

E. B. Marshall  
P. M. C. 1924.

*Maritime Student's  
Agriculturist*

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE  
NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE



MARCH  
1924

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Maritime Students' Agriculturist

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T H E

# Maritime Students' Agriculturist

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## De Rebus Agricolis

"We'll forth and fight

Do deeds worth praise.,;

—Shakespeare

The Dominion Grant It is with utmost regret that we witness the withdrawal of the Dominion Grant from Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Those of us who belong

to the progressive type of farmer know and appreciate the value of the work that has been done by the various divisions in research and experimental work. That the agricultural portion of the population will lose by the withdrawal of such valuable and efficient branches of Agriculture, as for instance, the Division of Entomology, is certain. We can only hope that the Provincial Governments will see fit to provide for the continuation of the work which has been for so long a valuable aid to the farmers of the Maritime Provinces and that the short-sighted policy of the gentlemen at Ottawa will not be permitted to cause a setback to progressive Agriculture in these provinces.

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Farm Home Improvement Our readers will no doubt be glad to hear that it has been decided to include an article on the improvement of the farm homestead surroundings in our next issue. There can be no possible doubt about the necessity for a simple and inexpensive garden instead of the rambling and untidy wilderness which so often spoils our farms and makes them blots rather than beauty spots in a beautiful countryside. We often hear the remark that the owner has no time to bother with such things. This is hardly the case. Simple and effective schemes have been and are being practised by numbers of farmers already and what one can do another in the same circumstances can do too.

Some people express profound contempt for gardens

for no other reason than that they are entirely ignorant of what a garden really is. Such blind unthinking opposition to advancement in beautifying the country betrays a lack of common sense and a desire to retard rather than advance in civilization and in culture. Pending the publication of our next issue we should be glad to hear from any of our readers who are interested in this matter. Any such communications will be published in our next issue and should be addressed to the Editor.

Maritime Students Agriculturist

College of Agriculture

Truro N. S.

We are fortunate in being able to publish an article by Mr. J. W. Bird, of the staff. Mr. Bird's experience of the farming problems which confront us all is drawn from a long standing acquaintance with all parts of the province of Nova Scotia, in his capacity as Creamery Inspector, and his views "De Rebus Agricolis" will no doubt be a revelation to many of us.

### Some Farm Problems.

By J. W. Bird, B. S. A.

When travelling through the rural or urban districts of Nova Scotia and possibly any other province in the Dominion of Canada, and after talking with

farmers and urban residents, here and there, one is convinced that there is something wrong either with the farming conditions or the farmers.

If, when talking over agricultural conditions with an industrial, business, professional or labor man, in many cases remarks come spontaneously something like this. The stuff we buy to eat costs too much, the farmer should make money, the farmer should specialize the farmer should go in for mixed farming, the farmer should do this and that. In a few minutes the farmers problems are solved. Unfortunately each urban man has a different solution. However, the person who wishes to be impartial becomes convinced that there is a lack of understanding between the farmer and urban men. Let us look at the farmers side. If we should ask the farmer what is wrong? We receive an answer something like this: "We cannot make a dollar on the farm, no markets. We cannot sell anything. If we have anything to sell we cannot get a price that will pay for the marketing. Then we are inspected at every turn, Egg, Milk, Health. Apple Inspectors and many more." The farmers says that the goods he buys in many cases are not sold under the same restrictions. Farm implements do not have to be made from a certain grade of steel and wood, the same with other manufacturing goods. Fertilizers and some feeds are the exceptions.

What about the market for agricultural produce in Nova Scotia? Is there demand for produce, crops, or stock raised on the Nova Scotia farms? If we took up

this question of marketing in Nova Scotia, we shall find a condition of affairs that is not generally known.

The farmer will say that he cannot sell fat beef cattle, but upon inquiring we find in every town a butcher or butchers selling Western beef because the public demands that particular kind of beef. It would be hard to convince farmers generally that their stock is inferior to the stock from which the Western beef comes. Also it is said by the farmer that it does not pay to feed steers for beef. Would it pay better to feed one steer of the right type, than three steers that are of a type which is not saleable because the consumer does not want the beef from such cattle? There must be thousands of dollars worth of beef imported into Nova Scotia.

If we look around in different stores we see ham, bacon, sausage, salt pork, canned meats, cured or put up by packing houses which are not located in Nova Scotia. Add the value of the hogs used in this Province to the beef imported and it would be a surprisingly large figure.

Poultry is kept on almost every farm, but again we find that in order to supply our local demands eggs are imported

The dairy produce of Nova Scotia falls far short of the demands of the Province. It is during the months of June and July that there is any surplus. In the Winter months car loads of butter are imported into the Province to supply the local demand. The same

holds true of the milk supply. In some districts it is impossible to get sufficient fresh milk to supply requirements of some towns and cities. The writer stayed at five different farms last Spring, three of the five had no milk, one of the other two was buying milk from a neighboring farm. Practically all the cheese consumed is imported, there being only one small cheese factory in Nova Scotia, situated at Malagash. The price paid for dairy produce in Nova Scotia is above the average paid for similar produce in the other provinces of Canada, so apparently the deficiency is not a matter of price.

Nova Scotia is the leading apple growing province in the Dominion. It is a recognized fact that the quality of some varieties of apples is unsurpassed in the world. Notwithstanding these facts we find in every town of any size in Nova Scotia, during the Spring and Autumn of last year, boxes of apples from British Columbia and United States for sale. These apples are selling for about three times the price that the Nova Scotia apples realize. (This calculation is based on a small personal purchase.)

To the importations must be added many car loads of horses, live stock, wool, mill feeds and flour.

It is evident that there is a demand for agricultural produce in Nova Scotia and it is not supplied by the Nova Scotia farmer. The question arises: Does it pay the Nova Scotia farmer to produce these commodities? This is another problem. However, the total value paid to the farmers of the other provinces

to make up the deficiency of agricultural produce on the markets of Nova Scotia amounts to large figures.

It must also be remembered that the export value of apples, apple by products, lamb, and wool must be taken into consideration.

Why are there government regulations to compel a standard of quality for agricultural produce, and why is it necessary to appoint inspectors to enforce these regulations? Farmers, it is said, will not put up a standard quality, and sacrifice the few available dollars received for the inferior quality product, for a quality which can be relied upon by the consumer or buyer.

Let this be illustrated by two examples. Take the question of dairy products. We find that the farmer will not produce milk or cream up to the standard demanded by the consumer, and in order to get the farmer to take the necessary care of the raw material, legislative regulations are made. Some farmers of their own free will, will produce high grade products. If a small percentage of the farmers can do this, why not all, and do away with the expensive and rather offensive compulsory system?

It has been the experience of many who have bought apples which were branded or stated to be of a definite grade that when the barrels were opened it was found the apples did not come up to the standard designated. In conversation with apple growers, they have admitted that the grower will not put up a satisfactory pack of thier own free will, many are sat-

isfied to get the apples off their hands irrespective of quality. This is being rather short-sighted, because "A satisfied buyer is likely to be a buyer in the future."

It appears that the farmer is satisfied to get rid of his product giving no consideration to quality or satisfaction to the buyer or consumer. In the face of this fact, farmers will admit that this quality is an essential factor in successful marketing.

Now, let us look at the other side, the manufactured goods that the farmer buys. It is a general fact that a manufacturer will guarantee his goods. If you buy an automobile or cream separator the manufacturer will give his written guarantee that if the goods are not as represented, he will replace them, and in some cases, refund the money.

Let us look at agriculture from another standpoint. The past year gave Canada one of the greatest crops of all varieties in history. After the farmer labored hard and long hours, preparing the soil, planting, cultivating, harvesting and marketing, he finds that his bank account has not increased to any encouraging degree and in many cases he is no further ahead. Then on top of all, to rub it in so to speak, he sees, (if the financial and stock reports be true) the manufacturers with whom he is to do business, the banks, the other financial concerns and those who handle his products are making substantial profits. Surely there is something wrong.



To make critical statements and not suggest a remedy may leave one open to censure. However, to suggest a remedy after so many solutions of the rural problem have been advanced almost seems ridiculous. However, it is evident that there is something wrong. There are apparent conditions unfavorable to success. These conditions can only be suggested because each suggestion furnishes sufficient material for a separate article or perhaps a series of articles. The space will only allow tabulation.

1.—A rural school education that will teach simple agriculture so that the children will get to appreciate country life, a fascination for good stock and have the eye and mind to recognize the good.

2—A continuation of training where young men and women will learn their responsibilities to a Democratic system of Government, interest in public affairs, and power to think and have opinion on governmental matters and the responsibility of home life.

3.—The farmer, to realize the necessity of quality in products and honesty in marketing. To have the free will to put quality in production and eliminate the enforcement of compulsory standards.

4.—Readjustment of the banking system whereby farmers can use their own money without paying exorbitant rates of interest and charges.

5.—Revision of tariffs and restrictions to balance the value of the dollar with commodities purchased, and commodities bought by the farmer.

6.—Sincere and honest politicians.

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## Co-operation In Progressive Agriculture.

By Bernard J. R. Gow, '23

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The only way that real progress can be made in agriculture is by co-operative buying and selling and community ownership of expensive machinery. This system would lower the cost of agricultural necessities and provide a means of marketing farm produce to the better advantage of the farmer. It would also tend to increase production by providing more efficient machinery for the use of the community. The Fruit companies in the Annapolis Valley have proved that the co-operative system is practicable to apple growers: why not apply this to other branches of agriculture? Under the present system, even when the farmer does grow good crops, there is no market for them. The United Fruit Companies are able to ship their produce

to any part of the world by employing men to study market reports and to conduct the business of a number of different fruit growers under one name. United in a common cause, and possessing the advantage of efficient and businesslike control, the farmers under such an organization eliminate the middleman and take his profits for themselves as well as increasing their sales at the best prices. Independent Companies could also be formed among farmers in any district or county in which the farmers would be the stock and shareholders; the whole being under the control of a manager elected by the farmers themselves. In union there is strength, and united we farmers can better our conditions as others have done before. Until we learn to combine and work together for the common good we shall be exploited by the middleman and other combined and opposing interests.

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*Mr. Gow* gives us to understand that a practical example of community ownership is an evidence in his locality where a potato digger is owned and used by the potato growers in his neighborhood. Surely what has been found to be practicable in one place should be practicable in another. We commend this idea to our readers for thought and criticism.

—Ed.

## Root Crops

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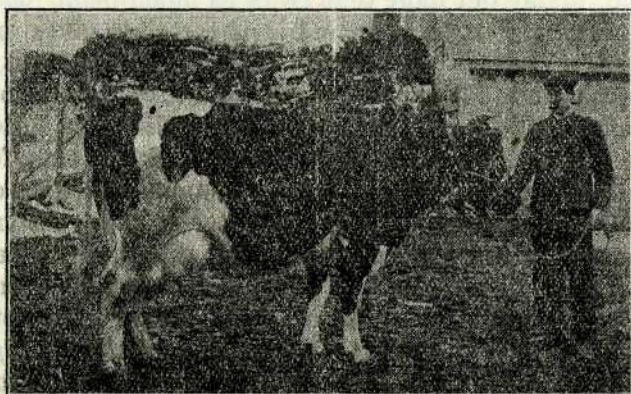
Every intelligent man admits that the only way to maintain and improve the soil conditions and fertility of the average Nova Scotian farm is to keep plenty of stock. No commercial fertilizer can supply plant food so cheaply as manure and at the same time maintain the supply of humus necessary for perfect soil conditions. The number of head of stock which a farmer can keep to produce this fertility will depend very much on the crop producing ability of his land; and the more stock he keeps the greater will his crop yields become. It is necessary then to study the different crops in regard to finding out which will produce the most nutritious and palatable feed in the cheapest manner. If we should take a list of the crops generally grown on our Nova Scotian farms and carefully compare their feeding value we would find that acre for acre our standard roots will produce a much larger number of feed units than any other crop except possibly corn silage. Because of the fact that so far corn has proven more or less of a gamble in Nova Scotia, it is advisable for the ordinary farmer to stick to root crops. Not only that, but there is ample reason to believe that the acreage in roots could be advantageously increased. The average yield of turnips in Nova Scotia is generally below 500 bushels per acre, which is another feature that should be remedied; for there are many instances on record where twice and even three

times as much have been produced. Of course soil and locality must contribute to a great extent in obtaining large yields, but good cultivation and plenty of fertilizer will make any soil produce more than it would without them. The turnip is a heavy feeder on good land, taking out more than twice as much plant food as an ordinary crop of oats, but it certainly gives back more. The substance which root crops need most are Potash and Phosphoric Acid. Turnips take a lot of both; Mangels require slightly more Nitrogen. Roots are valuable to all classes of live stock for they form the nearest possible approach to summer feeding conditions. Another important factor is that root crops are really watered concentrates, the dry matter is nearly all digestible, and the nutritive ratio approximates very nearly that of corn. Silage on the other hand while perhaps just as palatable contains a higher percentage of indigestible, fibre so that it has to be classed as roughage. These statements and the testimony of practical farmers go to show that you cannot replace roots entirely with silage. You can however replace grain to quite an extent by roots and still get just as good results, and one would counsel those who think with despair of the large amounts they have to pay out for feed, to examine thoroughly the possibility of raising more roots.

—D. G. P. '24

## About The Dairy Cow.

Any of us who were fortunate enough to visit the Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst last December,



saw what was considered a good representative gathering of the Dairy breeds of the Maritime Provinces. An observant person would also notice that in every class of young stock there were always one or more individuals that could not be placed anywhere but at the bottom. What was the reason for their being so far behind the rest? Did they receive the right amount of nutrition in the calf stage? In nine cases out of ten it would be found that the animal lacked care and attention when it was a calf, consequently we find it at a mature age, unthrifty and lacking that vitality and constitution that we should expect in a good show

animal. Had these animals been stabled during the early fall and fed a little grain and hay, no doubt they would have become thrifty, vigorous beasts and a good size for the breed they represented. Having fed the heifer well during the second winter she should be ready for breeding before turning out to pasture the second year. For such a heifer we must look for a bull that is a good individual and that has good milk and butter fat records on both his sire and dams sides. Using a bull like this there is no reason why we should not get both type and production in the offspring.

Most of the dairy cattle breeders of to-day are either going in for type at the expense of production or production at the expense of type. What we want is a good straight, deep rangey dairy cow and we shall find her to be a show cow as well as a producer. During the summer months we should keep our heifer trim and ship shape in a well watered pasture leaving her out as long as any other animal in the fall without the least material injury. The time for her to be stabled depends of course on the season. If she is out too long her hair will become coarse and she will lose flesh. If she loses flesh at this stage she will be harder to keep through the winter. We should of course see that the stables are warm and clean and that the animals have a good place to stand. Care should be taken to see that they are kept clean and free from the vermin that attack so many cattle during the winter months. In feeding the heifer for the next few months we shall find it more difficult than during the previous

year owing to the fact that she is bigger and is also nearing her lactation period. A suitable ration would consist of 10-12 lbs. hay, 35 lbs. silage, and 6 lbs. of grain. The grain should be in the following proportions: 200 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. shorts, 50 lbs. oil meal and 50 lbs. corn meal. The heifer can be fed this ration until a few days before she freshens when it is advisable to drop the corn meal and feed more bran. With gentle exercise and handling the heifer will become fond of you and you have then learned one of the most important lessons in dairy farming, A cow's affection for her calf prompts her desire to give milk. If you can gain her affection she will desire to give you milk and plenty of it.

(To Be Continued)

—Stewart Wright

—Robert Little





## COLLEGE LIFE

### Editorial

“Wise men ne'er sit and wail their woes.

But presently prevent the ways to wail”

—Richard II.

In every organization or public institution there are faults or shortcomings to be seen, and in no other case are they more evident than in a student body.

Our greatest lies in the fact that we are frequently too apathetic or too much interested elsewhere where the welfare of our college is concerned. Two instances of this may be seen in the lack of attendance at debates and an absence of “rooting parties at college matches. Let us pull ourselves together and remember that each individual student bears the name and honor of the college upon him wherever he goes. We must castigate ourselves, even publicly and in print, if we do not remember that our college, while

we belong to it, comes before our own inclinations, or those of our fair friends, on all occasions.

We were honored with a visit from Pine Hill College, in January, the visitors very kindly matching themselves with our basketball team, and, in defeating us easily, played a very clean, fast game. After our experiences with one or two unimportant local teams whose sportsmanship is not of the best, we were delighted to be able to take part in such an exhibition of really clean playing as that which the Pine Hill men afforded us. As our team was at that time, as sheep without a shepherd in the way of management, it could not be expected that we should make a very brilliant showing against our more experienced rivals, but since then, Mr. J. W. Bird, of the staff having taken things in hand, the team has improved so fast that we were able to play a return visit to Pine Hill. An account of the game will appear in the athletic column, but mention must be made here of the hospitality and kindness shown to us during the visit, by our friends at Pine Hill and Dalhousie.

N. S. A. C. will remember; and will endeavor to be worthy of a continued and lasting intercourse between the two colleges.

Mention should again be made of our apprecia-

tion of Mr. Bird's services as Athletic Manager and "guide, philosopher and friend" to the whole student body. We intend to reserve our vocabulary of praise, until the last issue of this paper and so we will content ourselves with saying that we are all firmly backing him up, and that we don't quite know what we should do without him.

Although the student body is smaller this term than it has been for years, one is inclined to think that it is better in many ways, for the student, because he can obtain a greater amount of individual attention in lectures than he otherwise would as a unit in a large class. This is perhaps a selfish idea but none the less apparent. We should like to see our halls crowded with our fellow men in search of Agricultural learning especially as it would help to fill up our common treasury. This is a mercenary idea, but none the less forceable for that. However, the fact remains that we are few in number—Let us make up for that by being great in knowledge and in works. Students—Carry on.

---

Editor M. S. A.

Sir:

There is at least one of these creatures described below in every boarding house.

Aspiring, perspiring, and diligent student is seat-

ed at table deeply engrossed in study. Room-mate enters, takes chair, places feet on table and produces pipe. Student shifts position. Pipe is then cleaned and filled, much tobacco being distributed over table. Match frantically searched for. Box at length found and match applied. Puffing commences. Student expresses opinion. Smoker replies, pipe meanwhile going out. Another match is applied and puffing is resumed. Pipe clogs and is laid down on student's essay, while pipe cleaners are being searched for. Ashes falls out and student expresses opinion as to desired whereabouts of smoker. Cleaners found and smoking again resumed. Smoker picks up book smoking deeply. Student coughs, smoke thickens. Eloquent blasphemy failing to secure a respite, student collapses into the open air. Now, should he, like Sir Walter Raleigh's servant, throw water over the offender, or outsmoke him with a fouler brand of tobacco? I appeal to you, sir, to offer a remedy for this plague.

Yours truly,

"In Extremes"

The matter has been referred to the Entomological Department, who report that by the description given, the smoker is an insect of the order Lepidoptera, and is called the Flat Headed Bore(r.)

Control:—1 oz. of foul tobacco, 1½ oz. shredded rubber. Mix and leave in usual place for use. Results are quick and virulent. Operator is advised to stand back during the explosion. Treatment should be commenced soon after the pest is noticed at the beginning of term,—Ed.



## ATHLETIC

Since the beginning of the new year the athletic activities of the college have been greatly rejuvenated. In addition to our basketball team which was organized in the first half of the term, we have put into the field a hockey team starring a number of our last years players.

A basketball league was formed early in January consisting of teams from the Y. M. C. A., Y. M. O. C. and the N. S. A. C. respectively.

A schedule was drawn up calling for 12 games to be played in the Y. M. C. A. Gym. Already five games have been played, the Y. M. C. A. being in the lead at present. However, the N. S. A. C. is now playing a much better brand of basketball than at the beginning of the season and so better results are keenly looked for.

A number of exhibition games have been played with the Provincial Normal College and the East Academy team. We succeeded in beating the Normals but we were no match for the Academy.

In addition two games were played with Pine Hill college, one game being played in our own gym and the other in the Dalhousie gym at Halifax. Pine Hill won both these games by a safe margin.

Besides these activities much interest is shown in indoor baseball and in boxing and wrestling. All three of these are progressing most favorably under the expert management of Mr. Bird.

A very interesting game of baseball was played on February 27th between the faculty and the students the game ending 4-2 in favor of the faculty.

We would like to see more of this as it leads one to believe that the professors are not as old as they sometimes appear.

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## Charivaria

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We understand from a reliable authority that a lifeboat has now been stationed on the marsh to prevent G - - rly and his fair friends from committing suicide.



Salsify and cress have now gone out of fashion in Senior B. Horticultural circles. Our special correspondent informs us that sweet peas are now exclusively the thing.



We wonder if the Pine Hill men were disappointed when they found an Agricultural College on Bible Hill.

Much interest was evoked last month by the annual visit of an instructor in apple packing. A few students under his supervision were seen to practice the box-pack themselves. We presume the others packed their apples elsewhere.



If Wealth makes Wealth, then Capital  
Makes Wealth for Labour too  
Or if it doesn't we'll take Maths  
The time to wile and woo,  
Or failing that we like to stroll  
The heated green-house through.

—Rhymes of a Proletariat.

—P. T. O.

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## Hayseeds

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Scornful Senior at College Dance—You look about as much interested as if you were in the pavillion.

Junior Wallflower—Yes, judging the calf class.

## Another Impending Apology

Wright (rebutting in debate)—Looking at the notes I took down during my opponents speech I find a mass of writing and nothing in it.



Prof. Trueman—"We find 48 chromosomes in the body cells of man and also 48 in the tobacco plant.

Ells—"That accounts for their mutual affinity then.



Cossman (one cold morning)—I am chilled to the bone."

Warren—"Get a heavier cap."



Bell (coming up the hill after dinner)—"I believe that was horse meat we had for dinner."

McLeod, (looking wise)—"Why."

Bell—"Because when I was swallowing a piece I hollowed 'whoa' and it stopped in my throat".



Ells—"Look how nice and soft my hands are, I sleep with my gloves on.

Putnam—"Do you sleep with your hat on too?"



Ichabod, under the shower trying to wash his back)  
—"I wish I was all front."



Hutchinson (at the theatre box office in Halifax before the curtain rises)—"I want my money back. This program says there'll be a lapse of two months between the fourth and last acts. I'm not paying any rail fare to come back here to see that acted, so fish out my money."



Prof. Shaw.—Mr. Buttimer, I wish you would show some respect to the class by washing your face before you come to lectures, I can see what you had for breakfast "

Buttimer—"What Sir ?"

Prof. Shaw—"Eggs."

Buttimer—"No sir, that was yesterday."



Sam McLeod (in drug store after a chemistry lecture)  
—"I want some consecrated lye"

Druggist—"You mean concentrated lye."

Sam—"It does not make any difference. That's what I Camphor What does it Sulphur.?"

Druggist—"Fifteen cents. I never Cinnamon with so much wit."

Sam—"I should have Myrrh but I Ammonia a novice at it."

Dustan (at the debate)—“Mr. Chairman, my opponent is an unmitigated scandal monger.”

Starkey—“My worthy opponent is a notorious liar.”

Chairman—“Will the debaters please confine their remarks to the question in dispute.



Elliott (first meal after changing boarding house)—I wish that I had made the change two weeks ago.”

Landlady—“You flatter me.”

Elliott—“Oh no, I would have liked the fish better then than now.”



Gourley—“What's that you have?”

Marshall—“My essay.”

Gourley—“Thought it should have been in long ago. What did you write about?”

Marshall—“Fresh Milk. I turned it in and had it returned, the professor said condense it.”



Starkey (debating)—I wish to make myself clear. I am not going to say anything, so that nobody is not going to say that I can't say it, if I do say it.



Bishop—“Do you smoke?”

Banks—“Any given quantity?”

Wright—"You say you lost control of your Lizzie."

Lowe—Yes, I could not keep up the payments."



Pickett (at the dance)—"She would look better if she was not painted."

Sharpe—"She is not so bad as she is painted."



Pescod—"I was at the front. I joined the army."

Mansell—"But you were too young to join the army."

Pescod—"I joined the infantry."



Prof. Smith—"Colloids are a comparatively recent discovery."

St--k-y—"When were they discovered Sir ?

Prof. Smith "About the time that you discovered the earth I think."



Prof. Trueman—"As far as that patch of artichokes is concerned, I hardly think, since Mr. Starkey and the pigs have been over them that there can be many left."

Elliott "What would you say would be a good example of a vacuum sir?"

Prof. Trueman "Oh, any student, Mr. Elliott."



Owing to the strong resemblance between Mr. Mansel<sup>1</sup> and his room-mate, Mr. Starkey, it has been suggested by some of the seniors to earmark Mr. Mansell to prevent further confusion.



Banks—"What kind of invoirnment do the juniors grow best in?"

Warren—"Normal environment of course."



Sam McLeod—"What did you get for the answer to that question?"

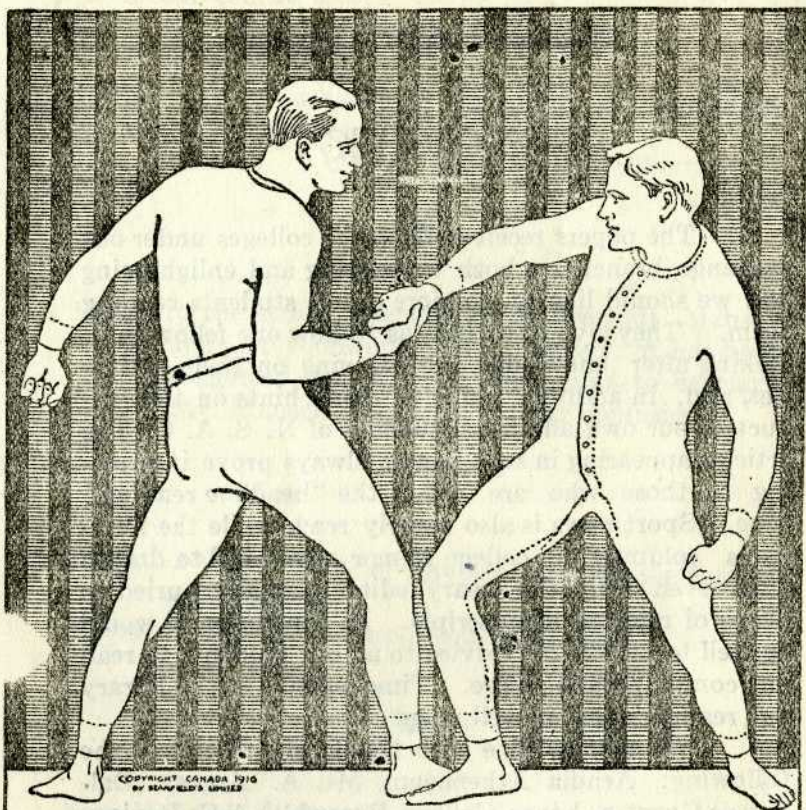
Buttimer—(absent mindedly) 234-J

## Exchange

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The papers received from the colleges under our exchange branch are both interesting and enlightening and we should like to see more of our students reading them. They give us an idea as to how our fellow men seeking after knowledge, are carrying on their activities, and, in addition, give us many hints on the conduct of our own affairs as students of N. S. A. C. The articles appearing in such papers always prove interesting to those who are not of the "headline reading" type. Sport news is also eagerly read, while the numerous columns of college humor never fail to draw a laugh even from the weary editor partially buried in heaps of rejected manuscripts. In conclusion it would be well to repeat our advice to all our students to read our contemporaries more. Time spent in the library and reading room is well spent.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following: Acadia Athenaeum, Mt. A. Argosy, Dalhousie Gazette, Kings College Record, O.A.C. Review, Brunswickan and the Agricultural Gazette of Canada,



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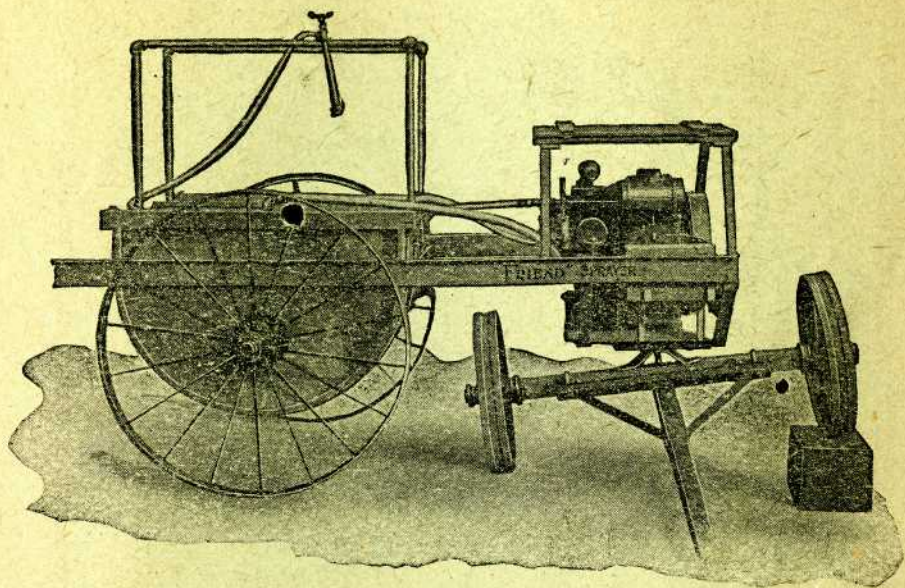
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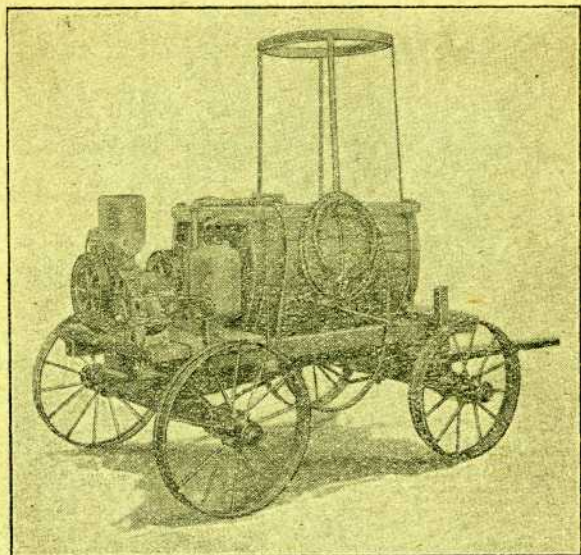
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