip and stock a farm which he could return to and operate as an actual farmer. This would mean the extending of financial assistance in some form to those men, and the best manner in which it could be given, in my opinion, is by the government establishing a system of Farm Credits to Agricultural College Graduates. This would enable those men to borrow money from the government at a certain rate of interest, the government, of course, taking a mortgage on the land until the loan should be repaid. This money should be loaned only for investment in land, stock and equipment, thus avoiding any possibility of it being spent in luxuries.

This system is not merely a similar one to the Soldier Settlement Scheme, which perhaps is not altogether a good success. But under that scheme many of the men placed on the land were very inexperienced in farm work and some did not even understand country life. Many of them not only had very little or no training, (except probably six months as a farmer's hired man) but also did not have much education of any kind in some instances. Neither is this system of Farm Credits to Agricultural College Graduates merely a similar one to the Farm Credits Scheme, or "Rural Credits," which is in operation in some of the provinces at the present time, although even that is proving successful in many cases.

But the benefits that would result from the establishing and operating of a System of Farm Credits to Agricultural College Graduates would be vastly greater than could be expected from either of the above mentioned schemes, for its benefits would be manifold.

It would encourage a greater number of farm boys to get a university education, and make it possible for them to do so. It would enable the greater percentage of them to go back to the farms after they had graduated, and there put into practice both in their work and in their living, the results of what they had obtained by their training and education.

The men placed on the farms under this system would be specially trained and educated. They would have at least enough general education, training and experience in their chosen work to justify their having been granted the B. S. A. degree from a university of recognized standing. And an educated man, whatever his profession or occupation may be, is almost always more proficient in his work, more prosperous in life, more useful to his fellow men, and a greater asset to the country and nation than an uneducated man.

We are sometimes told that the biggest problem which faces the farmer to-day is an economic one, and that education cannot solve it. But have not the efficiency, prosperity, usefulness and intelligence of the citizen much to do with the economic condition? And all those are much increased by education and proper training.

The majority of people agree that it is wise to operate our Agricultural Colleges, and that the men who attend these are much benefitted by the education they receive. Then why is the attendance at each one of these institutions so small? The chief reason is, I think, the lack of money on the part of the farmer. The young man who intends to farm realizes that if he spends two or three thousand dollars in getting this education he will not be

able to buy and equip a farm after he graduates, or even have enough money to operate and improve his father's farm if it is left to him. Consequently he either remains on the farm without a college education, or goes to college and after he graduates, drifts into some other occupation or profession, where he can get a start without much capital. If he had a source from which he could obtain funds, such as would be the case under this system, he would, in the great majority of cases, return to the farm, and there by his work and example be a benefit to his fellow farmers.

This system would then bring the education and training of an agricultural college to the country, and each of these graduates would be in a position to put into practice what he had learned during his four years at college.

Thus we would soon have in each district one or more "Demonstration Farms" although under private control. One of the conditions on which the government would give the loan, might be that these men should agree to do a certain amount of demonstration work each year for a length of time, and in the winter to carry on lecture courses to the farmers, to assist in Short Course work, Community Improvement work, etc.

Thus we would have through the establishment and operation by the government of a system of Farm Credits to Agricultural College Graduates, not only a much larger number of farmers receiving an education at our agricultural colleges and then returning to the farm, but we would also have their communities greatly benefited by their education and thus the farmers in general would be assisted. Although this loaning of money by the government would at first appear to mean a financial expenditure, yet it would in a very few years prove to be a most profitable investment, even financially, and the greater benefits that this system would bring not only to the farmers themselves but also to many other people and conditions

that are either directly or indirectly influenced by agriculture, would give results exceeding the highest expectations of the most optimistic.

—H. S. M. '23

Vitamins

The Vitamine theory is one of the most recent products of scientific discovery. It is only within a few years that the the world has come to know of the existence in our food of certain essential substances known as Vitamins. Altho the composition of these substances is as yet unknown the credulous public have been played upon by exploiters who unload upon the market patent preparations which are advertised as Vitamins, and which are claimed to be remedies for nearly every ill of the flesh. These claims however, to use the words of Dr. McCollum, of John Hopkins university, "are extravagant and misleading." When it is realized that in the light of our present knowledge of chemistry it is impossible to separate these substances, or to compound them into a preparation, the absurdity of buying Vitamins at the drug store is at once apparent.

The discovery of Vitamins was not made over night nor by one person. It has been known for several hundred years that scurvy could be cured by the use of green vegetables, fruit, etc. Later it was discovered that the disease Beriberi was due to the use of an exclusive diet of polished rice and that when the whole rice kernal was used the disease did not develop. Further investigation along these lines have been carried on for many years by eminent scientists. It was not however until 1911 that Casimir Funk, a Polish chemist discovered that diseases such as Beriberi, Scurvy, etc. were due to the lack of a specific

chemical substance, to which he gave the name Vitamin. Ever since that time scientific workers have been trying to isolate this thing but up to the present they have not met with much success. Much has been done however to determine the nature of these Vitamines and by means of diet experiments made upon rats and guinea-pigs it has been ascertained that certain foods are rich in these substances while it is entirely lacking in others. Further investigations have resulted in the determination of four different Vitamins each possessing definite chemical unity with distinctly separate functions. They are known as Vitamin A., Vitamin B., Vitamin C., and Vitamin D. The first two are sometimes referred to as Fat Soluble A. and Water Soluble B.

The functions of Vitamins in human diet—and in animal diet as well—is impossible to explain since they have never been seen or tested. The best that can be done is to list their attributes. Professor H. C. Sherman in his book on Vitamins gives the following illustration in which he compares the human body to a gasoline engine;—

“The organic nutrients, fats, carbohydrates and proteins correspond to the fuel; the proteins and some of the mineral matter to materials of which the motor is made and the Vitamin to the ignition spark whose own energy is insignificant, but without which the engine cannot run however fine the material of which it is built or however abundant and appropriate the supplies of fuel and lubricant.”

Vitamins are known chiefly by the conditions resulting from their absence. For instance the continued lack of Fat Soluble A. in the diet causes a disease known as Xerophthalmia. The lack of Water soluble B, causes Beriberi and the lack of vitamins C. causes Scurvy. From the pathological conditions thus created chemists have been able to determine to an approximate degree the vitamin

content of different articles of food. In this connection it is an interesting fact that milk, fruit and green vegetables are by far the most important of our food stuffs as far as vitamins are concerned, and that meats, fish etc. contain but traces of these substances. Many of the authorities are agreed that Vitamin A is more likely to be absent from the ordinary simple diet than any of the others. According to the results obtained by scientific experiment, milk is the most important food containing it. Spinach and eggs are the only other two foods that have been thoroughly examined, which provides us a superlative amount of Vitamin A.

It must not be supposed however that the liberal use of fruit and vegetables as served on the average table assures an abundance of Vitamins.

Very often the methods used in the cooking and preparation of food lessens its Vitamin content and sometimes destroys it altogether. It is generally accepted that long boiling has a detrimental effect upon the nutrition value of food, and moreover, the practice of peeling fruit and vegetables results in the waste of the real vitalizing material, while only the refuse is left for use. In order therefore to save the Vitamins, food should be cooked for as short a time as possible, and every effort made to use the peelings—this of course includes the bran portion of the cereals, such as whole wheat flour, etc.

The great importance of milk as an article of diet, cannot be overestimated. It is the one food for which there is no satisfactory substitute and especially for children and young people it is indispensable.

A well balanced diet should consist of an abundance of milk, vegetables and fruit, after which breadstuffs, meats fats and sweets may be added according to taste, energy requirements and individual purchasing power. Attention to these principles will correct any deficiency in the

diet, and will obviate necessity of seeking Vitamins at the Drug Store.

—R. J. M. '23

Who's Who and Why.

Major J. Archie Anderson, M. C.

Contrary to the impression which some members of the teaching staff may entertain, Major Anderson is not from Missouri. He is a native of Victoria County, Cape Breton, and a very worthy representative of a community that has long been noted for the men it produces.

"Andy" is a war veteran with an exceptionally fine record. He enlisted as a private with the 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders, rose from the ranks to Company Commander, and was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous service on the testing field of combat. Returning to his quiet native home after the cessation of hostilities, he decided to "beat his sword into a ploughshare."

His work as a student has been characterized by the same qualities that marked him as a soldier—concentration of purpose, a high sense of duty, and an unflinching determination to succeed.

Like most Cape Bretoners he is a fine specimen of physical manhood, and has the faculty of saying just what he thinks. We tremble for the fate of the mis-guided individual who tries to impose upon him.

As chairman of the dance committee, he discharged his duties with credit to himself and to the student body.

With his brain, brawn, and courage, Major Archie

should have little difficulty in surmounting any obstacles he may encounter along the Highway of Life.

We bespeak for him a very successful career as a "soldier of the soil."

Roy S. Bell

Mr. Bell came to us from Dartmouth, N. S. Like all true patriots he is proud of his home town, and verily his home town has no cause to be ashamed of him. Systematic, ambitious and studious. Mr. Bell is a worker. He is first on deck in the morning, and when others are having a racket in the gym. Roy may be found in the Botanical lab. delving into the mysteries of Botany and Bacteriology

Bell's mind however is not always confined to the realm of science, as may be witnessed by those who attend our college dances, for none "trips the light fantastic" more gracefully than he. Mr. Bell intends to continue his studies in higher spheres, and as we peep into the mists of the future we can see the destinies of some great institution of learning guided by the presiding genius of this brilliant young Nova Scotian.

S. Sherburne Blanchard

This scion of of a noble Nova Scotian family elects his domicile at Ellershouse in the County of Hants. He had the good fortune however to be born in Cape Breton. Some years ago his parents removed to the mainland, and Sherburne decided to go with them. (He was then a mere youth and not responsible.)

As a student Mr. Blanchard has always been regarded as second to none. He evinced a particular interest in practical farm problems, devoting considerable time to animal husbandry and veterinary science.

He occupied the very important office of "Editor-in-Chief" of the M. S. A., and worked with indefatigable energy to make that journal a success. That his efforts were successful and intelligent reading public can testify.

We presume that Mr. Blanchard will take up farming as an occupation, after leaving this institution. He has all the qualities requisite for a successful agriculturist. Whether on the farm, or in some other sphere, Sherburne can be depended upon to honorably uphold the very best traditions of his distinguished forbears.

We wish him success in the broadest and best sense of the word.

Verner V. DeLong.

DeLong is another of our students who claims New Brunswick as his native province.

He started his junior year in the fall of 1920, but was forced to leave shortly after the opening of the second term on account of sickness. He finished his junior year in the spring of 1922 and returned last fall to take up his studies in the second year work,

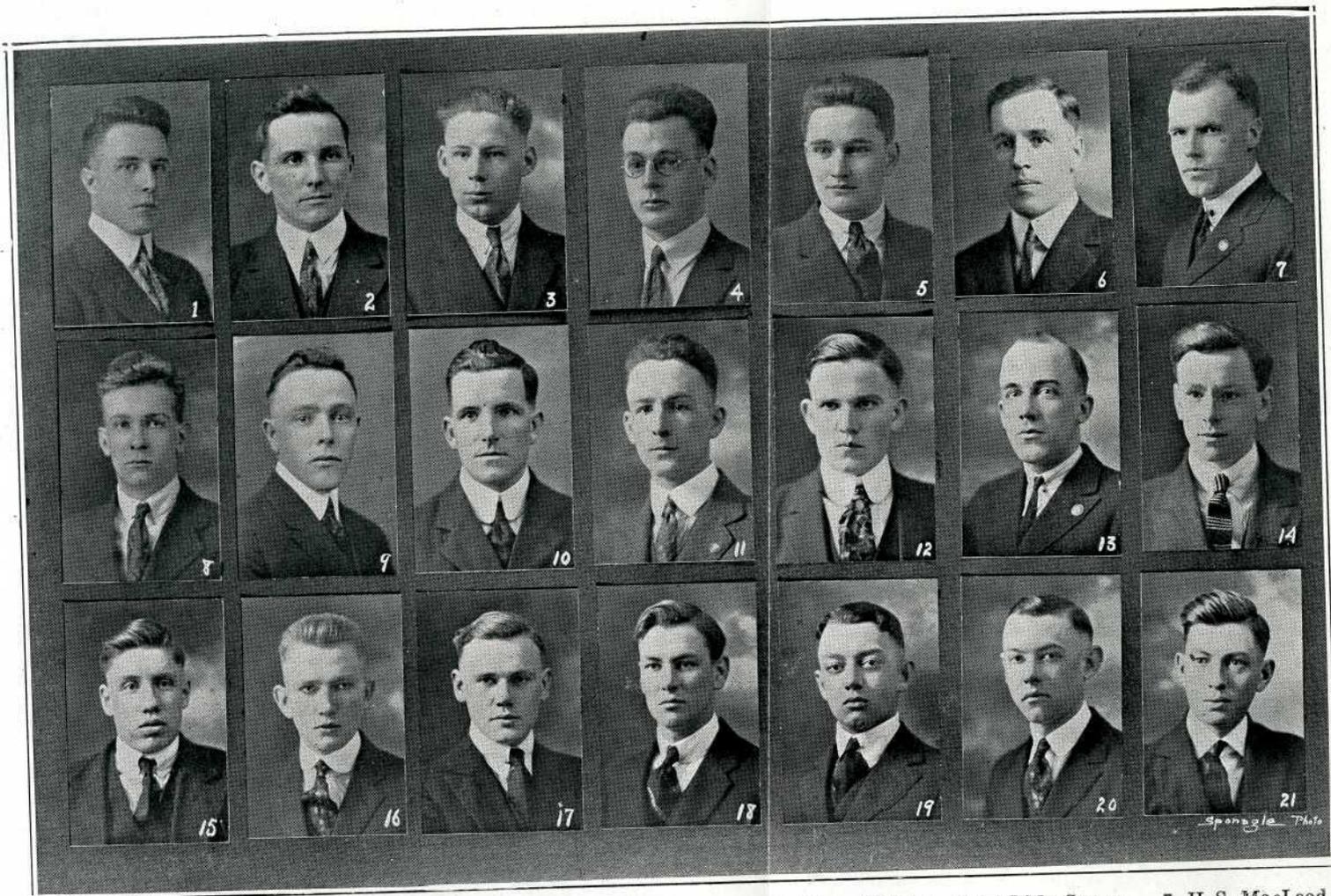
He has been a good man on our basket ball team, and is always ready to put on the gloves with anyone for a few rounds of the manly art.

DeLong is of a quiet disposition and a good conscientious student, and during his spare time he will be usually found in the Botany lab. Whether he goes on to take up further studies along agricultural lines or decides to take up farming in his native province, we all unite in wishing him every success.

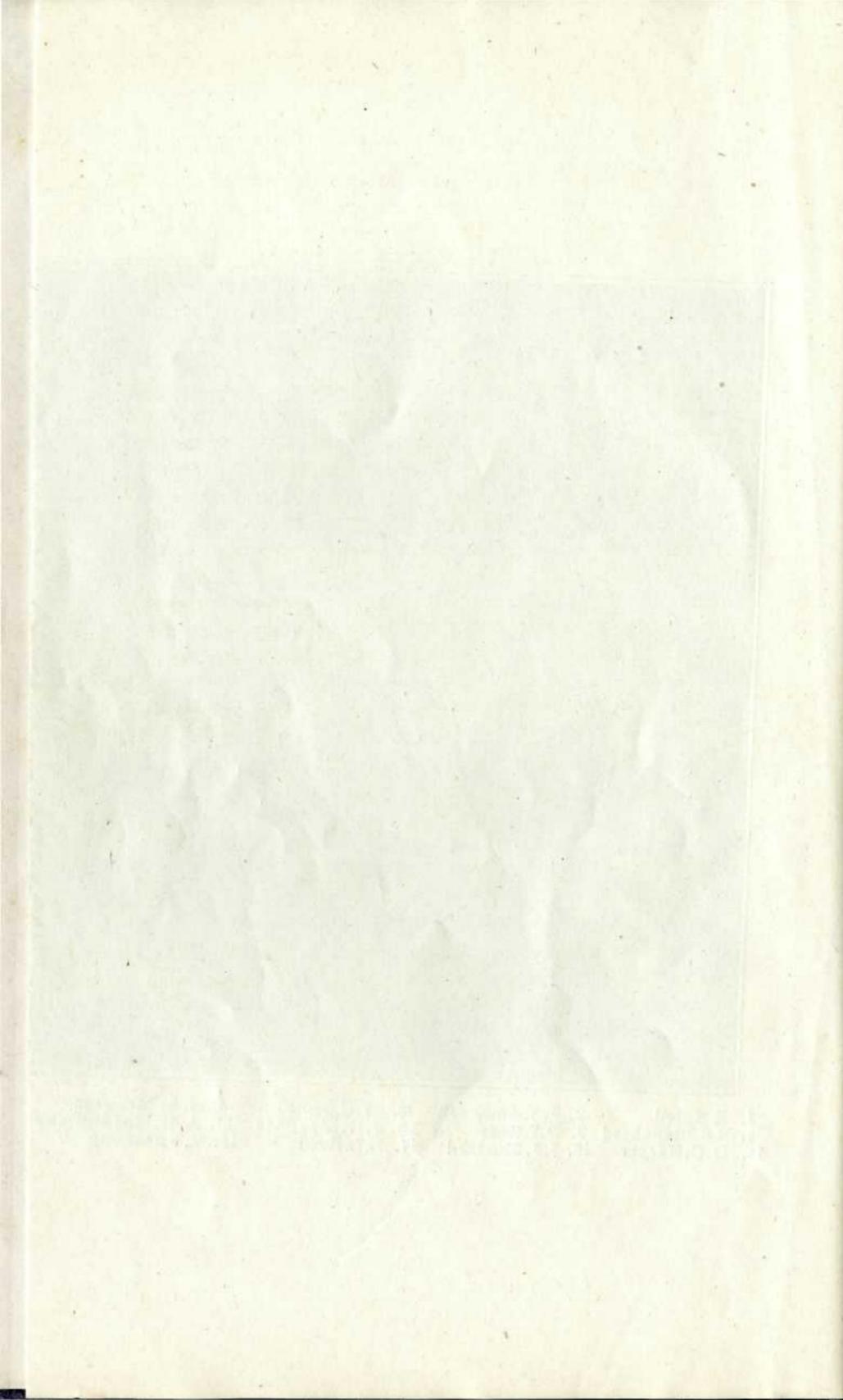
Donald C. Harper

Middle Sackville, N. B. is the home of this youthful sod buster.

When the final list comes we can rightfully prophecy



1. R.S.Bell	2. J.A.Anderson	3. W.C.Scott	4. N.A.Patterson	5. C. L. Wright	6. R.J.MacSween	7. H. S. MacLeod
8. S.S.Blanchard	9. D.I.Ross	10. J. D. MacPhee	11. A.H.MacAndrews	12. E.F.Maxwell	13. J.C.MacDougall	14. W.C.Phillips
15. D.C.Harper	16. J.J.Mustard	17. L.L.Reed	18. V.V.DeLong	19. H.W.Holder	20. C.F.Merritt	21. K.R.Quartermain



that Harper's name will be in no mean position. In basket ball he was right there with the goods. His valuable assistance to the team was well-felt by his team-mates. But we might say that it was felt, even more so, by his opponents.

If you could see Harper at some of the college dances you might for the moment think that the opposite sex possessed no attractive features for him, But let me tell you this—the time to see Harper in his glory is, as the Irishman would say, when nobody is looking. Then you might change your opinion. In economics, Harper is right there. Willing to argue with anybody, on any topic whether light or weighty. And when it comes to hard tacks Harper's statements deserve consideration.

When the term closes and each one goes his way, our sincerest wishes for prosperity and happiness go with him. Furthermore, if Harper does not win out, it won't be his fault.

Altogether—give him a send-off with the appropriate Scotch song:

"Hey, Donal! ho, Donal! lean upon your plow,
Donal, Donal, you are big and braw—
Pick up your reins and gang a-wa!"

Hazen W. Holder

Long Reach, N. B.

Holder as he is popularly known comes from Kings County, (not THE Kings County to the valley boys.) The old saying that good things are often done up in small parcels is true here, as Holder is one of the shining lights of the '23 class. By his present standing we are led to a prophecy that our final class record will find him well up in the list.

His two years at college have marked him as a con-

scientious student, and strange as it may seem, a woman-hater of about the sixth degree. As he grows older this latter defect will undoubtedly correct itself.

A. H. MacAndrews

The province of New Brunswick has sent many of her illustrious sons to the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and never did that province have a worthier representative than A. H. MacAndrews. He is a native of St. John, and a war veteran having served at the front with the Canadian Artillery.

In 1920 Mr. MacAndrews went to U. N. B. and as a result of enlightenment received at that excellent institution the next year found him at old N. S. A. C.

The esteem in which he is held by his fellow students is indicated by his election as President of the Students' Council—a position which he graced with tact and efficiency. Mr. MacAndrews made a special study of Entomology and he also ranked high in the other subjects, particularly Botany. Notwithstanding his hard studies however, he found time for athletics. The splendid record of the basket ball team is largely due to his ability as a coach. He was also a valued member of the Truro Y. M. C. A. Basketball team. We feel assured of his success in his chosen field and he goes forth with our best wishes.

J. C. MacDougall

"A true gentleman" says a great English writer "is one who never causes displeasure to his fellow man" If to this axiom is added a happy disposition, a keen intellect and high ideals, the character of J. C. MacDougall is accurately portrayed. Mr. MacDougall is a native of Strathlorne, Inverness Co., Cape Breton, and is a war veteran, having served at the front with the 85th Battalion. He

received the Military Medal for bravery in the field, and continued on active service until the signing of the armistice, after which date he was connected with the army pay office in London. Previous to the war Mr. MacDougall was employed with the service of the Royal Bank of Canada. He saw the error of his ways, however, and on his return from overseas he decided to forsake the realm of finance for the higher calling of Agriculture. Mr. MacDougall took a leading part in college activities. His sound judgment and painstaking attention to detail proved invaluable to the entertainment committee, of which he was secretary.

As a debater he was fluent and forceable, but probably in no line of activity was he so much in his element as on the Editorial Staff of the M. S. A. where he found an opportunity to wield his flowery pen. We predict that this modest Cape Bretoner will yet be heard from in the field of Agricultural Journalism, and his classmates of '23 will watch his career with satisfaction and pride.

Haddon S. MacLeod

We think it is fairly accurate to say that no other part of Canada has produced to the square mile, such a beautiful crop of College Presidents as has the province of Prince Edward Island.

It was in this interesting and picturesque little Island province that Mr. H. S. MacLeod landed when he first came to America. Mr. MacLeod received his early educational training at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown. When the war broke out he enlisted, went "overseas" and served in France with credit and distinction.

It is quite in keeping with the strict requirements of veracity to say, that a better liked, better living or better looking young men than H. S. never entered the hall of N. S. A. C.

Altho possessing splendid ability, he is absolutely devoid of anything like conceit or self-assertion.

In him are united gentleness and strength, marks of true manliness and nobility of character. In short he is just our idea of what a College President, or a good Bishop ought to be.

Mr. MacLeod will pursue the study of Scientific Agriculture at one of the higher colleges, and you can take our word for it, his name will one day be added to the roll of illustrious men that the "Garden of the Gulf," has produced.

John D. MacPhee

Baddeck Forks, C. B.

Although MacPhee is a typical Cape Bretoner, and a Presbyterian, yet he is an honest man of good reputation and congenial disposition, temperate in all things, unaggressive but persevering. To have become intimately acquainted with him is to have found a genuine friend. He is a systematic worker, and a clear thinker, consequently a good student, at all times capable of giving good sound advice and ready to lend the helping hand. In fact it would be very difficult to find his superior.

It is true that Mac took no active part in college sport or college frivolities but he was generally present at the games to cheer the boys on to victory, and he was always in attendance at the college dances and other social functions to assure that proper decorum would be maintained among the participants and to observe the beauties of nature. Until recently we thought him impregnable to Cupid's arrows, but time and environment produce wonderful changes, and J. D. now fully realizes that "it was never intended that man should live alone" and we venture to say, that he will not much longer travel "in single file."

MacPhee has not fully decided what line he will follow after he graduates from N. S. A. C., but we sincerely hope that he will continue further in the field of Scientific Agriculture. We feel assured that whether he becomes a practical farmer or a professional agriculturist he will always be a success and a big asset to the community in which he may finally decide to locate. All wish him the best of luck and the sweetest smile of good old Dame Fortune to the end of life's journey.

Roderick J. MacSween

It has been said that the infant that opens its eyes upon the world with Scotch blood in its veins has already made a pretty good start in life.

The subject of this sketch is a typical Scotchman. He is shrewd, kind-hearted, unassuming, and the happy possessor of a sparkling sense of humor. Mr. MacSween is a native of Beaver Cove, Cape Breton. He was born on the green with a hoe in his hand, and the world at his feet. Endowed with much natural ability and a capacity for hard work, he early attained a deservedly high standing as a student. Altho he was never known to neglect his studies, yet he always found time to participate in the various student activities. Any cause calculated to promote or advance the best interests of the student-body was sure to receive his whole-hearted co-operation and support.

As a keen, forceful and eloquent debater, he held undisputed sway.

We do not know whether Mr. MacSween intends going on to one of the higher colleges, or whether he intends to settle on the farm; but we do know that his character and ability are such as will fit him to occupy with

success and distinction a foremost place in whatever sphere of human activity he engages in.

Adieu, friend Mac., we part in sorrow.

C. Ford Merritt

This young man came to the Agricultural College from the neighboring province of New Brunswick, and has proved himself worthy of the name he bears.

As President of the Debating Society he discharged his duties with dignity and fairness. The success with which debates were carried on throughout the term must be attributed, largely to his interest and enthusiasm. No other member of the student body contributed more to the success of all the college social functions than did this meritorious young New Brunswicker. He was always ready to do his part—and then some.

A good student, a good sport, and a winning personality, Merritt was a prime favorite with his class-mates. We may wisper in brackets, that his popularity was not confined to the college alone.

Whether on the farm, or engaged in some other line of human activity, Merritt is the type of young man that achieves success.

His career will be watched with interest by the class of '23.

J. J. Mustard

Cardigan, P. E. I.

Mustard the Diocotyledon of the order of Papaverales is often known as a very troublesome weed which should be eradicated whenever found. But the fine young specimen that flourishes as a member of N. S. A. C. class '23 is of a very diferent character.—A Biped of the order Chordata—and instead of being either a weed or a para-

site is one of the most valuable in the class. The high place that he holds in the estimation of his fellow-students is due to his being a good student who takes a most prominent part in all college activities, the possessor of an attractive personality and gentlemanly manner. He is deservedly popular with all who know him, and especially with the Normalites and other belles of Truro.

Another outstanding characteristic that Mustard possesses in a very large degree is that he has the happy faculty of combining work, sport and recreation in the proper proportions to make a well-balanced ration for any student. He never worries because his program is too heavy although the items thereon are many. He is secretary of the Students' Council, an active member of the Dance Committee, and also a valuable man on the basketball team.

We do not know what he intends to do in future years, but we trust that he will decide to continue his studies in Scientific Agriculture at some higher institution as good all round men of his type are very much needed in our colleges, in professional agriculture, and to return to the farming localities as leaders.

Our very best wishes go with you, Mustard whether you travel to distant fields or remain on the farm in your own little native province to brighten and improve agricultural conditions in the "Garden of the Gulf."

Nelson A. Patterson

Truro claims the honor of possessing within its bounds the home of this quiet studious chap of Senior A. Truro however was not the first claimant. The Annapolis Valley had first choice and probably will have it again after the close of his college career. It is one of Patterson's hopes to proceed further with his college work, but what-

ever vocation he undertakes we hope that he may see it through with success, and our sincerest wishes go with him.

William Charles Phillips

W. C. Phillips has the distinction of being the only representative of England in the senior class. Coming to Canada at the age of nine years, he has become thoroughly Canadianized and we hope that he will remain here permanently. Phillips genial personality has won for him many friends. Although a good student he does not let his studies interfere with his education. He is a valued member of the Anglican Church choir and takes an active part in the athletic activities. While at N. S. A. C. he has had an enviable record and there is no doubt but in future years he will uphold the good reputation of his "Alma Mater."

Kenneth R. Quartermain

Fredericton, N. B.

Another of New Brunswick's sons to travel the road of knowledge via Bible Hill. "Ken" comes from Fredericton, where he has been working on a large fruit farm, from which he has gained considerable knowledge along this line.

A good student and a conscientious worker, he has earned the esteem of all, including a number of the fair normals.

We all join in wishing him the greatest success in whatever branch of the work he enters.

L. L. Reed

New Brunswick proudly claims Mr. Reed as ano-

ther of her sons. He comes from the sunny valley of the Bellisle, and a certain school there mourns the loss of a live wire teacher. His early education was obtained at Hampton and he has kept up the good work to great advantage at the N. S. A. C. as evidenced by his high marks in English not only does he excell in English, but in all the twenty odd subjects taken up by the seniors Mr. Reed invariably stood among the highest. We presume that he will go on to Guelph or MacDonald to complete his studies. If so, we feel warranted in saying that he will some day guide the destinies of a more advanced educational institution than the school at Bellisle.

One branch of his education seems to have been sadly neglected in the past and we are happy to say that since coming to Truro. he is more than making up for any deficiency in this subject, namely: the study of women and their wiles. Fair maidens, beware!

D. I. Ross

Scotsburn, Pictou Co.

"To do my best and let that stand
The record of my brain and hand."

That is the motto of quiet and studious Ross, who successfully climbs every grade, not by the spasmodic flooding of gas and explosion of hot air, but by sheer pluck and stick-to-it-iveness.

He is a conscientious hard working student, whose efforts deserve to be crowned with success. Some students may waste the few spare moments that come to them during the college term, but at any such time Ross will ascend to the Botany lab. to further study a few more of the wonders of nature as exhibited by plants. There by the aid of his beloved microscope he takes the greater part of

his recreation with the result that none of class '23 can surpass him in that subject.

Previous to coming to N. S. A. C. Ross worked in Scotsburn Creamery and he intends to return there as an assistant butter maker after he graduates,—unless a certain young lady in Truro influences him to remain in our college town. We believe it is his intention to take the dairymen's short course at Guelph next winter, and then permanently join the ranks of Nova Scotia's dairymen. We wish him every success and we predict that in the near future he will occupy an important place in Dairydom.

W. C. Scott

Guysboro County has a worthy representative in class '23 in the person of Scott. Altho of a retiring disposition he has made a host of friends especially at the Normal College to which he usually "retired" in the event of a social function at that place. One of the best students in the senior "B" class. But he also found time for athletic activities. Captain of the hockey team and also a sturdy forward on the basketball team. Scott has been known as an all around "good sport" and we wish him every success in his chosen profession of farming.

Thomas K. Winter

Winter hails from Yarmouth. His unassuming and sincere personality makes him a friend of all his acquaintances, ladies included, in all college activities he took a great interest.

Although being laid up for a few weeks in the latter part of his senior year with pneumonia we feel that he will be well up in the list at the final.

Until recently we thought him impregnable to Cupid's arrows, but we see the error of our supposition.

According to the latest reports he has reached that

stage from which no man returns,

We wish him the best of luck in all he undertakes.

Edwin F. Maxwell

River John, Pictou Co., N. S.

Whether foul or fair, rain or shine, Maxwell is always there. He comes from Pictou Co. which is noted for its burly Scotch men; and Maxwell is no exception and if anyone speaks against them in his hearing they had best pull up stakes and move.

Although studying hard he seldom misses a dance or institute and never misses a chance to escort a fair Normalite with whom he is a great favorite. All join in wishing him the greatest success in whatever branch of the work he enters.

C. Lewis Wright

Lew, as he is generally known hails from Central Bedeque, "The Island."

Lew rightfully deserves the credit of being 'high' man in senior B. In the studies it is evident, and in stature it can't be denied. In college life Lew willingly lent his hand in fulfilling the position of secretary for the debates. At the dances you will have no trouble in finding Lew. Out in the middle of the floor, going to it, head and shoulders above all. During the spare moments of college activity, when we are gathered in the assembly hall, it will not be long before the piano is under his control, and the inspiring strains of music can be heard above the noise and din of athletic procedures. When Thursday night comes the question often arises among his fellow boarders;—Where's Lew? The answer invariably is—He's gone to Institute.—Enough said.

When the college term is over Lew intends to hit

the trail for the Island and dig in, and our best and sincerest wishes for happiness and success will forever be with him.

We regret that two popular students, Messrs C. S. Stewart, of Dalhousie Jct., N. B., and B. J. R. Gow, of Halifax, N. S., did not return after the Christmas holidays. Both of these boys were good workers, and had they remained they would no doubt be among the highest of the graduating class. We wish them every success in their chosen spheres.

Breed, Weed and Feed.

Where are we? We may view the situation as optimistically or pessimistically as we wish, but still we find ourselves in the same position.

We find ourselves in possession of a herd of cattle, of no particular breed, that has to its debit, low milk yields, and the production of inferior stock; to its credit chances of improvement.

We wish to get out of the rut. How will we do it? There is only one way, it is breed, weed and feed. We have come to the conclusion that breeding is nearly worthless without feeding, that feeding does not get you very far without breeding. And when you have the two combined you must do the weeding in order to make progress. If we have the feed that is necessary for development our next step is to breed into our herd production, breed type, and constitution. Then weed out the misses.

Before we proceed let us ask ourselves one question: Do we know what we are working with? The answer has been obtained by men who have spent their life's work in revealing by scientific methods the once thought mysteries of the animal kingdom. All animals possess certain char-

acters which are peritable, milk production is reeognized as one. When an individual is said to possess certain characters which it inherits either from its sire or dam or both. It is merely that these factors have been directly transferred to this individual from the sire or dam in the process of sexual reproduction. Every individual so produced has in its genetic make-up a double dose of factors for the same characteristic, e. g. two colors for hair, (the two colors may be the same.) It gets one from its sire, and the other from its dam. This individual's sire and dam both had a double dose of factors, (they may be either alike or different) for this certain character, but when they were about to reproduce each of their factors split apart. When fertilization took place, the two halves one from the sire, and one from the dam, united and formed that certain characteristics with the double dose of factors- There are a great number of these hereditary characters and the combinations which may result number in the thousands.

The body type and functions of the animals will to a large extent depend upon these inherited factors. What are the possibilities of these factors displaying themselves to our view. One answer is the relation between dominant and recessive characters. In breeding hogs the white color of the Yorkshire is dominant over the black color of the Berkshire, and the resulting cross will show white. But the half breed will have the Berk black in its make-up and under certain conditions will show itself in future generations.

If both factors are the same then they must surely show up. Such an animal would be pure-bred for these factors. A third answer is that some of these hereditary factors, at least the ones of most value to us, will only show themselves to their best advantage when the opportunity for them to do so is given. This is the connecting

link between breed and feed. Scientists tell us that an animal may possess multiple factors for a certain character. These factors being slightly different cause variation and thus selection is made possible. By the laws of breeding the good factors are selected and the poor ones discarded. A result of this is shown in the high producing dairy cow of the present day.

To explain the scientific details of breeding would take a book of its own. But the fact that the theoretical statements have been endorsed by practical experiments will give us leeway to proceed with our herd of cattle, knowing that there is a right and wrong way.

Breeding might be said to be merely an effort on the part of man to control animal development by means of selection and mating. We see from this that one must not aim at mere multiplication of numbers, improvement must be the aim.

A certain breeder has said that one of the roads to success in breeding is to pick out the breed adopted to your conditions, get a positive aim in view, then stick to it. I think that we can rightly agree with him. And if the breed can be established as a community breed why so much the better.

The statement was made previously that the only means of improving such a herd was breed, weed and feed. Summing it up in a few words a good breeding procedure would amount to this:—Stamp into the herd the characters of a good individual and then continue with line breeding of the same family.

In order to do this we must start with a herd sire worthy of the position. The statement has often been made that a good sire is half the herd and a poor one the whole herd, Quite so, but a sire is more than half the herd and in fact may become the greater portion of it. That is why the selection of a herd sire, to get us on our own feet as quick as possible is so important.

To procure a herd sire that has good individuality and ancestry containing production and type, and that is prepotent for these characters, is easier said than done. But that is what we want, and such animals exist. A prepotent animal is one which is said to possess purity of blood in the sense of the highest possible percentage of characters favorable to the purpose desired, unalloyed by disturbing factors. That is, in his genetic makeup as many characters as possible should have their factors the same, or in other words, the factor transmitted by the sire is of the same constitution as the one transmitted by the dam. This is very hard to procure on account of the large number of combinations which are possible and the difficulty of selection by outward appearance due to the relation of dominant and recessive factors. The individual must be tested to prove that his factors are the same from both sides if he must breed true. We cannot procure them whenever we want them. But the condition in which they are procured may be made favorable. This is done by either inbreeding or line breeding. The best bred animal is most liable to prepotent. The success of a sire as a getter of good stock is due to prepotency.

The preceding paragraph really concerns the breeder of the sire, but it also concerns us in regard to pedigree selection in that the pedigree does not contain enough information. Very often it merely contains the family names, But what information it does contain can be used to advantage. On the average each animal obtains one quarter of its characters from its sire, one quarter from its dam, and only one-sixteenth from its grand parents. Hence we see that it is the top of the pedigree that counts, but further back is equally as good in some ways. If one is obliged to select a young bull as a herd sire, a good pedigree is to his advantage. The parents and possibly the grand parents can be seen. These are the most important for the time being. The back of his pedigree

should show line or inbreeding. This shows that the sire factors have been intensified. Another point of importance is to see whether or not his full brothers and sisters are of uniform type. Taking these few facts together the buyer of the calf stands fair chances. One great evil of buying calves in the hopes of raising them for herd sires is that they are selected by pedigree alone. If in his pedigree (close to him) there are one or two individuals which possess undesirable characters and we use this sire to inbreed—then look out for trouble. There must be real individual selection as far as possible, and a line or inbred pedigree is valuable or dangerous just in proportion to the quality of the individuals it contains.

Here we come to another break in our discussion—inbreeding. Inbreeding merely gets as many factors as possible, from both sides the same, in the resulting individuals, whether the factors are good or bad. (The same result may be procured by mating unrelated animals.) It is a two edged sword. It has often been blamed for causing lack of constitution and rightly so. But inbreeding was not to blame. The one to blame was the one who selected the animals which were inbred. Lack of vigor was overlooked in selection, hence it was intensified by inbreeding. A typical example of this in the "Duke and Duchess" family among Shorthorns. This family was established by intensive inbreeding. Duchess 10th one of the family was practically perfect in type but was sterile. Of course inbreeding (in name) was blamed. Further investigation, however showed that the Duke and Duchess family had always been tainted with the curse of sterility, and in the process of inbreeding, this character which was overlooked in selection was intensified. Final sterility resulted.

A certain hog breeder has made the following statement in regard to inbreeding.—"A man's success in in-

breeding will depend on what he has to inbreed with. There is no sire so impotent as an inbred sire, (the factors are so intensified or are equal, that no matter which one segregates it is the one we want.) This breeder, before he started inbreeding took the utmost care in selecting his breeding stock. Consequently he stated that he found no ill effect from inbreeding. Aogs are very sensitive to inbreeding.

Inbreeding however, is a practice which must not be used too widely, but must be handled with care. Judiciously used, inbreeding enables the skillful breeder to fix a type more rapidly than without its use. It was the principal method used by breeders to fix our present day breeds.

Another successful breeder of livestock has made the following statements—"The purchaser of inbred animals need have no fear of using them IF they are creditable representatives of the breed. Inbred animals especially if they are not related to the females with which they are to be mated are preferable far the reason that they are more likely to reproduce themselves with uniformity. Here again, we can add that the success of the sire as a getter of good stock is due to propotency.

Line breeding is merely an outgrowth of inbreeding. It is not so intensive, but the selections of the matings are restricted to a single line of descent. The purpose of this system of breeding is real herd improvement. It concentrates the characters and what variations or differences do occur are not liable to be very great. It is not so risky as inbreeding. If our selection has been good it all pulls in one direction.

The selection of the type of breeding animals must correspond, and the circle must be small. Sometimes line bred animals act like distinct breeds, When crossed they

result in a jumble or apparently "won't nick," while at other times everything works smoothly.

In grading a herd the first generation will be 1-2 pure blood. The second generation 3-4 pure blood. The third generation 7-8 pure. The sixth generation 63-64 pure blood, and in old records was generally admitted as pure. In order to make progress in grading, the sire must be of superior breeding quality to the dam.

A method sometimes followed in starting a herd is to inbreed the sire to his daughter and then for the third generation use a son this sire by a good dam, preferably of the same line, or a nephew, or some close relative, so that you can continue with more line breeding of the same family.

Summing it all up the progress made in breeding will depend to a large extent upon the individuality and ancestral selection of the sire and dam. Then judicious feeding to bring out the best and weed out the misses.

S. S. B. '23

Alumni Notes

By the General Secretary.

Lyman Chapman '16, Jack Semple '18, Dennis Arsenault and Stanley Morrison '17, spent Xmas together in Edmonton. Fred Wasson is still manager of Lanigan Creamery, Sask.

Jas. Bremner, Secretary of class '14 sends in a generous supply of notes for which we thank him, and select the following for the present:—

Harold Brown is still Herdsman at the famous Hol-

stein (Dutchlands) farm of F. F. Field, Brockton, Mass. Harold reports the birth of a baby girl.

H. A. Butler has transferred from the Swine Division at Truro to Toronto, where he is on hog grading work.

T. A. Dobson, is farm foreman at the Maritime penitentiary, Dorchester.

J. Herbert Grimmer is farming at St. Andrews, N.B.

Wm, McCullough is farming with his brother at Keswick Ridge, N. B. He is making a good job of it too.

Everett Hogan was farming in Mexico. He had a large tomato crop ready to harvest when a bunch of rebels came along and requested him to "move on." A letter addressed to him "The Pass, Manitoba" has been returned. His brother said that he had been working there.

Harold Freeze is conducting a large dairy farm in partnership with his father, near Sussex, N. B. specializing in Holsteins.

Arthur Illingsworth is farming near Fredericton, with his father. They are breeding pure bred Holsteins, Yorkshires and Oxfords.

G. F. H. Buckley, of the University of Alberta staff has recently published a bulletin on "Sweet Clover Silage."

R. M. Sanford (Reg.) is making a good job of farming at Pereaux, N. S. He has recently completed the building of a fine up-to-date barn.

A. C. Taylor is manager of the United Farmers' warehouse at Salisbury, N. B. This branch is in a very

flourishing condition. In addition he is running a large dairy farm and is considered one of the best "all-round" farmers in N. B. He was this year the delegate shareholder to the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Co-Operative Wool Growers' in Toronto.

G. B. Reid '07 spent a large part of last summer in the Maritime Provinces investigating different phases of the lobster industry. Reid is Professor of Bacteriology at Queen's University.

Arthur Kelsall '10 recently met with a severe loss when his home was badly damaged by fire.

A. S. Palmer '19 reports the sale of pure bred Guernsey cattle.

Smith Hilton, '20 has won the 1923 Oratorical contest at O.A.C.

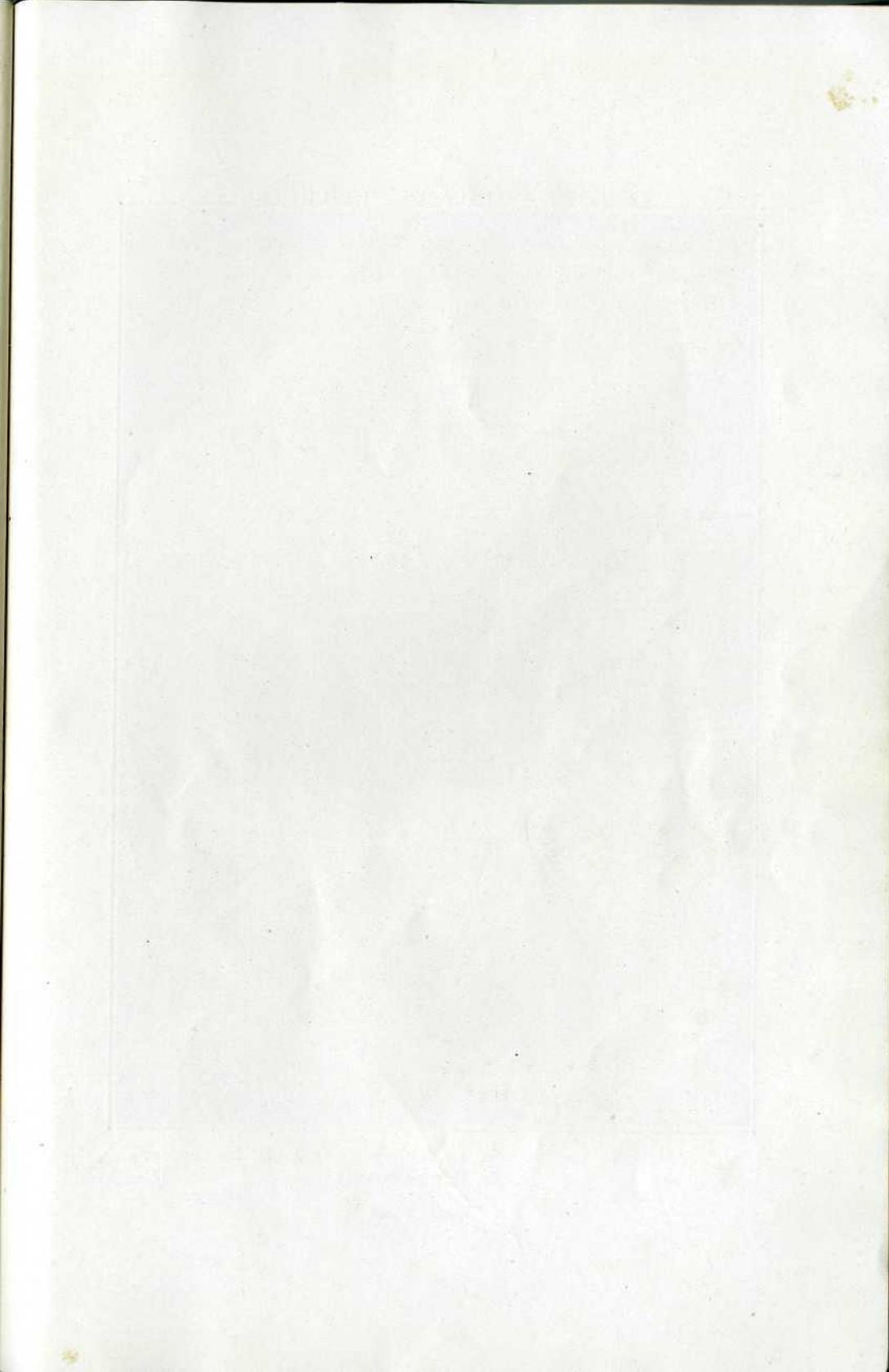
Irving Stevenson '22 is now plant manager for the Musquodoboit Creamery Co., Middle Musquodoboit, N. S.

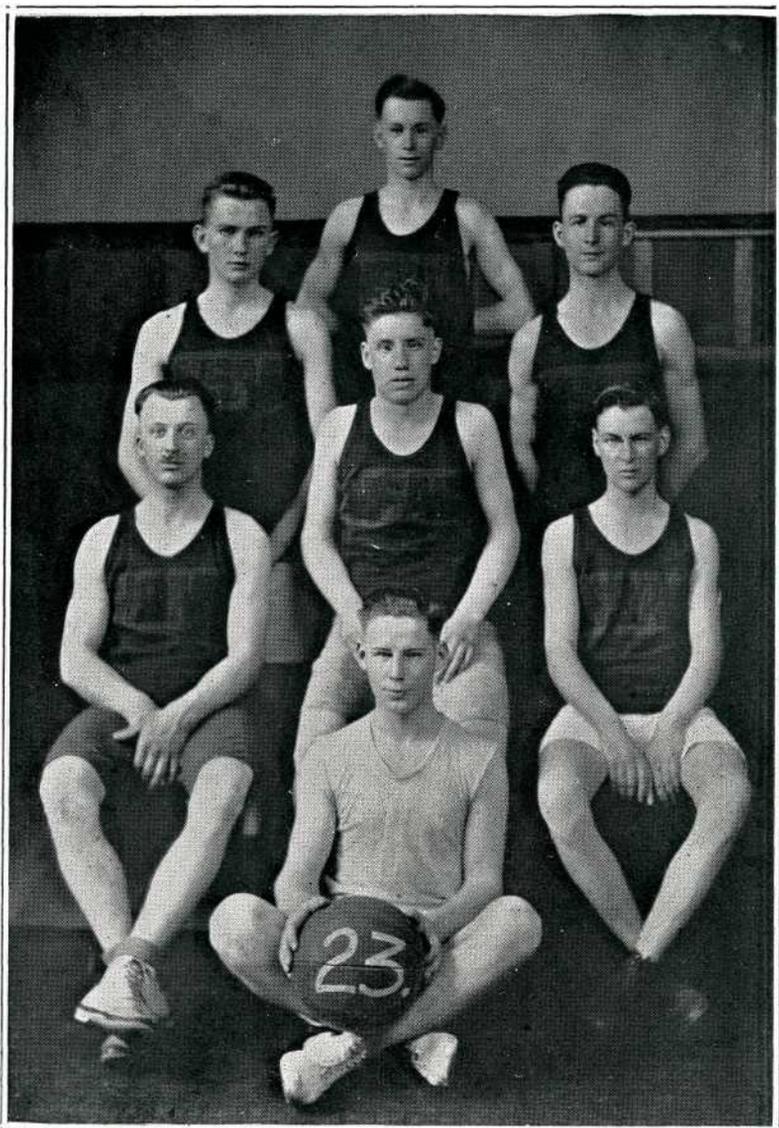
Geo. L. Strudwick, '17 is now with the Halifax Creameries, Halifax.

J. W. Robertson '22 is in charge of the ice cream department of the Brookfield Creamery Co., Truro, N. S.

L. Lowther, '22 is principal of High School, Kensington, P. E. I.

W. Gordon Ross '22 is completing matriculation work at Mount Herman, Mass.





J. J. Mustard

A. Banks

W. C. Phillips
D. Harper (Capt)

W. C. Scott

A. H. MacAndrews
V. V. Delong (Coach)

Our fourth report will be out shortly. Please read it carefully and try to see where and how our work can be improved. Also study the portion devoted to the "Recognition of Services" scheme and be prepared to back it to the limit.

We have received a number of subscriptions to the Agricultural papers but not enough. Can't you get a few renewals or new subscriptions from your neighbors? And by the way, always state whether they are renewals or not when sending them in.

Do you want any books? We have handled a number of orders but not enough. How about the lending library? Look over the report and select one of them for reading.

We want the following addresses:—W. B. Gornal
E. C. Spicer '14, H. V. Colpitts '19, J. R. McCormack '16
Myron Johnson '12, Pearl C. Stanford '15, Rundall M.
Lewis '14, J. R. Cunningham '11, John Campbell '12, A.
C. Burgess '14, Rolland D. Huddart '14, John P. Huddart
'15, Antoine and Allan Belliveau '17, and Harold K. Bate
'20.

Hockey, Season 1923

By Spectator.

We must presume that it was the onerous studies which our hockey enthusiasts labored under that prevented those wielders of the stick and puck from "finding their feet" till the season was almost out. However, "better late than never" is a good motto and well applied in this case. Certainly the team did well and improved wonder-

fully with each game and practice when once started. A challenge from the Truro Bankers opened the ball, and after hastily electing a manager and captain N. S. A. C. accepted and the first match was played at the Flemming Arena on February 4th resulted in the defeat of the A. C. team by 4 goals to 3. A return game was played on Mar. 3rd when the farmers won, the score being 3-2. The next fixture was with a team fielded by the Success Business College. A score of 7-1 gave the victory to the farmers.

We must offer our congratulations to Mr. Warren on his fruitful and zealous services as manager and regret that his tenure of office lasted for such a short time, A tribute should also be paid to C. Scott, captain, for his excellent leadership, and G. Makinson, goal tender for his effective "stone walling" The whole team worked well, and we hope to regain their services next season and carve out a furrow worthy of the ancient tradition of the college.

Lineup;— G. Makinson

J. McConnell

G. C. Warren, Manager

P. Cossman

R. MacKenzie

C. Scott, capt.

Spares; A. Banks, D. Ells, F. Merritt,

Exchange

We acknowledge with thanks, Dalhousie Gazette, Mt. Allison Argosy, Acadia Athanaeum, Kings College Record, U. N. B. Brunswican and Agricultural Gazette of Canada.

—P. A. C. '24,

College Life

At the last meeting of the U. S. C, the following were elected as presiding officers for the term 1923-24:—

Pres.—Gordon Warren.

Secy.—Stuart Wright.

Treas.—Earl Foster.
Editor M. S. A.—J. W. S. Mansell.
Bus Mgr.—W. B. Prosser
Pres. Debating Society—D. Ells
Secy “ “ —F. Starky.
Pres. Athletic Committee—A. Banks.

Athletics

The basket ball season is now drawing to a close, and though it has not been an active season we are proud to say that the team has five victories and no defeats to its credit.

The city league did not materialize this year and that put a damper on public interest. We hope that next year a league will be formed as the prospects are good. We are in doubt as to just how good our team was this year as the lack of opponents gave us no chance to prove our ability. Several attempts were made to arrange games with the fast Academy team but sickness always interfered.

Practically all of the team are seniors again this year, and their graduating will handicap next year's team.

The last game was played against the Y. M. C. A. and resulted in another victory. The team lined up De-Long, Scott, Phillips, and Banks, forwards. MacAndrews, centre. Harper and Mustard, guards. The combination was fine and usually began with the guards bringing the ball up the floor much to the amazement of the Y.M. The forwards worked hard and put all their pep into the game. That was the secret of our success this year. Everybody worked.

Hayseeds

A-d-r-on—(coming out of a restaurant meets Mc-S-e-n)—I am going over to Sponagles to have my picture taken for the class group.

MacS-e-n—What style are you going to choose?

A-d-r-on—I haven't altogether decided.

MacS-e-n—What about a full bust?

A-d-r-on—Treat! But I just had one.

Hort. Prof.—What would you expect the Russian varieties of apples to be?

MacS-e-n—Red, sir.

Normalite (conjugating the verb hold)—I hold, Thou holdest, (then with a hard look at her chum) she holds, we.(e) Holder.

When a cow finishes eating, she generally lies down and chews her cud.—But when some people are done eating they sit back and chew the rag—that's the "bull"

Why is the song "By you Bonny Banks" so popular on Faulkner St.

M-r-it in V. S. class—Sir, I had a-a-h shoe boil last summer, etc.

Why is Quartermain always looking down?

Question in Entomology—What would be your method in preventing the June fly from destroying the turnips?

Junior B's Answer—Don't plant the turnips until July.



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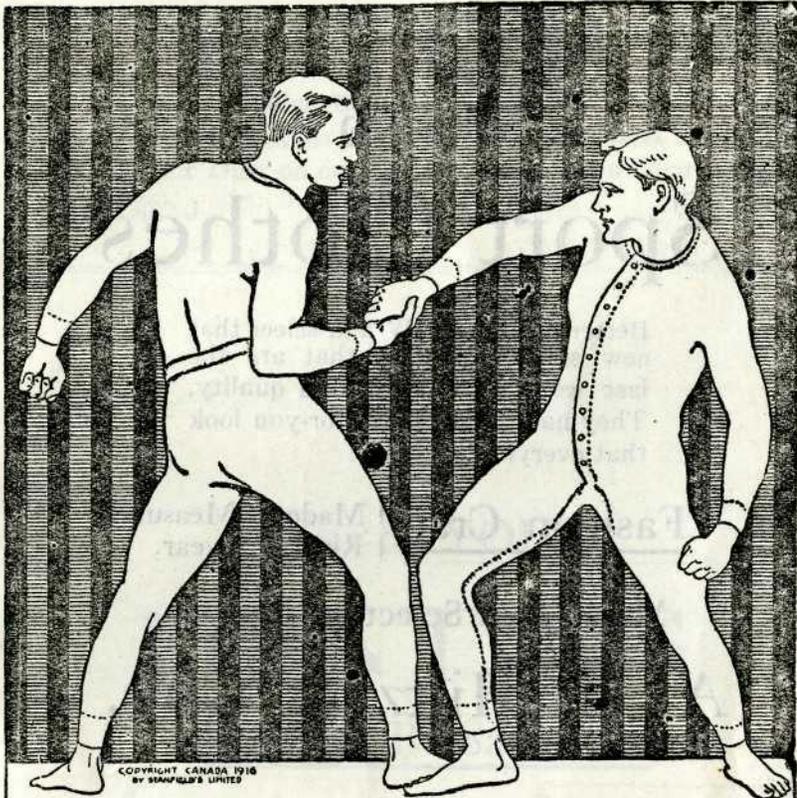
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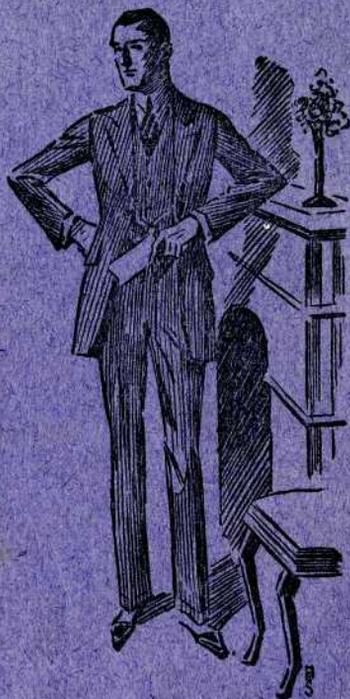
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