



**M·S·A**

**FEBRUARY, 1917**

It costs less to buy a  
**DE LAVAL**  
than to buy experience

Each year some 40,000 farmers who have bought at one time or another "cheap" cream separators, discard their inferior, cream wasting machines and replace them with clean skimming De Laval's.

These men bought the "cheap" machines because they thought they were "good enough" or "just as good" and that by purchasing such machines they could save a little money. They actually would have been better off in most cases had they bought no separator; for they lost most of the money they spent for the "cheap" machines besides all the cream these machines have failed to get out of the milk.

No one ever saved money using a "cheap" cream wasting separator or an old or half worn-out machine. No one ever got back the money spent for such a machine by continuing to use it. Those who bought "cheap" machines and got out of the difficulty best are the ones who quickly discovered their mistake, discarded the inferior machines and put in real cream separators—DeLaval's.

There are nearly 2,000,000 farmers who have bought De Laval's, and every one of these had just as many opportunities to buy "cheap" separators as any one else. They did not do it and are now money ahead. They have avoided paying the high cost of experience, and their De Laval's have paid for themselves many times over. It always pays to buy a separator of proved, known superiority.

The nearest De Laval agent will be glad to let you see and try a De Laval on your own farm, without obligating you in any way. It is better to take advantage of this opportunity than to pay dearly for your own cream separator experience. If you don't know the nearest local De Laval agent, simply address the nearest main office as given below.

**The De Laval Company, Ltd.**

**PETERBORO**

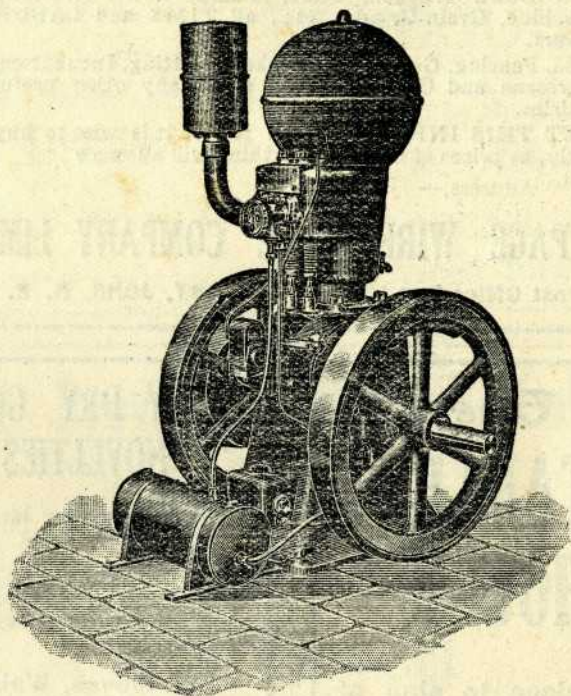
**MONTREAL**

**WINNIPEG**

Mention the M. S. A. when writing advertisers

# LISTER

BRITISH MADE GASOLINE ENGINES  
2-3-5-7 AND 9 H. P.



High Tension Magneto Ignition Throttle Governor  
Automatic Lubrication

**R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited**  
58-60 Stewart S., -- TORONTO

Mention The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist' when answering advertisers.

# Power and The Machine

Are making Farm life and Farm work, a pleasure.

Have you given this matter careful thought and study? Write, AT ONCE, for a "Page Wire Fence Company", catalogue and price list. They will help you to decide what you must have, to carry on SUCCESSFULLY your business of farming.

The Farm Engine, Wood Sawing Machine, Root Pulper, Low Down Waggon, Scale, Pump, Power Washing Machine, Grain Grinder, etc., all TIME and LABOR savers.

Also, Fencing, Gates, Wire Baskets, Netting, Incubators, Kerosene and Gasoline, Tools and many other useful articles.

GET THIS INFORMATION NOW, it is wise to buy early, as prices of nearly everything will advance

Address,—

## THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED

Post Office Box 1044.

ST. JOHN, N. E.

## The STANLEY HOUSE

The place to stop at  
while in Truro.

Rates \$2.50-\$3.00  
Per Day

AMERICAN PLAN

J. H. Stevens, Prop.

## FANCY DRY GOODS NOVELTIES

We have a very large and well assorted stock of dry goods.

Our Novelty Department is the best we have ever shown, and includes many lines shown exclusively by us.

Kid Gloves, Waists,  
Belts, Towels, Ties,  
Sweaters, Handkerchiefs,  
Napkins, Stockings, Ribbon.

H. W. YUILL & CO.

Cor. Prince & Inglis Sts.

TRURO, N. S.

Mention 'The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist' when answering advertisers.

**BIDEN'S**

**WHOLESALE  
and RETAIL**

*Confectionery, Fruit &  
Ice Cream*

**Hot and Cold  
Drinks**

*Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.*

Opposite Normal School

**Crowe Bros.**

I have in stock all the

**TEXT  
BOOKS**

Used in the Agricul-  
tural College

And their Prices are the  
Lowest Possible.

## **The Provincial Normal College**

**TRURO, Nova Scotia**

Offers free tuition and an allowance of five cents per mile  
for travelling expenses to those preparing

### **TO TEACH**

**In the Schools of Nova Scotia**

Courses leading to license in Kindergarten and to  
licenses in Mechanics and Domestic Science.

For calendar and detailed information, write to:

**DAVID SOLOAN, Principal**

Mention 'The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist' when answering advertisers.

## R. McG. ARCHIBALD

Headquarters for Flour,  
Feed and General Supplies.

Truro, N. S.

Cor. Prince & Outram Streets.

## VERNON & CO

*The Up-to-date Truro Furniture House*

We Carry a Full Line of Office And Household Furniture

PRINCE ST.

TRURO, N. S.

Boots and Shoes Scientifically Made to Order

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

## GEORGE WISENER

Prince Street East.

Opp A. J. Walker & Son's.

## 5 & 10 Cent Store

E. E. PARSONS, PROP.

Call and see our supply of  
Students' note books, etc.

INGLIS STREET.

TRURO, N. S.

All catering orders carefully attended to at the

## LEARMENT HOTEL

TRURO,

NOVA SCOTIA

Mention 'The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist' when answering advertisers.



# CONTENTS

**VOL. IX**

**FEBRUARY 1917.**

**No. 2**

	Page
Editorial - - - - -	7
<b>Agriculture:</b>	
The Farm Inventory - - - - -	10
Care of Cream for Creamery Butter-Making - -	12
Turkey Raising in Nova Scotia - - - - -	14
Club Root - - - - -	15
<b>Horticulture:</b>	
The Small Fruit Garden - - - - -	18
Rhubarb Culture - - - - -	21
The Perennial Flower Border - - - - -	23
Strawberry Culture - - - - -	25
Robbing the Marshland to Enrich the Orchard -	27
<b>College Life:</b>	
Debating Society - - - - -	31
Found on Bulletin Board - - - - -	32
Basket-ball vs Study - - - - -	34
The Farmer's Dance - - - - -	34
Student's Council Notes - - - - -	35
Trip to Shubenacadie - - - - -	36
Y. M. C. A. - - - - -	38
A Midnight Adventure - - - - -	39
Ode to the Moustaches - - - - -	42
Notes on Short Course - - - - -	43
<b>Alumni and Exchange - - - - -</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Hay Seeds - - - - -</b>	<b>49</b>

# PEDLAR'S "GEORGE" SHINGLES



**T**HE roof of your barn is the first part to feel the effects of wear and weather. Make your roof wear-proof and you add many years of better service to your whole barn. Pedlar's "George" Shingles not only offer the safest protection against weather, wind, fire and lightning, but the way they lock together, tight on all four sides, makes them practically indestructible. Impossible for wind, rain and dampness to get beneath shingles and start to rot and decay your roof. For a permanent barn roof, Pedlarize now. Write for "The Right Roof" Booklet MSA

**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED**  
(Established 1861)  
Executive Office & Factories:  
**OSHAWA, ONT.**  
Branches:  
Montreal,  
Ottawa,  
Toronto,  
London,  
Winnipeg



*The Lock  
that Holds*



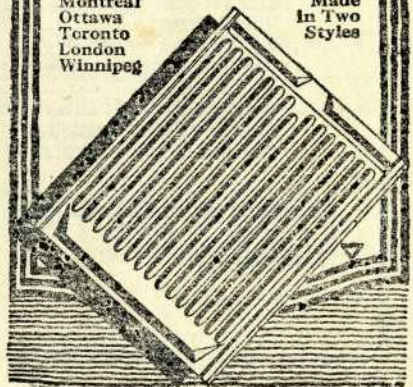
# PEDLAR'S "OSHAWA" SHINGLES

**T**HE value of your home is judged most often by the wear-resisting qualities of the roof. Get permanence and security into your roof and you add a definite measure of value to your home. PEDLAR'S "OSHAWA" SHINGLES give you both, at small cost. Made of specially tested galvanized iron—cannot rust or rot or break away. Easy to put on. Locks weather-tight on all four sides. If you want your home to remain more valuable to you and others for years, it's time you Pedlarized your roof with "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write for "The Right Roof" Booklet MSA to-day.

**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, LIMITED**  
(Established 1861)  
Executive Office & Factories:  
**OSHAWA, ONT.**

Branches:  
Montreal  
Ottawa  
Toronto  
London  
Winnipeg

Made  
In Two  
Styles





*The*

# Maritime Students Agriculturist

---

VOL. IX TRURO, N. S., FEBRUARY 1917 No. 2

---

Issued by the Students of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.  
Yearly Subscriptions 60 cents, payable in advance to Subscription Manager,  
M. S. A., Box 100, Truro, N.S.

---

## Editorial Staff:

EDITOR IN CHIEF  
E. F. Pineau '17

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

T. C. Munn '17  
J. R. Sutherland '17  
R. L. Wood '17  
Miss S. Chase '18

ALUMNI AND EXCHANGE  
H. L. Trueman '15

BUSINESS MANAGER

W. Walsh '17

ADVERTISING MANAGER

W. R. Tinney '18

SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER

B. L. Tinney '18

---

## FROM THE EDITOR'S PEN.

At no time in the history of the world has the existence of British freedom been more dependent upon Britain and her allies, and their resources in men, money and material than during the present war which is ravaging Europe in a turmoil of blood-shed and destruction. With the commencement of this gigantic struggle came a call which extended throughout nearly all the civilized countries of the world for men to crush the tyrant and secure lasting peace. The result has been that almost every country in the world counts a large number of representatives upon the battlefields of Europe. The service and sacrifices of these men have been the means of preserving for us the privileges which we are enjoying to-day, and upon the ultimate success of the allies depends our freedom and liberty to practice the things which we believe are for the advancement of society and civilization.

The withdrawal of this immense number of men from the industrial world to be sent to the battlefields has decreased

the producing power of the countries at war in a very high degree and by the same medium every country at war finds itself faced with the problem of maintaining an army in Europe and men in training camps in food, clothing, ammunition and all the other necessities attached to the present mode of warfare.

Up to the year 1915 Canada supplied to the great war only her surplus crop, but as a result of the patriotism and "Production" campaign which was carried on throughout Canada during 1915, the production of Agricultural produce in Canada was very materially increased. But the enlistment of so many more men, and the incident decrease in producers call for still more united effort on the part of the Canadian agriculturists who do not fill the gaps caused by the slaughter of their friends and brothers in the trenches.

It, therefore, follows that if Canada is to hold her place in the production of material necessary for the continuance of this great war, increased production must become the ambition of every individual farmer for it is only through the increased production of the individual that the increased production of a country can possibly be brought about.

Considering the scarcity of labor which has been caused by the war, it would be very unwise to advocate that a larger acreage should be sown. More can be done towards increasing production by the application of more improved cultural methods; more judicious use of fertilizers; live stock improvement, and through many other ways which it is not the purpose to discuss here. But as a means of familiarizing themselves with the most economic methods of cultivation and the means of farm improvement generally, progressive farmers should keep in closer touch with the Agricultural colleges and take advantage of the experiments and researches which are being carried on from year to year. Experience is a costly educator, and farmers should as much as possible, benefit from the experience that is given them free of cost.

Another splendid source of information is offered to farmers through the large number of publications distributed thro-

ugh the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, any of which will gladly be sent to anyone free of cost upon request. If more use were made of this source many of the farmers' difficulties could easily be overcome, and farming would become a more profitable as well as more pleasant occupation.





# AGRICULTURE



## THE FARM INVENTORY.

Farmers! Have you ever stopped to consider what you are worth? This may seem like a foolish question but, consider a moment. How many farmers could tell if asked, within one hundred or even five hundred dollars of what their farm, stock, crop, and implements are actually worth? We venture to say that not one in twenty could do it and yet it is claimed, and rightly so, that farming is a business and agriculture a profession. One who is in any other line of business and does not take stock once a year is considered a rather poor business man, and still a man will sometimes farm for years and never take account of his assets. It is a surprisingly easy matter and when liabilities are heavy and it seems as if we simply could not continue to succeed if we had to pay out so much money every year, it is mighty encouraging to take an inventory of our belongings and find what we are several hundred dollars better off than we thought we were. And this is often the case. Nine out of ten farmers do not realize how well off they really are. A heifer soon becomes a cow and a filly a brood mare and they double in value so rapidly that we sometimes fail to realize their true worth.

Some day, preferably in Spring when the stock are all in the barn and before the implements have been taken from the sheds, just try taking an inventory. Do not pad the list with false values. Simply place everything at a normal, conservative estimate. Take account of everything that is on the farm in the line of stock, crop and implements. Allow for the increased value of your young stock each year and also for the wear and tear on machinery and such things. Thus while certain things will be worth more, others will decrease in value as the years go on. The increased value of stock will be governed to a large extent by the prevailing prices. The value of the machinery each year may be determined in different

ways. One way is to divide the cost of a machine by the estimated number of years that it will last and in this way determine the yearly decrease. For instance, if an implement costs fifty dollars and will last approximately ten years, the decrease in value per year will be five dollars.

For your stock book use any ordinary blank book which has an index in the front. Divide your book into different divisions devoting several pages to each. These divisions might be as follows: Live Stock Feed, Harness, Vehicles, Farm Machinery, Implements & Tools, Miscellaneous, and Bank Account. Any other divisions necessary might be added although the classification given has been found very satisfactory. Use the left page for the different items and on the right page make columns for the value for several years, as follows:—

Stock Book (right page)	Stock Book (left page)				
Vehicles.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Farm Wagon.....	\$ 50.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 40.00	\$	\$

Do this for several years, at the same time each year, and note the result. On the ordinary farm a few hours is sufficient to take stock of everything and the time taken will be spent to good advantage. A man will be amply repaid for his trouble if only by the fact that he has a classified statement of what on his farm.

This is not the main point, however. Each farmer is, or should be a business man and as such should know his exact financial standing at the end of each fiscal year. We are constantly progressing, farming is becoming more scientific every year and in these days of high prices it is important that each farmer should keep an accurate account of all his business transactions. The old careless farming of fifty or seventy-five

years ago is not fitted for the present day and the most important thing in running a farm on a scientific, business-like basis is to ascertain at a stated time each year what the loss or gain has been during the preceeding twelve months.

The method suggested above has been tested and found satisfactory and is recommended for anyone starting a simple annual farm inventory. The different divisions give a general classification and the index at the front refers to the page on which each division is to be found. A farmer may thus refer to his book at any time and in a moment see just what profit or loss any branch of his farming has given in previous years. We feel sure that anyone who has taken stock for two or three years would not think of discontinuing it. The stock book will soon become a reference book which will become more valuable as the time passes and the value of the farm equipment increases. Will you not try it this year?

W.R.T. '18.

---

### **CARE OF CREAM FOR CREAMERY BUTTER-MAKING**

---

With the increase out-put of butter from our creameries the importance of having a higher quality of butter going on the market and of getting a more uniform quality from all creameries is getting more evident every year. To get this several things are essential; both from the patrons and the creamery-man's standpoint. First, all creameries in Nova Scotia must be registered and conform to more strict requirements than ever as to cleanliness, sanitation, proper machinery and all that goes to assure the patrons that the finest quality of butter will be manufactured and put on the market in the best possible form. It is also very important that the patron should co-operate with the creamery-man and give him the very finest possible quality of cream with which to make his butter. By this means, higher prices will be insured for the butterfat, also a more uniform test, thus insuring a better co-operative feeling between the farmer and manufacturer.

The creamery wants a nice, smooth cream with good flav-

or, testing in the neighborhood of 30 per cent. butterfat. To get this care, cleanliness and a cool temperature are required, coupled with the sending of the cream to the creamery at least three times a week during the hot weather months and twice during the rest of the year. It is very rarely that cream can be kept longer in proper condition. To get the finest quality of cream the first requirement is a proper place for keeping it; a cool spring is preferable. A well that is not used for anything else will answer the purpose. At any rate, provide some economical means whereby the cream may be kept at or below a temperature of 55 degrees if delivered three times a week, but 50 degrees if only twice. The ordinary cellar is a very poor place to keep cream but if kept in a cellar be sure the air is pure and set cream in a tank of cold water.

Separate to get a test as near 30 per cent. as possible. This cream is more easily kept, will keep longer and make a finer quality of butter than thin cream. Cool the cream after separating, as rapidly as possible and do not add to the old cream until thoroughly cooled. If the fresh cream is added to the old while still warm it will impart a taint to the whole; and will also cause souring more quickly. Cream should be stirred each time new cream is added or twice a day, as the natural tendency is for the fat to rise to the top and curdy matter settle to the bottom, consequently to get a uniform lot, it must be stirred. This insures a smooth cream, one that will keep longer, and the taking of a more uniform sample for testing at the creamery.

These precautions coupled with keeping everything clean and sanitary, where the milk is kept, will insure the best quality of butter and consequently higher prices. Separator should be washed after each run, using a little wyandotte washing powder or washing soda in the water, then scalded and dried in the open air away from flying dust.

D.E.M. '17.

### TURKEY RAISING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

---

Everybody is familiar with the beautiful dressed bird, which holds such an important place on so many tables during the festive season. Yet this bird is not as familiar around the farms of Nova Scotia as it might be.

The frequent losses due to a lack of vigor in parent stock has caused many persons to consider turkeys unprofitable. Farmers do not think the profits derived from raising them great enough to pay for the labor, time and losses encountered in their raising. This is a mistake, however, as so far as I can see there are few animals kept on the farm which pay as well. They are a very beautiful bird and vastly improve the appearance of the farm yard, as well as not injuring vegetables by scratching as hens do.

In order to raise a flock of turkeys, it is best to start about a year ahead, and select good birds for mating. The bronze variety is the best, as they grow the largest and are the hardiest. Adult males should weigh about thirty six lbs. and females twenty lbs. A good sized breeding pen for a beginner is four or five females to one male.

In the spring the turkeys begin to lay, and they try to hide their nests away in brush piles and fence corners. It is better to allow them to do this than to make them lay in a building, as they are less liable to be disturbed, and the nest does not become so infested with vermin which are sure death to the young poults.

As the turkey lays, her eggs should be removed and replaced with a few hen eggs. Only a few should be used, as this induces the turkey to lay for a longer period than she otherwise would. When she has laid about twenty eggs they can all be placed in the nest and the turkey will commence setting.

During the incubation period, four weeks, the turkey only leaves the nest three or four times; and will then come to the farm buildings for food and drink. She should be dusted with sulphur or a commercial insect powder a few times, the last application being three or four days before the young are expected to hatch out.



When the poults are nest ripe they should be placed inside a pen made of boards set on edge. The turkey will stay around and watch them. After thirty-six hours they should be fed lightly with hard boiled egg and bread crumbs. In order to keep the grass fresh, the pen can be moved every day. When they are strong and beginning to fly over the boards, they may be allowed to wander off with the mother. She will protect them against hawks, and will walk slowly and not loose them as a hen would.

When the turkeys arrive at this stage of life they are able to pick up their own living, and during the summer should only be fed in the evening to bring them home to roost. I have found that they do much better if they are allowed to roost in trees, as there is less danger of vermin than if they were housed. A very heavy cold rain will sometimes effect them, but they will stand a lot of cold.

There is a period in the life of a turkey when they are liable to die, and that is when their heads are changing color. They should get no feed at all during this period except what they pick up. There are only two points which have to be watched carefully in turkey raising. The first is vermin, the second overfeeding.

In the fall the turkeys travel all day in the fields and fatten rapidly. They are now past the dangerous period, and should be fed liberally on grain. By the Christmas season they will weigh from fifteen to twenty five lbs. They can be retailed to city customers at from twenty-five to thirty cents per lb., and a good margin of profit derived from them.

C. M. '18.

---

### **CLUB ROOT.**

---

A subject that is engaging the attention of a large number of farmers and vegetable growers at the present day is that of plant diseases, and there is perhaps no other so widely known or of such economic importance as Club Root of turnips.

While this disease affects cabbage, radishes, etc. and cer-

tain weeds belonging to the Cruciferae, it is seldom thought of in any way other than in its relation to the turnip and cabbage grower. In fact it has become such a serious disease in many places that farmers have given up the raising of turnips or cabbage. This is to be regretted as experiments have shown that, with proper treatment, it may be successfully overcome or at least minimized so that the percentage of loss is practically nil.

In order to better illustrate the method of controlling this disease it will be as well perhaps to first give a little of its life history.

The spores or "seeds" enter the root while the turnip is very small and tender. They come in contact with the tiny root, penetrate it, may possibly move about for a short distance inside of it and finally lodge and commence to grow and multiply. These spores absorb the moisture and plant food and stimulate the surrounding cells in this section of the turnip and become so enlarged as to cause the characteristic bulbs or clubs to form, from which the disease derives its name. Many of these affected turnips rot or are left in the ground thereby leaving millions of the spores in the field to infect the crops in future years. It is not known how long these spores will live in the ground but it has been proved that they will live for seven years, and they will probably stay in the ground much longer than that. Sometimes the affected turnips are brought to the barn and stored. These turnips are fed to farm stock and in this way the spores are broken apart and released, passing out in the manure and eventually back to the field. Feeding the raw roots does not kill the spores but, on the contrary, seems to further their growth. Infected roots should always be boiled before feeding. The manure from stock fed on infected roots should not be used on the turnip field and if possible should not be put on any clean land.

The spores may also be carried on farm tools, on the boots, or by rain wash from neighbouring fields, and care should be taken when using tools on infected fields that they are well cleaned and if possible they should not be used on clean land at all.

At present there is nothing to indicate that Club Root may be introduced by the turnip seed itself being affected, or, in other words, any clean turnip seed will produce a turnip free from Club Root unless the roots become infected from some other source. As there is a certain amount of dust in all commercial turnip seed and as this might include spores of the disease it is a wise precaution to treat all seed with formalin before sowing. A better method is for each farmer to grow his own seed and in this way know exactly what he is sowing.

In advocating the use of lime it might be well to state two facts. The first, which is more or less well known, is that Club Root thrives in acid or sour soil, and the second, not so well known, that it cannot live to any extent on alkaline soil. Knowing these facts and that lime would neutralize the acid in sour soils, experiments were carried on along these lines by P. A. Murphy, Plant Pathologist for Prince Edward Island, with the following results:—

Method Employed.	Sound Roots	Clubbed Roots
5 tons lime applied previous Fall	759 bus.	1.6%
3 tons lime applied in Spring..	244 "	46.5%
7½ tons marl applied in Spring.	176 "	62.1%
Check plot.....	112 "	55. %

In these experiments Prof. Murphy seems to have proven that Club Root can be practically eliminated by the proper use of lime and in his opinion lime applied eighteen months previous to sowing the turnip crop would give even more striking returns than those shown above.

Summing up control measures in a word we find the following things necessary:—

Care in handling diseased roots, tools, etc., to prevent the spreading of the spores.

Treatment of seed with formalin, and heavy applications of lime six to eighteen months previous to the sowing of the turnip crop.

B. F. T. '18.



# HORTICULTURE



## THE SMALL FRUIT GARDEN.

Just as important as the vegetable garden on the farm is the small fruit garden. No canned fruits can take the place of the fresh fruits in their season, or equal the preserves, jams or jellies can easily be made from them and nowhere are these small fruits so delicious as on the farm where they may be picked fresh as they are wanted for use.

The average farmer thinks it is too much work to go to the trouble of raising berries when so many are growing wild but the cultivated varieties are usually so much superior in quality and so much easier gathered that they will more than pay for the trouble of caring for them.

All of the small fruits do well on a well-drained clay loam. The soil should be deep, cool, fine, retentive of moisture and can scarcely be made too rich.

The most popular and perhaps the finest of all the small fruits is the strawberry. This is one case where the wild berry is generally thought to be better than the cultivated one but as the wild berries grow best out in old, run down meadows and pastures the up-to-date farmer will not have many of them, and, besides, picking wild strawberries is a very tedious business.

The strawberry requires a rich, fine soil and will not do well on land that heaves much with the frost. The plants should be set out as early as possible in the spring for if transplanted while dormant they will not receive such a set-back. They are usually planted in rows about 30 inches apart and 14 to 18 inches apart in the rows. They require frequent cultivation and should not be allowed to set fruit the first year as this weakens the plant considerably. In the fall they should be covered with straw which should not be removed until danger of heavy frosts is past in the Spring. By planting an early and a late variety the season can be somewhat lengthened. In selecting varieties care must be taken not to plant one hav-

ing imperfect (pistillate) flowers by itself as they have to be cross pollenated before any fruit will set. Two or three square rods will easily provide enough berries for home use and any surplus can be preserved, canned, or if not wanted for home use, can be sold at a good price.

About the time the strawberries are done the raspberries are beginning to ripen. This berry is at its best when used fresh as it soon deteriorates in quality and flavor after it is picked. The cultivated varieties are much superior to the wild and are thought by many to excell the strawberry. The red raspberries are the most popular in this country. They are propagated by planting the young shoots which come up from the roots of the old canes. They are set out in rows about 5 feet apart and 3 ft. apart in the rows. About 5 canes are allowed to grow at each hill and they should be tied up to stakes or supported in some way. Tender varieties are protected through the winter by bending them down in the fall and placing a shovelful of earth on the tip to hold them down. The raspberry is a perennial, that is, it sends up a shoot one year which bears fruit and dies the next. After fruiting old canes should be removed. It takes about three years for the plantation to become established but if well cultivated and fertilized it will continue to bear well for eight to twelve years.

The **blackberry** is cultivated and cared for much the same as the raspberry. The cultivated blackberry is not very extensively grown probably because it is difficult to work among, owing to its briars, and partly because it sometimes fails to yield well if the summer is very dry. This can be overcome by proper cultivation during the spring and summer which will prevent the evaporation of moisture from the soil.

**Currants** require a cool, moist, rich soil and do well on a northerly slope. They are propagated by taking cuttings, 8 to 10 inches long, of matured wood in the fall. These are buried in sand or sawdust and kept in a cool cellar until spring. This gives time for a callus to form around the cut surface from which the roots start in the spring. The cuttings are set out with one or two buds above the surface of the ground.

The Black Currant bears most of its fruit on one year

old wood so it is important to have a good supply of one year old wood. The red and white varieties bear their fruit on spurs which grow on wood two or more years old, but do best on wood not over three years old. Both black and red varieties must have some old wood pruned out each year as this encourages the growth of new wood and keeps the bush in better bearing condition.

The culture of **gooseberries** is practically the same as that of currents. They are propagated by either tip or mound layering. Tip layering is bending down the tips of the branches and covering them with earth when they will strike root and soon become an independent plant. Mound layering is done by cutting back the plant and causing it to send out suckers. Earth is then heaped up around it and each sucker will strike root and develop into a new plant which may be transplanted.

Another favorite berry, which is never cultivated and is never put in the list of small fruits, but one that deserves more attention, is the **blueberry**. It grows on barrens that are fit for nothing else and if fire is allowed to run over the bushes when they become old and cease to bear they will start up from the root more thrifty and vigorous than ever. In the United States men have been working on this useful berry and by careful selection and cross-fertilization they have made a remarkable improvement in its size, quality and yield. Here in the Maritime Provinces where there are large areas that will grow nothing else there should be a splendid opportunity for some good work along this line.

The following are some of the bush fruits that are being tested at the College farm by the Horticultural Department:

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
|               | Black—Boskoop Giant.                          |
| Currants      | Red—Cherry, Fays, Perfection.                 |
|               | White—White Grape.                            |
| Gooseberries, | Downing, Houghton Seedling Pearl, Red Jacket. |
| Blackberries, | —Agawan, Snyder, Eldorado.                    |

Raspberries, —Columbian, Cuthbert, Marlboro Herbert,  
Turner, Golden Queen.

R. M. W. '17.

---

### RHUBARB CULTURE.

---

Rhubarb should be grown in every home garden. 1st, because it can be grown very easily; 2nd, it is the earliest crop in the spring; 3rd, the many ways in which a skilful house-wife can serve it up as the climax of a first class bill of fare for spring and early summer; 4th, the health giving qualities of the plant itself when freely used in any or all of the common forms, "sauce," "dumpling," "pie" or "preserves."; 5th, there are few troublesome insects or diseases.

Rhubarb is not particular as to soil, but thrives best in land which is mellow and fertile to a considerable depth. Soils that have a hard subsoil or hard pan near the surface are to be avoided. It requires a well drained soil. It is more insistent on this condition than many other garden plants. A southern slope is preferable for earliness. One or two of the plants could be brought on earlier still by setting a barrel over the root, banking it around the outside with unrotted horse manure. A sash of glass put over the barrel will make it still earlier. If the land is not in good tilth, it would be better to grow a preparatory crop as potatoes or some root crop, and to use a liberal supply of stable manure that year.

The planting can be done in either fall or spring. The spring is considered preferable. Dig a trench about eighteen inches deep, and as wide. Fill it with well-rotted manure to a depth of twelve inches tramping well down. Plant your selected roots from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet apart, filling up with rotted manure and earth, tramping well to the top, leaving a level surface.

The value of rhubarb depends on the succulence and size of the leaf-stalks, so every care must be given that will contribute to leaf growth. Give it plenty of cultivation and barn-

yard manure and it will produce leaf growth. Good surface tillage, as for corn or potatoes, is all that is required. But it should be often, as in the case of most garden crops the more cultivating the better. In the fall the bed should be given a heavy dressing of stable manure. It should be not less than six inches deep, and don't use strawy manure as it is hard to work in, in the spring. This dressing serves the purpose of enriching the soil, of adding humus, and of affording a winter mulch and protection. Lands that are heavily mulched will not freeze and thaw in the winter, and the plants are likely to start earlier in the spring. The humus will preserve the texture at the surface and help to hold moisture. When the manure is put on in the fall this way, it becomes all available by the spring, particularly the nitrogen which is a great factor in producing leafy growth. This manure should be worked into the soil in the spring.

Ordinarily, rhubarb is propagated by means of division of the roots. The root may be cut into as many pieces as there are strong eyes or buds, and as much as possible of the root is allowed to remain with each eye. Rhubarb is readily grown from seeds, but it requires three years before the plant is ready for use and the same variety will not be reproduced, while if propagated by division the variety will be reproduced.

After two or three years growth the roots of the rhubarb become too thick and as a result the cuttings get small. The roots should be dug up and separated. This can be done with a plow, if one has a large plot, by running the plow along side of the rows and cutting some of the roots off. Two months after the rhubarb starts to grow, seed-stalks will appear. They should be cut off as fast as they arise in order to force the energy of the plant into producing foliage and roots.

There are only three or four popular varieties of which the best known are Victoria, Strawberry and Mammoth Red, but the old fashioned rhubarb will often produce a better leaf-stalk when given high cultivation than the best strain of Mammoth will when grown under neglect. A small planting will give all a family will use, and nothing grown in the garden for food will give better results for the same cost of cultivating.



Another advantage about rhubarb is that you can grow it all winter. In the fall just before freezing up, dig up three or four roots and let them freeze. When they are thoroughly frozen put them in the cellar in a tub. They are then packed around with soil or ashes. All light should be shut out by putting another tub over them. The absence of light prevents the development of the leaf, and the crop consists of the leafless stalks, these being a bright red. The temperature should be about 50 F. to 600. If it is any hotter the stalks are forced too much and they become spindly. It will take from a month to a month and one half before the stalks are ready for use, then they will produce all winter. All the work that is needed is to water them when required to keep the sand moist.

J. C. S. '17.

---

### THE PERENNIAL FLOWER BORDER.

---

One of the first things which would attract the attention of anyone travelling through the country during the present year is the remarkable scarcity of flower gardens, which were formerly so abundant in all rural sections. In some places a tangled mass of weeds or a few neglected flowers are all that are to be seen where in former years a splendid garden flourished.

The great amount of labor necessary to produce good results in the ordinary garden, and the fact that most of the labor must be done during the busiest seasons of the year, help to discourage people from starting anything in this line. The chief reason, however, that flower gardens are gradually disappearing in the country districts is due to the increased amount of work that must be done by the women on the farms, while their brave sons or brothers are serving their King and Country on the battlefields of Europe. Since flower gardening was first begun, women of all classes have taken an active and intelligent part in it and were it not for them very few farms would have their little beauty spots of annual and perennial flowers.

Since the outbreak of the war, however, many women have had to replace, to a certain extent, the men who have gone to the front. This does not mean that they have to do the actual work in the fields, in every case, but on most farms the work of the women has been considerably increased, during the past two years and the majority of them find very few leisure moments in which to care for a garden.

To the many people who have very little time to spend on a flower garden and still wish to have one in their yard, the easiest solution of their difficulties is to plant perennials, which grow from year to year. In this way they may have a continuity of bloom from early Spring until late Autumn, and still have practically no labour. There is no doubt that annual plants are very beautiful when in bloom and to one having leisure time in which to care for a garden there is nothing which will prove so interesting, provided one is fond of flowers. It requires a great deal of attention, however, to keep a bed of annuals in good condition and many of the plants, being sensitive, are killed by the first frost. Others bloom for a very short period and seem scarcely worth the trouble necessary for their care and cultivation.

An occasional hoeing is all that is necessary to keep perennial plants in good condition and even this is not absolutely essential. They should be covered in the Autumn with a thick coating of manure, to protect them from alternate freezing and thawing, and this should be raked off in the Spring or turned under with a spading fork. Aside from this they require very little attention.

One of the earliest and perhaps one of the prettiest perennials is the Iris. This makes a splendid border and is very easily grown. Following this we have many others, one of the latest being the perennial Aster, which blooms until late Autumn. The Sweet William is a general favorite and presents a very pretty appearance when massed or grouped together. In fact most perennials are better planted in this way, as single plants do not make such a good showing as several growing together and the wind does not have such an injurious effect on them when they are grouped. Peonies are

among the most beautiful plants grown outdoors. They grow in a variety of shades and bloom profusely, sometimes having from fifteen to twenty blooms on one plant. Rudbeckia or Golden Glow is a very strong grower and quite hardy. It sometimes attains a height of seven or eight feet and is splendid for hiding an unsightly wall or fence.

Space will not permit of a detailed description of the many varieties that might easily be grown in a perennial border. Some of the most popular are: Aquilegia, Perennial Phlox, Lady Grass Funkia, Helianthus, Perennial Poppy, Dolphinium, and Monks' Hood. There are many other kinds that might be added to this list but the majority of people do not wish to have too much in a garden and would rather have a few flowers well cared for than a larger collection having a neglected appearance.

To those people, then, who have a love for flowers and little leisure time in which to grow them, the perennial border appeals strongly. It requires far less attention than any annual bed, presents an equally pleasing appearance, and provides just as much pleasure for the amateur gardener. Perennials are rapidly gaining favor on the farm, where there is so little time for flower growing, and it is sincerely hoped, that, during the next few years there will be a marked increase in the number of flower gardens throughout the country.

W.R. T. '18.

---

### **STRAWBERRY CULTURE.**

---

The strawberry crop is one of the best, if not the best, for a cash crop that the gardener can grow. All those who have grown them find them one of the surest crops in the garden.

Light clay loam is about the most suitable soil for strawberry growing. They do not do well on heavy clay or on very sandy soils. It is best to have them following a root crop, because the land is usually manured well for the root crop and the weeds are well under control.

Plow the land in the spring and harrow it thoroughly, to loosen and pulverize the soil.

There are two methods of growing strawberries—the hill system and the matted row, but as the matted row has given best results in various experiments, it is the best system to adopt.

Select the best plants which are usually the first and second from the mother plant. Dig with a fork and cut off part of the roots and leaves but be sure and do not injure the crown of the plant. It requires about 13,500 plants per acre set 16 inches apart. At \$1.00 per 1000 plants the cost per plant is \$13.50.

Before planting the following fertilizer should be applied 200 lbs. Acid Phosphate, 200 lbs. bone meal, 200 lbs. Muriate of Potash (if obtainable) per acre.

After the plants start growth an application of 200 lbs. Nitrate of Soda should be made. In subsequent years as long as the plantation is being cropped a like top-dressing should be given each spring.

In starting to plant run a garden line from one end of the field to the other and parallel with the line and close to it run a tape or measure. With a planter make a hole and set a plant in it, the crown of the plant being just above the level of the soil. The soil should be pressed firmly about the roots to keep them from drying out. The plants should be planted 16 to 20 inches apart and with the tape they are all placed the same distance. Next move over 30 to 36 inches for the second row and follow the same method as in the first. After this the tape is not necessary as the plants may be set on a line with those in the first and second row.

Another method that is used with good results is to use the plow instead of the planter. A furrow about 4 inches deep is opened up with the plow and the plants set in it using the measure as before to get the first two rows spaced right.

It should not be necessary to say that the plantation should be cultivated often and be kept free from weeds. If cultivated with a horse cultivator it is preferable to go in the same direction, that is to say always drive up the same row, because this will help set the runners in a row whereas if this is not done

there is danger of dragging out the young plants and breaking them off. Surplus runners may be cut off.

Cover well after the ground freezes with straw or brush to afford them a protection during the winter and to keep them from alternate freezing and thawing in the spring. The covering should be removed about the time growth starts in the spring and the field kept free from weeds until the fruit begins to ripen.

After the crop is gathered plow them, that is, run the plow as close to the row as possible turning the furrow away from the row and from the other row in the same way and then cultivate and keep clean until fall when they are covered as in the previous year. Three crops from one field is about the limit as they become weedy and run out and do not pay after that.

The income per acre runs from \$500 up to \$1150 so with good care a man should make \$300 to \$800 per acre clear of expenses which would be at the most \$200 to \$300 per acre.

Senator Dunlap, Bubach, Glen Mary, Three W's and Morn Star are giving the best yields.

In Nova Scotia they do best in the vicinity of Amherst and in the Annapolis Valley. In New Brunswick in Westmorland, Albert and Kings Co. and the valley of the St. John River.

A. C. B. '17.

---

### **ROBBING THE MARSHLAND TO ENRICH THE ORCHARD.**

---

The question has come to my mind as to the wisdom, from an economic viewpoint, of using stable manure in the orchard, and I would like to hear the views of some of our older farmers on this subject.

The district in which I live is in the centre of the Cornwallis Valley. The upland soil for the most part is a sandy loam, well adapted to the growth of apple trees, and in the past has grown large crops of potatoes. Of late years, however,

apples have been the principal crop marketed. A very valuable, natural asset to the agricultural industry is found in the dikes. I do not propose going into a lengthy description. Suffice it to say that the dike soil is a very rich, alluvial deposit, eminently adapted to the growing of hay and oats, and is looked upon as a permanent hay land. Much of this dike soil has been continually cropped with hay and grain for over one hundred years without fertilizer, and excellent crops are still grown, although, it is now necessary for the ground to be re-seeded every few years. Basic slag or ground bone is generally used when seeding down, to insure a good catch of grass as well as grain.

With such a natural store-house of fertility as the dike lands, why is it that our upland soil is little, if any richer, and our dike soil is poorer than fifty years ago? There must be something radically wrong with the farming methods in vogue when this is the case on so many farms. It may be said that lack of live stock is the answer to this question; but large numbers of cattle are kept, and practically all of the hay and grain is fed by the farmers. As a result of observation, I have come to the conclusion that one of the chief causes of the deterioration of the soil is to be found in the very common practice of manuring the orchard. The majority of our farmers having five, ten, fifteen or more acres of orchard to care for, give it a coat of manure as the simplest and cheapest fertilizer available. Usually a small piece of potatoes or turnips is grown which receives a fair amount of manure, but the bulk of the manure goes in the orchard, and anyone would be shocked to see manure being hauled to the dike. This system goes on year after year, taking the crop from the dike and upland, feeding it to stock and returning the manure to the orchard. If humus is as valuable in land as we are told, and as our up-to-date farmers would have us believe, is it any wonder that there is so much talk of the need of lime in soils to make legumes grow, while daisies, fall dandelions, etc., are spreading over land which should be growing larger crops of roots, grain clover and timothy with every year that passes?

I am a believer in the future of the live stock industry, and

I am also a believer in the future of orcharding; but I do not believe in the short-sighted policy of bleeding other parts of the farm for the benefit of the orchard.

C. S. E. '18.





Since publishing our last issue the Students have passed through many varied and interesting experiences, some pleasant, others more or less of a gruelling nature.

As Xmas approached a feeling of dread seemed to prevail among the students, and care-worn looks could be observed on all faces, which spoke of many weary hours of study. When the dreaded examinations arrived the forboding changed to determination, mingled with an element of anticipation for as soon as we will enter into the joys and happy re-unions of last the exams are over and all seem bubbling over with good Christmas. At cheer as we leave the old town of Truro with shouts of the season's greetings from our fellow students ringing in our ears.

Vacation is over, and we reluctantly turn our faces toward the "Old College on the Hill" once more. As we near our destination the slight feeling of home-sickness changes to one of excitement, due to the throngs of farmers coming to take the Short Course.

They create quite a bustle around the halls and campus of our "dear old institution" and make our little bunch of 50 look somewhat insignificant, yet we make up for it in activity, on one occasion having the audacity to toss one of the fresh "Short Coursers" skywards in spite of our small number. Lectures, morning, noon and night, was the order of the day, the professors seem to think we can stow up enough mental food in two weeks to last us our lives.

The lull that followed the conclusion of the Short Course, with its hurry and confusion has given the students a chance to get their breath and get the various activities concerning College life going once more. The students are now on the "home stretch," and all are prepared to make the best use possible of every moment, be it in study or any phase of student life.



From the above it would appear to the reader that our college life was of an exceedingly serious nature and that we did not denote any attention to the social side of our existence. Such is not the case, however, you have only to peep into the Assembly Hall when our college dances are being held to prove that it was an illusion. Neither do we forget our good friends the Normalites, for on Thursday night the farmers may be observed trooping towards institute and going home later with a fair captive in tow.

At present the students are looking forward to the greatest festivity of the season, our annual "At Home" which calls forth all the sporting blood we possess to make it the most important event of the year to us, as it has been to those who have gone before

J. R. S. '17.

---

### DEBATING SOCIETY.

---

The last weekly debate before the Christmas holidays was held on Monday, Dec. 11th. Due to the Christmas examinations before and the short course after Christmas, the first debate in the new year did not take place until January 15th.

Despite the delay in starting the new year debates, much enthusiasm was displayed by all present. A feature which characterized this debate was the presence of our four esteemed lady students on the platform. Though this was a condition without precedent in the annals of our institution, the fair ones demonstrated very charmingly the ability of their sex in maintaining their part in a public controversy.

There was a large attendance and the subject under discussion was very elaborately threshed out, by the scheduled speakers.

The second debate was also a pleasing success, as was every one held to date. We are pleased to note such interest as is taken in debating by every student, and feel sure that much benefit is being derived on every hand.

A schedule of debates for February is now posted and it is hoped that everyone will continue to do his bit.

We are much indebted to our worthy judges and critics, who besides very ably deciding the issues of the debates, always give very valuable advice which cannot but be of value to the students in the days to come.

The debates held since our last issue are as follows:

“Resolved that Orientals should be excluded from Canada.”

Affirmative	Negative.
H. Bate,	R. Tinney,
D. Dewar,	A. J. Smith,
G. Strudwick,	C. MacDougall.

Negative winners.

“Resolved that the farmer is of more benefit to mankind than the fanancier.”

Affirmative	Negative
J. R. Sutherland	T. C. Munn,
Miss MacAloney,	Miss Moran,
Miss Chase,	Mrs. Smith.

Negative winners.

“Resolved that the daylight saving system should be adopted universally throughout Canada.”

Affirmative	Negative
S. Morrison,	R. Wood,
C. Palmeter,	A. Belliveau,
O. Smith.	A. Legere.

Affirmative winners.

---

### FOUND ON THE BULLETIN BOARD.

Students! we are lacking matter  
 For our little M. S. A.  
 It will be as thin as batter  
 If you do not help to-day.

Thomas Munn has Agriculture  
And, methinks, has Poultry, too;  
He'd be glad to get a lecture  
On the Cock-a-doodle-doo.

Horticulture is my section,  
It is looking pretty blue  
And it will not change complexion,  
If you do not write some too.

"Twenty pages!" is the mandate,  
"Twenty pages by the third."  
Where, in thunder will they come from  
If you do not write a word.

Don't say some one else can do it,  
Just you get a pen and scratch;  
Jot down on a piece of paper,  
What is lurking 'neath your thatch.

When your little spiel you trace out  
Hand it in to Wood or Munn,  
Or if it's a joke you Chase out  
She'll be pleased to have the pun.

Dances, debates, Council meetings—  
All these things, you understand  
Must be written out quite fully  
And passed in to Sutherland.

In our first, or Christmas number,  
Well and nobly did you do.  
It will surely haunt your slumber  
If you let this one fall through.

R. M. W. '17.

### **Basket Ball Vs Study.**

---

Shall I play basket ball or devote my entire time to study? This is the question which confronts every student throughout the whole college year, and each individual must weigh the matter carefully before deciding how much time he can spend in the gymnasium. Though athletics should play an important part in college it is a minor consideration compared with the main object in the college cause, viz. study. If a person is so constituted, not on'y to participate in the game, but to direct his entire mind to it, I would say to such "do not play basket ball."

To the casual observer it would appear that we are an exceptionally studious bunch this year, yet I think if we make use of every moment count we would still have ample time to keep up this branch of college activity, keep ourselves in good condition physically, and should we finish our course in some other college we would be efficient in one phase of athletics, at least.

Fellow Students! What is the cause of the state of lethargy into which we have fallen in regard to athletics? I do not think that a single individual can in truth say that it is study, we started out well at the beginning of the year, cannot we revive the interest, and show those who follow in our footsteps, that the fellows of 1916-17 were a good bunch of sports.

J. R. S. '17.

---

### **THE FARMERS' DANCE.**

---

During our sojourn as students in Truro there are very few events of a social nature that we can look back upon with as great a degree of pleasure as the social evening and dance given by Bill Flemming of the Class of '16 on Jan. 26th. About half past eight the music began which seemed to bewitch everyone, for many of our shy classmates who heretofore had not the courage to tip the "light fantastic" ere the evening was over were doing wonderful feats along this line. During

the evening a delicious luncheon was served, after which the couples once more tripped to the enchanting music. All too soon the "wee sma" hours drew near, and the merry party broke up after giving a cheer to Bill and our efficient hostess Mrs. Flemming, all voting that the evening's entertainment could not be excelled.

J. R. S. '17.

---

### STUDENTS COUNCIL NOTES.

---

Two meetings of the United Students Council have been held since our last issue was published. The officers of the Athletic Association report a great lack of interest in that branch of college life. The President of the College branch of the Y. M. C. A. reports that, an active part is taken in this work, and that the study classes, held weekly are well attended. The Business Manager of the M. S. A. reported that, considering the fact that the Amherst Fair was not held (usual source of revenue) and other disadvantages under which the work is being carried on this year that the paper was on a good basis financially. The Editor also expressed himself as being pleased by the manner in which the students responded to the call for material, and urged each to do his bit to help along the good work throughout the term.

The most important business taken up in these meetings was that of the Annual "At Home." It was decided to hold the "At Home" as usual, and the date set was Feb. 16. The following Committee was appointed to take charge of everything in this connection.

T. C. Munn, D. E. McLeod, S. H. Morrison, E. F. Pineau, J. R. Sutherland, W. Walsh, W. R. Tinney, Miss Chase, Miss MacAloney, G. Parker, R. Hurst.

### TRIP TO SHUBENACADIE.

On the morning of Dec. 12th, 1916, some 50 students of the N. S. A. C. gathered on the platform of the C. G. Railways Station at Truro to await the arrival of the train going to Halifax.

By the manner the students assembled, with their colors flying and smiles on their faces one could easily observe that something different from the daily routine was on, and that the "digestive system of the cat" or the "Life of Shakespeare" was not puzzling many for the time being. After giving the College yells until everyone felt a funny feeling in their throat, commonly known as hoarseness, they boarded the train and the conductor gave the signal to start.

The trip down was a very noisy one as the students entertained themselves and the other occupants of the car, with some of their choice selections which were sung in a way that would bring forth the applause of a professor in music (?) Between these little recitals some of the boys went into the pullman car (much to the delight of some fat drummers) and had some very nice talks with the congenial porter on subjects which I need not discuss who became so emphatic in his speeches and gestures that it was found that the only way to appease his wrath was to treat to cigars which some of the boys had and the smile that came on his face would have been nice to have had framed and to look at when you had the "blues" or had an examination coming off the next day.

The time went very quickly and before they realized it the train was passing thru the suburbs of Shubenacadie and the students stopping their noise rushed to the windows to see the wonderful sights.

Upon alighting at the station they were disgusted to think that none had brought their rain coats as it had started to rain quite heavily. The students were then told that they had to keep a written account of the trip so there was a rush to the stores for note books and it was a case of "first come, first served" as the supply was not equal to the demand and a large number were turned away disappointed.

They at once started for the country where they were to see some of the largest farms so marching down the principal street they followed a road which ran across a marsh and after walking about a mile they came to the farm owned by Snide Bros.

Mr. Snide who was an excellent host, showed them his cow barn which was about 60 ft. long and 30 ft. wide, having 2 rows of cattle running lengthwise of the barn and facing the centre. The manure was cleaned out thru trap doors which opened to the manure cellar below and at one end of the barn was the turnip cellar and quite near it, under a seaprate roof, was the engine room which contained a 4 horse-power Fairbanks Morse engine which provided the power to run a water pump, turnip slicer and a milking machine.

There were 35 cows, a bull and some young stock in the barn. The cows were in good condition and were milking good although Mr. Snide did not feed them very heavy with mill feeds.

After staying long enough to see everything and ask questions about the same the students gave three cheers for Snide Bros. and started across the fields to Elmswood, a distance of about three quarters of a mile.

Elmswood is owned by William Etter and the buildings were nicely situated and surrounded by elms. Here they found a large barn filled with large cattle and owned by a large man. The barns were well lighted, roomy and clean. There were two rows of cattle tied by chains; standing with their heads toward the wall or as one boy said "with their tails facing each other." The cattle were mostly pure bred Holsteins and the young cattle were an exceptionally fine bunch. The herd was headed by Dutchland Pretertie Court, a large fine bull.

Time was getting short and their stomachs empty so the students did not stay as long as they would have liked to. On the way back to the town it rained incessantly and a good many had the pleasant feeling of water running down their backs. They divided into 2 parties on getting back and each party went to one of the hotels which were about clean out of eats

when 50 hungry farmers had their wants satisfied. After dinner for a short time they stayed around the hotel and told stories and did a few marvellous feats.

The next move was to the skating rink where there were two classes of cattle to be judged by the students and prizes were offered for the best two judges in each class for the ladies and best three judges in each class for the boys.

The prizes for the boys in the Holstein class were:— T. Munn and C. MacDougall tied for first; W. Walsh, third.

In the Ayrshires:—G. Strudwick, first; O. Smith, second; W. Kinsman, third.

After the correct placings were given by Professors Cummings and Trueman, Professor Cumming gave a short talk on the other cattle in the rink and as the time for their departure was drawing near the students gave the people of Shubenacadie three cheers and went to the station.

There was altogether a different look and atmosphere about the students when they were going home than when they were on the station platform in the morning, but although everybody was thoroughly wet, they all decided that the day had been both pleasantly and profitably spent.

---

### Y. M. C. A.

---

It is being acknowledged, as never before, among the business men and the faculties of the colleges throughout the country, that a man, in order to have the greatest efficiency must be developed, not only mentally and physically, but also spiritually, and if he fails to develop himself along any of these lines, he decreases his efficiency for whatever work he may take up.

Until recently only a few of our colleges paid any attention to the religious side of the student's life. Finally colleges in general began to realize, that the students who were graduating, and going forth into the world, were not up to the standard of efficiency, as a result, the faculties of the different colleges began to investigate the reason for this. In the majority



of cases they came to the conclusion that the fault lay not in the students, but in themselves, in that they failed to encourage them along religious lines.

In the Maritime Provinces, this side of the Students life is taken up under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A. In order to create a greater stimulus to the work, Mr. W. R. Auld, has been appointed to devote his whole time to the assistance and encouragement of the Y. M. C. A. Associations in the various Colleges.

At the N. S. A. C. the Y. M. C. A. work consists chiefly in taking up a study course entitled "Student Standards of Action," under this head we have been studying and discussing such topics as: The College Purpose, College Friendships, The Students relation to the Church, etc. It can be clearly understood that the discussion of such topics cannot fail to give the boys a higher ideal of life.

The faculty and more especially Prof. Trueman (who has charge of the Class) give us every encouragement, as their desire is, that we as students may go back to our homes not only better prepared to do our work on the farm, but also to live our lives at their best.

---

### A MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.

---

It was a dark and dismal night and as the boys opened the door and a stream of light shone forth it only served to intensify the darkness and the gust of wind which came in nearly taking them off their feet. The storm had raged all day and now as darkness had settled, that man was indeed fortunate who could sit comfortably by his own fireside and listen to the wind whistling without.

There were no such comforts in store for the boys, however, and as they left the house they snuggled further down into their greatcoats and pulled their caps well down over their faces. Walking swiftly and avoiding all pedestrians, they struck out in the direction of the river. The night had turn-

ed bitterly cold and they had to beat their hands together vigorously to maintain any degree of warmth.

At a whisper from M — — they slackened their pace, pulling their caps still lower.

"Would you know me?" asked M — — in a shaky voice.

"N-No, b-but you better pull up your collar. Can you see my face?" returned S — —.

"No. Sh-sh. This is the place," answered M — —. They crouched close to the fence and waited.

No thought of frost now and although both boys were shivering it was from excitement rather than frost. Silently they waited, keenly alert for the slightest noise. A snap brought them both upright with a jerk, faces blanched. It was only the frost! They settled back again and in spite of their excitement began to feel the effects of the extreme cold. Gradually the tension relaxed and S — — became restless. He moved closer to M — — and whispered: "Are you sure this is the place?" "Positive," replied M — —, "Several people have seen him around here and I saw the tracks yesterday."

"What will happen if we are caught?" asked M — — after what seemed an age of waiting.

"Please don't say that," gasped S — —. "I shudder to think of it. Oh, M — —! If I'm caught will you do one thing for me? In my inside pocket you will find a letter; If I'm caught, will you send it to the Normal College? You'll do that for an old friend, won't you?"

A bewildered expression came over M — —'s face. "Send it S — —, impossible. I'll take it though! Who ever heard of sending anything to Normal if there was a chance of taking it there personally. Absurd!"

A look of relief came over S — —'s face and the boys grasped hands in a grip that told of undying friendship.

"And tell her M — — that I lo—"

"Hist!" Mu——was on his feet in an instant. "Did you hear that?" he gasped. They listened, choking back their hearts which persisted in coming up in their mouths.

"Here it comes, M — —" said S — — with chattering teeth.

They crouched, breathless, for an instant, straining their

eyes in an endeavour to pierce the darkness. Sure enough, two shining eyes could be seen coming directly toward them. On they came, and still on. Who can tell what thoughts ran through the minds of these young men as they stood there, entirely without defence and watched those two piercing eyes slowly but surely advancing. M — —'s thoughts travelled swiftly back to the home of his childhood; the school-house; the old homestead; the river; all that he held dear in life. Would he ever see them again? Involuntarily he squared his shoulders. Come what might, it would never be said that M — — had shirked or dodged the issue!

S — —'s thoughts did not go back so far. Would she miss him on Thursday nights? Would she remain true if anything were to happen to him or would she prove as false as so many others have proved, down through the countless ages. S — — threw his head back. At least he would be worthy of her, and never did knight of old face the foe with stronger resolution than S — — at this time.

There was little time for thought, however, for the animal was almost upon them. Crouching back in the shadow, S — — drew forth a large strong bag from his pocket and held it in readiness. Closer, closer, came the long, lithe body; lower, lower, crouched S — — scarcely daring to breathe. Closer still, it came, all unconscious of the waiting boys. With a spring S — — was upon it, arms outstretched in an endeavour to enclose the beast in the bag. M — — was not slow to assist. and soon the night was filled with sounds of bitter conflict. Legs, arms, claws, savage exclamations and unearthly yells were all mixed together indiscriminately. It was a short fight however, and soon the boys arose, covered with snow and glory, S — — wiping the blood from his face and M — — holding the bag at arms length. The top of the bag was soon tied and the boys started back home. They had become warmed in the struggle and thoroughly enjoyed the brish walk. Arrived there, they deposited their burden in the cellar, climbed the stairs to their room and were soon fast asleep.

---

“Well boys,” said Prof. Brittain, “we take up dissection

to-day. I hope that each of you has brought an animal on which to work."

"We have! we have." shouted M — and S — — in unison, and reaching down beneath his desk S — — drew forth the animal for which he and M — — had suffered so much the night before. A slight gasp behind them caused S — — to turn quickly. Too late! Mac had fainted! It was his TOM CAT.

W. R. T. '18.

---

### ODE TO THE MOUSTACHES.

---

Little hairs so soft and smooth,  
 If you have the pluck,  
 Go to make a mustache  
 If they would grow up.

Little words sarcastic,  
 Small remarks unkind  
 Only serve to help them grow,  
 When you have the sand.

Thus it was on Bible Hill,  
 Each and every lad  
 Did his best for near a month,  
 Some were not too bad.

Wood it was that started out,  
 Gave the boys the slip.  
 Came back after Christmas,  
 Mustache on his lip.

Next the brothers Belliveau,  
 Frenchmen good and true,  
 To show what sons of France were worth,  
 Each a mustache grew.

Miller, Kinsman, Anderson,  
Pineau, Tinney, too,  
To show a college spirit all,  
An hirsute appendage grew.

All were blooming, doing well,  
For near a month or so,  
Until our friend on Queen Street,  
To a dance asked all to go.

Then telephone bells tinkled  
In etiquette they dipped,  
The anxious query on all tongues,  
"What about that upper lip?"

And so it happened on that night  
No moustache could be seen  
Each with a strong determined air,  
His lip had shaven clean.

Just one there was who stood the test,  
'Twas "Senior" Wood proved true.  
But he soon saw his folly  
And did the right thing too.

B. F. T. '18.

---

### NOTES ON THE SHORT COURSE.

---

The short course of 1917 has passed into history as one of the most successful ever held by the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and might well be classed as one of the most successful held by any college. The farmer got close to the staff, and the members of the staff talked common sense and every day problems to the farmer. The attendance was well up to the best of years, over two hundred men being present practically the whole time. The weather was fine—Nova Scotia's peerless climate at its best. Everybody was in good spirits and things moved with a swing.

Pre-eminent in the interest of the farmer stood the live stock problem. No classes were more largely attended than those held in the judging pavillion. The first day was given to beef judging, and a discussion of the profits to be made from beef raising in comparison with the profits from the dairy business. Principal Cumming showed himself well able to handle the discussion and the judging. The class showed great interest in the fat stock shown, most of which is used for raising pure bred bulls to be distributed over the Province.

Dairy cattle held the attention for the next three days. The first day some of the Holstein matrons from the college herd were shown and discussed, with the view of presenting a type to the students before the judging commenced. The next day was spent in judging and examining Holsteins from the College herd. The big cows were in fine shape and it was no small matter to decide which one stood at the head. After criticisms from several Holstein breeders and from members of the staff, Flora Rooker Pasch was placed at the head as approaching nearest the ideal Holstein cow. There are very few, if any, in the Maritime Provinces who could stand up to her both in the show ring and at the pail. Several other cows were shown who could well afford to hold up their heads in second and even third places. The herd bull, Colony Canary Rag Apple, was shown the same day and brought out many favorable comments. All agreed that the College has a fine foundation herd from which to send out breeding stock to improve the cattle of the province.

The next two days were spent in showing Ayrshires, and a splendid show it was. The College came up against some competition here, for splendid animals were shown from the herds of Messrs. C. P. and Prescott Blanchard, Mr. George Retson and Mr. John Retson. The aged cow class was one that would have been a credit to any live stock exhibition in Canada. Some cows were shown by the College which have never appeared in Maritime show rings. These came up against winners in the Halifax and St. John exhibitions. The sweepstakes cow at both these shows, owned by Mr. Blanchard, was put at the top. Second honors lay between East Court

Merry Maid of the College Herd and another of Mr. Blanchard's cows. Following these were some good cows of Mr. John Retson's and the College's. Very good classes of heifers and young cows were shown. Criticism and placings were received from Ayrshire breeders and much good matured comment was passed around between them. The College herd bull, Gardrum Jim, showed in fine style, and his get in the young classes are showing their ability to win. Prof. Trueman was unable to attend some of these classes, as he was ill.

The classes of young bulls deserve special comment. There were lined up yearling bulls from the herds of the men before mentioned. The bull, Jean Armour's Lotus Laddie, owned jointly by Mr. Blanchard and the College, was placed at the top. He is a son of Jean Armour, the Ayrshire matron who has founded one of the most famous families of the breed. The young bull is an in-bred son of hers, showing many of the characteristics of his dam, and bids fair to become a prepotent son of this exceptionally prepotent cow. Other young bulls of Mr. Blanchards and Mr. John Retsons stood well up in this class, followed by some good ones from the College herd.

The winner then came up against keener competition in Mr. George Retson's beautiful yearling bull, Gardrum Bold Boy, a son of Gardrum Bonnie Jean of the College herd, and a half brother to Gardrum Jim, the herd sire. This young bull stood a lot of criticism without flinching and then stepped to the top where he belonged. The Jean Armour bull was a close second and some day may be first. These two young bulls should some day do much for their owners. Both have good breeding behind them and both have individuality. Which is the better animal now, or which will be the better in the future is a matter of opinion, and we can only wait and see the results. Both are certainly a credit to their province and may be expected to leave their mark for good on the future of the Ayrshire industry.

Following the cattle came the horse judging. Dr. Sinclair, one of the best horse judges in Canada, was well able to stand up and say he was not ashamed of the classes he was asked to judge. Teams from the college and heavy mares from

other breeders made a good showing. Some good light horses were brought in from outside the college. The stallions showed well. Cliffe Rosador is still able to move in approved style although his years are increasing. The heavy stallion, Lord Ullin, never showed better form—a big drafty horse with proper feet and legs. Two young Clydesdale stallions, Royal Thomas and College Baron are developing into the right kind for Nova Scotia.

Sheep and swine were shown later. We have not space to tell of them in detail, but they deserved the interested attention which they received. The sheep were well handled by Mr. O'Brien of the Department at Ottawa. Some good Shropshires from the Experimental Farm, Nappan, were used. The college swine were discussed by Mr. Reek of the Department in Prince Edward Island.

During the course there were several different classes going on. Space will not permit me to give an account of all of them. The various instructors lectured to the enthusiasts in their branches and others who cared to attend. Botany, Entomology, chemistry, Plant Diseases, Veterinary Science, Horticulture, Poultry, Farm Drainage, Animal Feeding and Breeding, and Dairying were all subjects under discussion. The ladies short course was well attended during the whole session. Many interesting and instructive lectures were given and much time was spent in the well-equipped Domestic Science Department in the new Science Building. The Nova Scotia Dairyman's Association, The Maritime Stock Breeder's Association, and the Canadian Guernsey Breeders Association all held their annual meetings during the short course. The Nova Scotia Provincial Seed Fair formed an attractive feature for three days. There were also exhibits of farm machinery in the college, and instruction was given in Gasoline engines. The Nova Scotia Creameries put up an attractive exhibit of butter, awarding prizes and trophies.

One subject remains that has not been mentioned. The farmers and College staff were very fortunate in having Dr. Zavitz from the Ontario Agricultural College to give the lectures on Farm Crops. Dr. Zavitz is the foremost expert on



Field Crop Husbandry in North America. His lectures were most enthusiastically given, and received in the same manner. The discussions of different farm crops were largely attended and much interest was shown in the judging of grains and seeds. Particularly interesting were the evening lectures, explaining the methods used and the results obtained at Geulph. One of the most impressive things about Dr. Zavitz lectures was the amount of experience he has evidenced in the way in which he would answer questions by saying, "Yes, we have experimented on that variety for the last fifteen years and it has done so and so." We are felt that here was a man of experience who knew what he was talking about. Three statements that Dr. Zavitz made demand attention on the part of every student and farmer.

1. Take the best which you can find in your community and improve it carefully by selection. Don't be too anxious to introduce new varieties.

2. "Put a prize on quality."

3. "A failure may give you as much information as a success."

With such instruction as this no one can doubt that the year of 1917 will show an improvement over all previous years in Maritime Crop production, and that the influence of all the lectures of the short course will do much to improve farming methods in the Maritime Provinces.

### ALUMNI.

---

'13—Lt. Eric Boulden, invalided home from France paid a visit to the College. In spite of his numerous wounds he was in good spirits and looking well.

'15—Sgt. A. E. Humphrey has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant. His many friends send congratulations.

'15—Miss Pearl Stanford passed through Truro on her way to McDonald recently.

'13—Mrs. Lt. Good is now in England and in good health once more.

'15—Pvt. A. S. Fuller is reported as being unable to continue in the service on account of ill-health and is invalided home.

'15—H. J. Dunleavy is working with the Entomological Department in the Annapolis Valley.

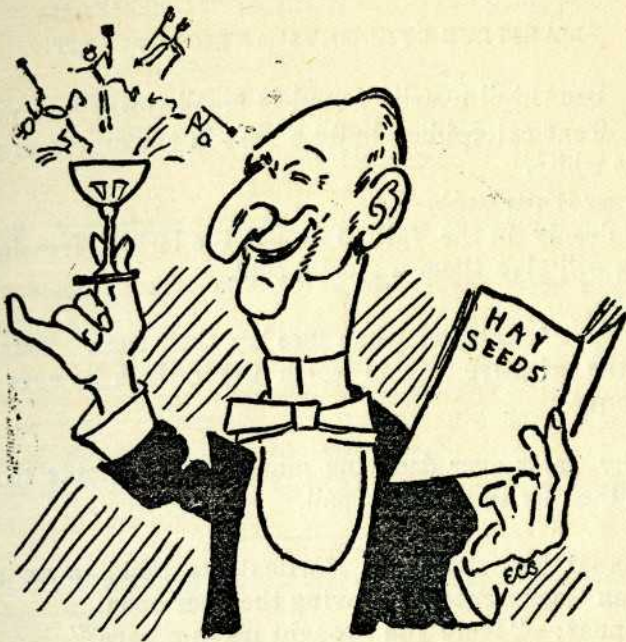
'15—Mr. J. R. Sweeney is at the College acting as demonstrator in Dairying.

---

### EXCHANGES.

---

We acknowledge with thanks: The Xavarian; King's College Record; Managra; Acadia Athenaeum; U. N. B. Monthly; O. A. C. Review; St. Dustan's Red and White.



### **Latest Discoveries in Entomology by Class '18.**

1. Gypsy moth might be prevented from entering Nova Scotia by keeping the border sprayed.
2. Pupa of canker worm emerges to larva stage and digs into the ground doing considerable damage throughout Nova Scotia.
3. Kill every insect you see whether you know it or not, then you will be sure not to miss the gypsy moth.
4. Gypsy moth not only devours foliage but deciduous trees as well.
5. Two species of canker worm, male and female.
6. Tanglefoot is tacked around a tree to prevent anything from passing it.
7. The full grown browntail moth is somewhat like the caterpillar larvae, it is very hairy, brown and grey with nine hairy legs, three on thorax and five on abdomen.

8. Browntail usually found in small towns and villages.

9. Tent caterpillars build a nest in the crotch of a limb which is white.

**Control for White Grub:—**

Plow deeply in the fall to expose the larvae, freezing and thawing will give them a mortal cold.

**Warbler:—**

Cattle get frightened when flies lay their eggs. This is not due to the irritative way in which the fly lays its eggs but to the manner.

**Fly:—**

The fly walks over decaying matter, etc., forgets to wash its feet, then fly to the milk pail.

---

Donnat was sitting in Horticulture building on a cold day when Coady entered, leaving the door open.

Donnat:—"Were you brought up in a barn?"

Coady:—"Yes, and it makes me homesick every time I hear an ass bray."

---

Tinney:—"They say a married man lives longer than a single one.

Wood:—"Don't you believe it, it only seems longer.

---

Pineau:—"I suppose you considered it quite a triumph that night you made a fool of me."

Bate:—"Why, no, a triumph means something accomplished that was very difficult."

---

Tom Munn trudging homeward,  
From a Saturday night dance,  
On a doorstep spied a kitten  
And to catch it took a chance.

But Midge cried "Oh! do not touch it  
If you do I'll call the cop,  
I think you boys are too cruel,"  
So poor Tom had to let it drop.

No dissection for that pussy,  
 Thus its little life was spared.  
 Munn had made a girlie happy  
 So 'twas little that he cared.

---

Prof. Campbell:—"Were you here yesterday, Mr. Anderson?"

Anderson (confused):—"Yes, sir, I was here but I was absent."

---

Farmer (who was just closing a deal for buying a horse from a trader):—"There is just one thing I don't like about this horse, she won't hold her head up."

Trader:—"Oh, that is only her pride, she will when she is paid for."

---

Sweeney (when churning was going on):—"Has your butter broken yet?"

Semple:—"Haven't heard it, sir."

---

Prof. MacK.:—"What makes you think that the "Empire" is regulated by a cream screw?"

Eaton:—"The hole was full of cream when I went to wash it."

Tinney:—"Oh! you have been turning it backwards."

---

Miller:—"Why can't a drunken man drive a Ford?"

M. Anderson:—"Because every time you mix whiskey with gasoline you get a precipitate."

---

Gouge:—"Did you dance much last Saturday night, Reagh?"

Tinney:—"Yes, I danced 'Ollie' time."

---

If you care to do your share  
 For our N. S. A. C. paper  
 Just pay your sub, and join our club  
 And you will not relent, when you read its contents.

MacDonald, (in barber shop for the first time and finding all the chairs occupied):—"How long will I have to wait before I can get a shave?"

Barber (looking at him closely):—"A year or two I should say."

---

Once as Pineau hurried homeward—  
 Hurried homeward from the classes—  
 On the hill o'er took a maiden,  
 Straightway he forgot his hurry,  
 Paused to have a little gossip.

On the hill the seniors saw him;  
 Thought they'd play a joke upon him,  
 And rushed forward like a tempest,  
 Like a tempest swept him with them—  
 Left the maid alone—bewildered.

In his mind he might have cursed them—  
 Cursed them in both French and English,—  
 But if so he did not show it,  
 For the bright smile never left him  
 And he showed no sign of temper.

Thus did Pineau foil the jokers,  
 Thus he foils all who would josh him—  
 Puts the laugh upon the others—  
 'Tis the biter that gets bitten  
 Oh! a good old sport is Pineau.

---

Simmons (to Morse):—"You were not at Institute last night."

Morse:—"No, my Pal - Met - 'er."

---

Dr. Sinclair (when speaking of temperature of animals):-  
 "Is there any difference in the milch cow and the ox?"

Do-n-t:—"Yes, sir."

Dr. Sinclair:—"What is it, my boy?"

Do-n-t:—"The form, sir."

Coady (to Archibald Jr. on frosty morning):—"Go and shave man, go and shave, your look like a wooly apple aphis!"

---

One day just after dinner  
 We went to Botany class,  
 With smiles upon our faces,  
 Thinking sure we made a pass.  
 But when we saw our papers  
 We surely were mistaken.  
 Oh! cried the Botany teacher,  
 They may be worth some more,  
 Such scientific discoveries  
 I have never seen before.

---

Morrison (talking about the war):—"Can you tell me the two Juniors greatly valued from the signallers' point of view?"

Walsh:—"Got my goat."

Morrison:—"Morse Code, eh!"

---

R. Sweeney and R. Tinney were devouring beans and brown bread in an Inglis Street restaurant after the dance Saturday night when Sweeney suddenly turned pale and muttered:

"Woman's hair, beautiful hair,  
 What words of praise I'd utter—  
 But oh! how sick it makes me feel  
 To find it in the butter."

---

Bate given the job of greasing the axles of a carriage by Tom Hooper reported finished in a very short space of time.

Tom Hooper:—"Look here, you don't mean to say you've greased all four of them wheels already?"

Bate:—"Well, I have greased the two front ones."

T. Hooper:—"And why haven't you greased the two hind ones?"

Bate:—(calmly) "So long as the two front ones go alright the two hind ones have to follow."

Byres (before the last fortnightly dance):—"Say, have any of you fellows seen my note book? I can't find it and can't remember which girl I was to have the last dance with."

---

How dearly you prize the hairs that are in them;  
 They are very precious although they are few,  
 And although just at present they're only a phantom  
 You never can tell what a few months will do.  
 So do not abandon your high aspirations,  
 Although, truth to tell, just between you and me,  
 Several are not even good imitations,  
 The Moustaches grown at the N. S. A. C.

---

Seated one day in his bedroom,  
 Weary and ill at ease,  
 Worn out with last night's dissipation,  
 With an open book on his knees,  
 A flood of thought came o'er him  
 As he thought of the deeds he had done,  
 Of the lessons left unfinished,  
 Of the many hours of fun.  
 At last, by sleep overtaken,  
 He stretched himself on the bed,  
 All earthly cares forgotten,  
 He lay as one who was dead.  
 He dreamed of the dance the night before,  
 Of the maidens—fair and dark,  
 He thought he had no lesson to learn,  
 That life was one glorious lark.  
 And Mac slept on and never woke,  
 Although Pineau entered the door.  
 And shook him and tucked him under the chin,  
 He remained as if made of wood.  
 So Pineau extracted a business card,  
 From his never failing supply,  
 And placed it in Mac's fingers—  
 But Mac never winked an eye.  
 And when at last McLeod awoke



And slowly opened his eyes,  
He sprang from the bed with a startled shout  
And gave a gasp of surprise.  
He glanced at the card that was in his hand  
And said: "What the—! Dear me!  
The card read "E. F. Pineau,  
"Office Hours—2 to 3."  
And Mac has never forgiven the man  
Who would treat him such a way,  
And vows he will pay him back, if he can,  
If it takes till his dying day.



# COLLEGE BOYS



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



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



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

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

- OAK HALL -

## FRASERS, LIMITED

THE GOOD CLOTHES STORE

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

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

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

**EDITORS**

\* \* \*

**News Publishing Co.**

LIMITED

Publishers and Printers

COLLEGE  
MAGAZINES  
A  
SPECIALTY

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA

\* \* \*



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

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

FOR SALE BY ALL BEST FURNISHERS.

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

J. E. DAVISON

C. P. BLANCHARD

## WE ARE THE PEOPLE

WHO SUPPLY THE FARMERS WITH

FLOUR AND FEEDS, SUGAR AND TEA

SEED GRAIN

GRASS SEEDS

FERTILIZER TO MAKE THEM GROW.

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

# J. E. DAVISON & CO.

INGLIS ST.

TRURO, N. S.

## Nylo Chocolates

The Chocolate of Quality.

25c. to \$3.00 per Box.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

**Moxon's Pharmacy**

We are also Agents for

**ANSCO ROLL FILM**

Fits any Camera

**Cyko Paper and Ansco  
Cameras**

\$2.00 to \$15.00

**MOXON'S PHARMACY**

INGLIS STREET

## What Every Man Wants

Will be found in the  
following list:

SHIRTS                      NECKWEAR  
GLOVES                     CLOTHING  
HATS AND CAPS

We'll use you right.  
Come in.

# PHILLIPS & CO.

Inglis St.

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

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

We have something that is sure to please.

DROP IN

and see our immense stock of

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

Students are always welcome

---

**G. O. FULTON LIMITED**

**TRY**

**LEE'S LIVERY**

FOR

**Satisfactory Service**

**Automobile  
Skates**

Ounces Lighter and  
Stronger Than Any  
Other Make

FOR SALE AT

**Truro Hardware Co.**  
Inglis Street

Mention 'The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist' when answering advertisers.

**Call Up Phone 34**

— FOR —

**Fresh Groceries,**

**Fruit,**

**Confectionery,**

**Etc.**

**Fresh Butter and**

**Eggs a Specialty**

**The Farmers' Store**

**M. T. Crowe, Prop.**

**Call Phone 314L.**

**PARCELS CALLED FOR  
AND DELIVERED**

**D. Flanagan**

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

**Over Conners'  
Shoe Store**

**Inglis St. Truro, N. S.**

**The Prudent Housewife**

**Who Values the Health of Her Family**

**BUYS**

**MIDDLE CUT SALMON**

**and**

**GRAND RIVER CANNED GOODS**

**The quality goes in before the name goes on.**

**AT ALL GROCERS**

**McCulloch, Creelman & Urquhart**

**Wholesale Only.**

**Truro, N. S.**

**Mention 'The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist' when answering advertisers.**

# Best Shoe Store In Truro

---

*Conner's Shoe Store*

## J. S. Hay & Co.

MERCHANT  
TAILORS

Large Stock to Select  
from

Special Rates to  
Students

PRESSING AND CLEANING  
AT REASONABLE RATES

Inglis St. Truro.

## Boys Attention!


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

Hot and Cold Drinks.

Central Kandy Store

*Regal Block*

Mention 'The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist' when answering advertiser's.

FULL LINE OF   
CIGARS, TOBACCOS  
— AND —  
FLASHLIGHTS

ALF. LANE'S,                      Inglis Street

**F. DEXTER & CO.**

PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS

Dealers in all kinds of Plumbing Goods, such as Steam and Water Pipes, Galvanized and Plain Steam Valves, etc., etc. Estimates furnished.

AGENTS FOR STANDARD DRAIN PIPE CO.

Telephone 143.                      House Phone 357.                      Truro, N. S.

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

HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES

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

**THE STRAND**

HOME OF THE BEST IN  
**Moving Pictures**

SHOWS AT

**3.15**

**7.30**

**8.45**

Mention 'The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist' when answering advertisers.



## COLLEGE BOYS' CLOTHES

ALWAYS THE NEWEST  
in

Shirts-Ties-Collars  
Hats-and-Caps  
Made-to-measure  
Clothes A Specialty

ROOP & CO., LTD.  
TIP TOP CLOTHIERS

## Attention Smokers!

**Attention, Smokers!**

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

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

Our Billiard Tables are the  
best in town.

N. B. STEWART  
TRURO, N. S.

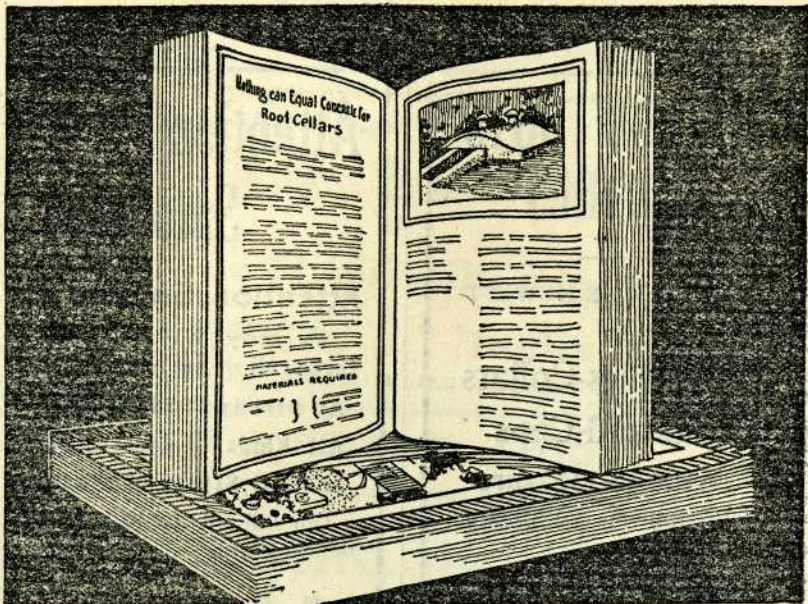
# J. J. SNOOK

*Headquarters for*

**Fancy Leather Goods Including**

Dressing Cases, Manicure Setts,  
Jewel Boxes, Work Boxes, Hand  
Mirrors, Wrist Bags, Hand Bags,  
Gents' Military Brushes, Collar  
Boxes, Gloves, Canes and  
Umbrellas.

Mention 'The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist' when answering advertisers.



# “CONCRETE!”

## What do you know about it ?

The more you know about the uses of concrete, the more money you can make out of farming.

Here's a free book that tells *all* about it—in plain, non-technical language, illustrated with many photographs and working plans.

With it, you can quickly become expert in the use of concrete. You can build anything from a sidewalk to a silo—and everything you build of concrete adds *permanent* value to your farm property.

Check the coupon opposite the uses in which you are most interested, and send with your name and address to

**Canada Cement Co. Limited**  
96 Herald Building, Montreal

SEND ME INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS MARKED X	
<input type="checkbox"/>	FLOORS
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONCRETE BLOCKS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SILOS
<input type="checkbox"/>	GARAGES
<input type="checkbox"/>	TROUGHS AND TANKS
<input type="checkbox"/>	DAIRY HOUSES
<input type="checkbox"/>	BARNs
<input type="checkbox"/>	FENCE POSTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	ROOT CELLARS
<input type="checkbox"/>	ROADS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SIDEWALKS
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOUNDATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE



# COLLEGE DAYS!

Do not fail to commemorate your college days by being photographed before they are over. We have every facility to give you first-class work, and it **must** be satisfactory before we take your money. We have been making college class groups for ten years, and are especially equipped for that work  
Special discounts on all portraits to N. S. A. C. students

## The Sponagle Studio

PHONE 475W

INGLIS STREET

TRURO

### Regal Shoes For Men

Are of the highest class made in Canada. We have a splendid assortment to select from and at the old prices.

Hockey and Skating Boots, Lightning-hitch and other kinds.

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

**SMITH'S  
SHOE  
STORE**

Phone 154. Black's Block  
INGLIS STREET

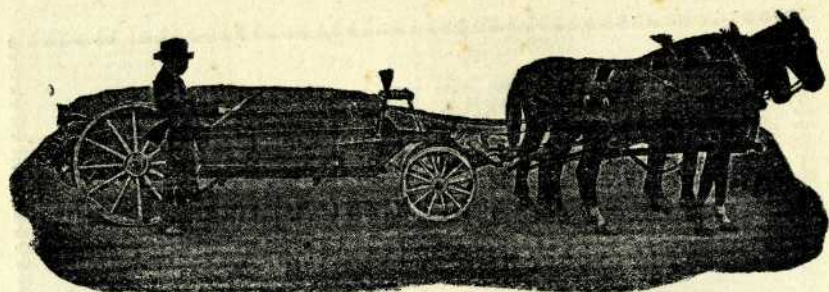
### Confectionery and Superior Ice Cream

Ice Cream Supplies  
for Receptions

**W. B. Murphy**

BRICK BUILDING  
Cor. Prince and  
Walker Streets

Mention 'The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist' when answering advertisers.



# A Real Spreader

## Not Merely An Unloader

The Massey-Harris **No. 4 Low Down Spreader** spreads the load uniformly to a width of seven feet although the bed measures only half that width.

### Low Down—Easy to Load

The low down feature will be appreciated by the man who is using this spreader.

### Light Draft—Easy on the Horses

The simple, direct drive—the small size of the beaters—the taper shape of the bed—the broad faced wheels—the careful fitting of all parts—these combine to secure light draft.

**MASSEY-HARRIS CO., L'TD.**

**HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO**

**Headquarters for Maritime Branch:  
MONCTON, N. B.**

Mention "The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist" when answering advertisers.

# G. B. Crowe & Co.

**PUMP MANUFACTURERS**

Well Drillers and Dealers in

**General Appliances for Railway,  
Town and Farm Water Supply**

---

**TRURO -- NOVA SCOTIA**

**Write and let us know your requirements**

## **BARBER SHOP**

A Clean, Up-to-Date Four Chair Shop on the west end of Prince Street  
Hair Cutting and Razor Honing a Specialty.  
Special Attention to Students. Give us a Trial.

**C. P. SPENCER, Proprietor**

## **CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS**

**SEND FOR PRICE LIST**

**SUCKLING & CHASE**

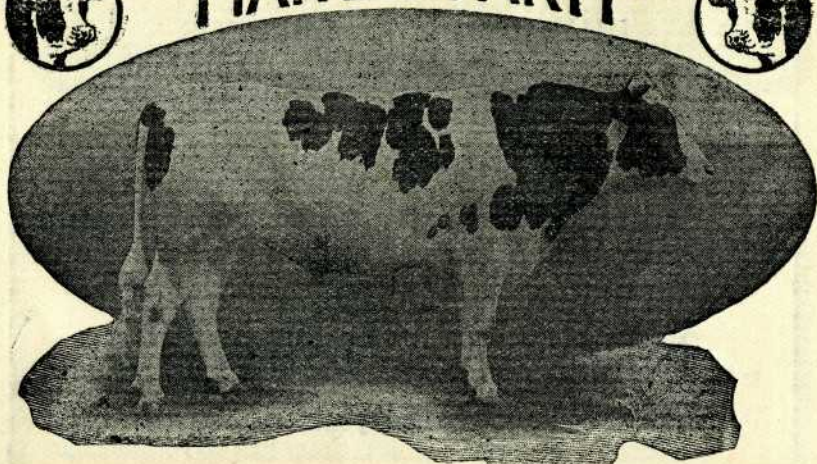
**Truro Nurseries.**

**TRURO, N. S.**

Mention 'The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist' when answering advertisers.



# MANOR FARM



## KING SEGIS PONTIAC POSCH SENIOR SIRE IN SERVICE AT MANOR FARM



Sire King Segis Pontiac Alcartra (the \$50,000 Sire)  
Dam Fairmont Netherland Posch (32.59 lbs. at 4 yrs. old)



### 100 Pure Bred Holsteins



Every farmer wants to improve his stock. If not, he isn't a real farmer. Do you want to improve yours? Do you want more milk and more butter for the amount of feed you are now giving your cattle? If so, get one of my young bulls, sired by King, and whose dams have official records up to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Prices moderate. Send post card and get full particulars.



## GORDON S. GOODERHAM CLARKSON, ONT.



# BUSINESS TRAINING MAKES A FARM PAY

Making a Farm Pay is 99% executive ability rather than the scientific knowledge of crop rotations, fertilizers, soil analysis, tubercular testing, etc.

What is executive ability but business ability—a knowledge of organization, system, cost-keeping, book-keeping, selling, buying, financing, etc?

If you expect to make a business of farming why not put in operation the same principles that chart of any other successful business? Write to the

## SUCCESS BUSINESS COLLEGE,

TRURO, N. S.

MONCTON, N. B.

Affiliated with Success College at Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Weyburn, Calgary, Lethbridge and Vancouver.

## APPLE TREES

Home Grown, Good Healthy  
Stock

Baldwin, Ben Davis, Gano,  
Bough Sweet, Bramley, Blenheim,  
Ontario, King, Spy, Wagner, Stark,  
Wolf River, Early William.

**\$25.00 per 100**

Smaller Trees Smaller Prices

Black and Red Currants 15c each,  
Gooseberry bushes 15c, Pears,  
Clapp's Favorite and Bartlett 30c,  
Early and late Spiraea, White and  
Pink 20 and 30c each, Betchell's  
Flowering Crab \$1.00, Weeping  
Elm \$1.50.

**H. WATTS**

Waterville, Kings Co. N. S.



If YOU wish to be  
up to date in appear-  
ance get your Shirts,  
Collars and Cuffs done  
at the

**GLOBE LAUNDRY**

Phone 44



Mention 'The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist' when answering advertisers.

THE MARITIME STUDENTS' AGRICULTURIST

**NEW BRUNSWICK WIRE  
FENCE CO.**

**MANUFACTURERS OF  
WIRE FENCES AND GATES  
FENCE STAPLES  
COILED SPRING FENCING WIRE**



**DEALERS IN  
GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE  
CEDAR POSTS  
STEEL POSTS, ETC.**

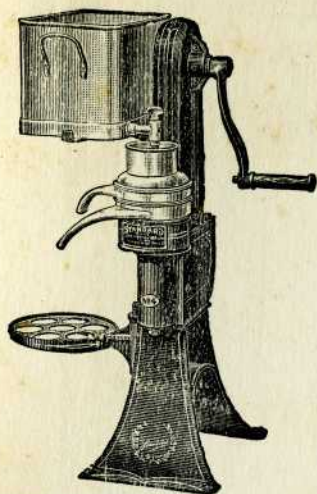
**New Brunswick Wire Fence Co.**

**MONCTON, N. B.**

ention "The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist" when answering advertisers.



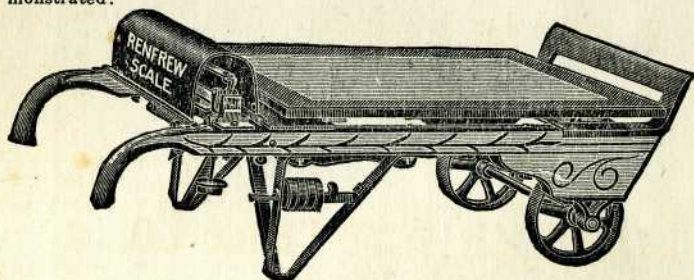
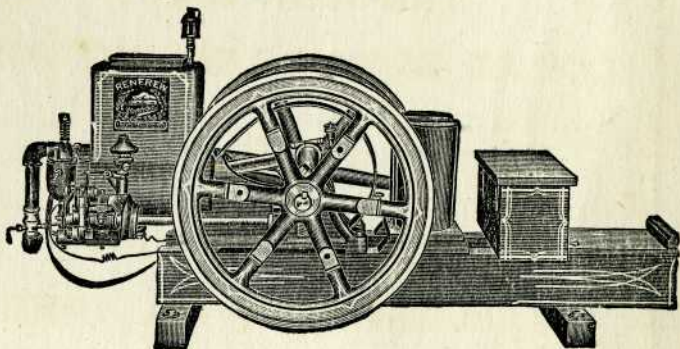
# "Made-In-Canada" "STANDARD HINES"



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

There are FIVE outstanding special advanced features in this machine that every user of a separator should know about.

The "RENFREW STANDARD" Engine has Dual Ignition, "Doubly Reliable", Fly Ball Governor, starts without cranking; many others features worthy of the most careful inspection. The "RENFREW STANDARD" stands the severest tests. The engine that will show you what it can do without costing you a cent to test. Every prospective purchaser should see this engine demonstrated.



Try to imagine a merchant doing business without a scale. Just as ridiculous for a farmer. This combination Truck and Scale is taking the place of hundreds of the old style inferior makes.

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

## The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd., Sussex, N. B.

Head Office and Factories, Renfrew, Ontario

Mention 'The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist' when answering advertisers.

# Agricultural College

TRURO, N. S.

Regular Course a Two Years' Course  
Leading to Associated Diploma

---

Terms from November 1st to April 15th.

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

Tuition for all Courses Free. For Short Courses and Rural Science Course the railways grant single railway fare.

---

## THE SUBJECTS TAUGHT ARE :

Agriculture, including Field and Animal Husbandry; Horticulture; Dairying; Poultry Raising; Veterinary Sciences; Botany; Chemistry; Bacteriology and other Sciences; English; Mathematics Book-keeping; Political Economy; Mechanical Drawing; Carpentering; Blacksmithing, etc.

---

Students completing the two years' course can enter the 3rd year course of any of the Canadian Agricultural Colleges.

For particulars apply to :

M. CUMMINGS, B.A., B.S.A.,  
Principal Agricultural College,  
TRURO, Nova Scotia

Mention 'The Maritime Students' Agriculturalist' when answering advertisers.