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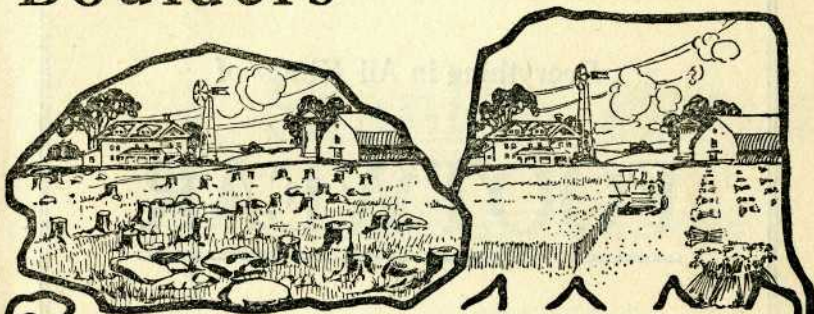
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**FROM THE EDITOR'S PEN.**

Service to one's country in all its needs; aids for the individual in his preparation for life and for the community in its efforts in behalf of the citizens; a material addition to the prosperity, the health, and the happiness of all who come within the circle of its influence, these are the aims of our Agricultural Colleges today.

Each year from our college go forth new recruits girded by the knowledge given them here, and eager to apply it in making their homes, their farms, their orchards, the best in the country, and their country the greatest in our broad Empire.

Making the most profit from feeds grown on his own land, means that the farmer of today does not sell them; he feeds them to his stock, which in turn increase the fertility of his soil. His only problem is the determination of the breeds of live stock best suited to his locality, and the methods of feeding which bring the most satisfactory



success, the types of beef animals which bring most in the market; the most profitable dairy cows for milk and butter production, the horses which are best suited to the various kinds of work, all are subjects of importance in the class room and stock pavilion, as they are on the farm. The proper care of animals in sickness or in accident requires a knowledge of the fundamental principles of veterinary science, and this kind of instruction the students receive at the Agricultural Colleges.

Again, definite knowledge of business in a country of such great Agricultural development and possibilities as this province, is of prime importance to those who are planting new orchards or undertaking the management of fruit lands already under cultivation.

Scientific management of all the elements of production together with an accurate, systematized record of all details is as essential for success, to the farmer as the man in the big business. Modern farming is impossible without strict accounting, so the farmer must realize he is a business man, that he must know the cost of production, must keep a record of receipts and expenditures, and be able to recognize methods, which do or do not pay him.

A large part of the college education which prepares one for life in its fullest measure comes from contact with others. The rivalries of brawn and brain, the influence which result from mingling with others from different parts of the country, gives the student broader outlook upon life than he could obtain in almost any other way.

Student self government as it is being carried out in our college allows the students to manage all affairs of a disciplinary nature. A student's council with a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer is the supreme body. It has power over all others and calls upon them for their reports and records, the spirit of fairness with which student officers discharge their duties and the willing obedience rendered their decrees indicate very closely

the value of student government as a preparation for participation in the civil affairs of after life.

The fine spirit of the student body standing back of its athletic teams has been a marked assistance in the winning of many well contested games.

The college appreciates thoroughly the intimate relation between a strong body and a sound mind.

One of our strongest departments of student activity is that of debating, a young man who has learned to talk easily and logically in public has an accomplishment destined to stand him in good stead in the social and political affairs of after life.







# AGRICULTURE



Agriculture is the art of cultivating the ground, more especially with the plow and in large areas or fields in order to raise grain and other crops for man and beast; including the art of preparing the soil, sowing and planting seeds, removing the crops, and also the raising and feeding of cattle and other live stock. This art is the basis of all other arts, in all countries since the first dawn of civilization.

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## SHEEP AS A FARM ANIMAL.

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The sheep industry of Canada dates back almost to the beginning of her agriculture. The first settlers as early as possible established little flocks of sheep to supply both food and clothing for their families. Even when bears and wolves were plentiful sheep were kept by a much larger proportion of the farmers than at the present time.

There is no country in the world better adapted than Canada and no part of Canada better adapted than the Maritime Provinces to sheep raising.

Although it has been reared for so long a time, its feed, care and breeding are not understood by farmers in general, like that of cattle, horses and swine, which have been forging ahead, while the sheep industry has been falling behind.

The very fact that sheep are so easily kept has caused a lack of interest in them. No end of effort has been made to assist the hog industry and the keeping of cattle, but sheep are so easily kept and so harmless that they have been allowed to drift with the current of indifference. The very obstinacy of the hog and the narrow margin of profit possible under average treatment have played their part in stimulating the swine raised in his work. The



never ending work incident to dairying has helped the cow, while the risks and slow returns in horse breeding have borne fruit for the betterment of the horse industry. The sheep that are able to make their returns under semi-neglect and poor housing has not called for a fight for its perpetuation and has suffered in consequence.

There are however, recent developments, that put a higher value on the sheep industry. The improved market for both wool and mutton. Weeds on large areas are becoming a serious pest and land is losing fertility from the want of being stocked with sheep. In the Maritime Provinces there are hundreds upon hundreds of acres of hilly and rugged country that at present is yielding practically nothing. If stocked with sheep in large bands or small flocks could be made to yield handsome returns.

There has been in many sections during the last few years a tendency to stock up and improve the flocks so that a decided improvement has been made. Pure bred flocks are being shown at fairs that can hold their own against all imported stock, and so a better state of affairs may be looked for in the years to come.

W. T. P. '19.

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### **THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREED.**

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This famous breed of cattle is of Dutch origin, the name resulted from a union of the Dutch Friesien Association and the Holstein Breeders Association in 1885. This breed is said to have been pure before the time of Caesar and in the hands of the thrifty Dutch farmers they have developed the best milkers in the world.

In Holland, the cattle stable is separated from the living quarters by a door, the cattle remain inside from October to May, the stable is kept very clean and sanitary, soiled animals being washed and cleaned before milking. The feed is principally hay and a little oil cake or other feed.



Great care is taken to raise stock from only the best animals, only a few bulls and one fifth of the heifers are raised, the others being sold for veal.

The first importation to America was in 1795. These were not kept pure. The first importations to be kept pure was in 1861, from 1875-1885. 10,000 were imported. The first to come to Canada was in 1882-3.

The Babcock tests did much to boom the breed and its popularity increased. Now there are three quarters of a million Holstein registered in America, so far 35 have made a record of 40 pounds of butter in seven days, the record being 50.68 pounds, over one thousand cows have made 30 pounds and thousands between 20 and 30 pounds.

The Holstein is a large animal and requires abundance of feed to produce the maximum, hence luxuriant pastures, some of the smaller breeds surpass this one as grazers on hilly and rough pasture.

The strong points of this breed are: Light average production, vigor and strength of constitution; the strong vitality of offspring; good breeding qualities, and gentle disposition.

A. S. P. '19.

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### ROOTS VERSUS SILAGE.

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Many farmers who have had experience with both roots and ensilage, prefer the ensilage to the roots, while a large proportion prefer a mixture of two preferable to either alone, a silo crop is considered surer, and will give more cattle feed per acre than any other crop that can be grown. It is also more economically produced from a standpoint of labor, one feeder quotes: 'Once in a silo it is like a bank account to draw from all winter long with no labor to prepare it for feeding.' Another, says: 'Ensilage, especially corn is decidedly the better, considering labor and yield. I, however, value turnips highly, and, al-

though they cost more than corn ensilage no feeder can do without them. Another, a user of both says he prefers the mixture because cattle do not go wrong as often with some roots as when fed on ensilage and dry fodder and grain without them.

In addition to the food value of roots they have a peculiarly salutary effect upon the digestive system. In a less degree ensilage performs the same office, although cases of indigestion are believed to have been caused by the latter feed when not properly cared. Roots on the other hand when feed in a reasonable quantity, and in sound condition, tend to correct any little derangement that may have been caused by other feeds. Roots are especially valuable for young stock, whereas ensilage should be fed only in very limited quantities to animals under a year old.

A. R. M. '19.

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Scientific dairymen assert that a good cow uses only 35 per cent of her feed for maintenance, and gives the remaining 65 per cent to milk production whereas an inferior cow consumed 58.8 per cent of her feed upon her own maintenance, having only 42.2 per cent. for dairy products. This clearly demonstrates the difference in efficiency between the right kind of a cow and the misfits. Standard breeding and feeding should give standard results in the dairy barn as well as in the bacon hog pen, Breed and feed for type.

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### **GROWING TURNIP SEED.**

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During the past two years since the movement of growing one's own seed has been widely introduced, many have taken up the growing of turnip seed in preference to other seeds since there was a great scarcity of this seed, and consequently very high prices were received for it.



In order to further stimulate this action, the Dept. of Agriculture in 1917 granted a bounty of fifteen cents per lb. on all the seed sown that year which matured in 1918.

The farmers of the Maritime Provinces were especially appealed to, to grow this seed as the climate and soil of the Maritime Provinces is specially adapted to its growth, and as it cannot be grown nearly so well in other parts of Canada.

Accordingly many acres were sown to turnips for the purpose of seed in 1917, and the growers received wonderful returns for their trouble.

The turnips being a biennial must be sown one year in order for it to become mature and produce seed the next.

The ground should be a moist loam, fairly rich in a good state of cultivation when the seeds are sown.

The seed should be sown about the 15th August, in rows as close together as it is practicable for easy cultivation, and in about the same amount as is usually sown for feed turnips.

When they are up, and past the stage where the insects might seriously weaken them, they should be thinned to about 4 inches apart in the rows.

They should be kept cultivated until well along in the fall or until the leaves are quite large. About the first of November, the turnips which should be upwards of two inches in diameter, should be pulled, the tops cut off, the bad ones thrown out and the remainder packed in barrels of sand, which should then be put in some place for winter, where they will keep dry and not freeze.

In the spring the land should be given a good coat of manure and plowed in, as early as possible, then worked until it is in a good state of tilth.

When the land is ready to plant, the turnips should

be taken out of the sand, and again be inspected for decayed or badly shrunken turnips which should be thrown out.

The turnips should be planted 3 feet apart in rows which have been plowed out about 4 inches deep and at least 18 inches apart in the row as they branch out much later on.

The turnips do not need to be placed right end up, as long as they are the right distance apart, as they grow just as well on the side as standing up. In some places they are planted with a potato planter which is said to have worked very satisfactorily.

As soon as the shoots appear above ground they should be very carefully cultivated as they would easily be uprooted or have the shoots broken off.

They should be kept well cultivated as long as possible which is not a great while since they soon cover the ground when once well started. The grower now has a rest as far as the turnips are concerned while they are blossoming and ripening.

When they have been out of blossom a little while and the pods are turned a dark purplish color it is time to cut them. Do not leave until the pods are dry, as much of the seed will be lost in the harvesting, since they thresh out very easily.

The seed does not usually ripen very evenly, so that when some of the branches are in the proper stage, they should be gone over and just the ripest branches cut off first.

The branches are put up in bunches of a convenient size to handle and tied with twine. Care should be taken not to make the bundles too big as they will not dry so quickly and if the weather is damp are liable to mildew considerably. Small bundles securely tied are the best to handle and the quickest.

These bundles should be put on a large wagon, the bottom of which has been covered with a cloth so as to



catch all the seed which shells out in the handling, and hauled out to some open field and spread out on a large canvas, one layer deep and far enough apart to ensure easy turning. These bundles should be turned over every day or so, according to the weather until they are perfectly dry.

Then when the rest of the seed is nearly ripe the whole stock should be cut, and the larger branches trimmed in order to make a neat bundle. About two or three plants are generally enough for one bundle although of course it depends on the size of the plants.

These bundles should then be carried as mentioned before and spread out on a canvas in an open field.

After turning these bundles until perfectly dry they should be placed on a sheet, with all edges tacked up, so the seed will not fly over, and threshed out by beating with sticks or switches.

Another method sometimes used is to tramp the seed out with the feet, but the first is the most satisfactory method.

These may sound like very crude and slow methods but the seed when perfectly dry will break open at the slightest touch and fly several feet, so that sheets must be placed all around where it is being threshed so as to catch all seed which flies overboard.

Some have tried to thresh the seed with grain threshers of different kinds, but up until the present, there is no machine in the markets which threshes turnip seed successfully.

In threshing the seed, when the seed is all threshed out of the straw it is pitched off the canvas and some new placed on. The seed being only removed when necessary.

After threshing many of the pods remain in the seed and this must be put through a fanning mill until perfectly clean.

The straw is of practically no value for seeding but when put through the straw cutter makes very good bedding.

Both before the seed is put through the fanning mill and afterwards it should be spread out in shallow forms in a building, in order that it may be shovelled over to keep it from heating. When it is cleaned and all danger from heating is past it may be put in bins or barrels until ready for sale.

After the seed is all cleaned the government seed inspector inspects the seed, tests its germination and reports it to headquarters, who will soon, if everything is right pay the bounty promised. The price of turnip seed is now well over a \$1.00 a lb. and with the average yield of 850 lbs to the acre, the grower should have something to show for his labor.

F. L. J. '19.

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### WINTER TREATMENT OF MANURE.

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The most economical way to handle manure is to apply it directly from the stable to the land. It is true as a rule that the fresher we can get manure to the field the less is the loss of plant food. It is difficult to keep manure and so control fermentation that there shall be no loss. Again fresh manure carries more humus to the soil than that which has been rotted, as in the process of rotting a portion of the organic matter is destroyed; again most of the manure made on the farms is produced during the winter months, when there is little outside work to do.

Manure spread in winter loses very little through wash unless the land is steep and hilly. There is very little fermentation to the spread manure due to the low temperature.

Great losses occur on many farms every winter due



to the manure leaching. A much too common scene in travelling through the country is the manure piled under the eaves of the barn, and washing into a pool in the yard.

Fermentation is the source of another serious loss, especially in horse manure. The nitrogen in fermenting manure is rapidly changed into ammonia which escapes into the air. The heating of manure also injures it in another way; part of the vegetable matter in it, which becomes humus when applied to the soil, is burned, and nothing but a white ash is left.

In storing manure a covered pen is practicable to keep cattle in during the winter season, the cattle tramp down the manure and prevent it from fermentation.

Many barns are built so that the manure can be shovelled through hatches into a concrete cellar below. This form of storing manure saves it a good deal, the only objection being unsanitary conditions. The most approved method of storing manure is a concrete manure shed adjacent to the stable but separated from it by doors.

To prevent loss from heating manure it should be compacted or tramped, because fermentation that makes manure deteriorate in value takes place only when it is piled loosely, so that the air passes through it readily. Manure must also be moist to ferment, but if kept wet there is little loss, the adding of water preventing heating. Mixing some fresh manure to fermenting manure, checks it from heating.

In saving liquid manure the simplest way is to provide plenty of bedding to absorb it; the materials using for absorbing the liquid manure affect the value of it. The object of bedding is not only to keep the animals clean and comfortable, but also to catch and absorb the liquid thus adding to the bulk of the manure so it can be distributed more evenly.

Some of the common absorbents are straw, leaves, sawdust and shavings; the last two have little value as a



manure. Earthy materials as dry sand or soil and sometimes peat or muck, have greater value than straw as they absorb ammonia gas as well as liquids thus saving nitrogen; they also keep the stable air sweet. The plan of collecting the liquid manure, and distributing it by means of a tank, with sprinkler attachments, has not been found generally practicable; the most satisfactory and economical way is to use bedding and absorb it.

The use of bedding will not entirely stop the loss from the stable, as there is always some ammonia escaping. To prevent this chemical absorbents such as land plaster, (gypsum) is used. Kanit is also used; these help to enrich the manure by the plant food they contain and by the nitrogen they catch. Dry sand peat or muck also answer quite well for this purpose.

The average farm in Canada produces only too little of this valuable fertilizing agent so that every load should be conserved, and in attempting to conserve remember that the liquid excrement contains the bulk of the nitrogen which is so valuable to the growth of plants.

D. E. W. '19.

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### WHITEWASH THE STABLE.

---

Clean quarters, free from lice and vermin, mean much to the health and comfort of the stock during the winter months. It is not necessary to have expensive buildings in order to get this. Many an old building that was dark and dirty and very unsatisfactory for housing animals has been very much improved by a coat of whitewash and by providing for more light. It is surprising what can be accomplished by the expenditure of a very little time and expense in this way. A very satisfactory wash may be made up as follows: One-half bushel of unslaked lime, slaked in warm water and strained through a fine sieve or strainer. To this add one peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, and one pound of glue dissolved



over a slow fire, add five gallons of hot water, stir the mixture well and allow to stand for a few days. The mixture is better applied hot. One pint of this wash will cover one square yard, and for best results should be applied with a brush. In case a particularly attractive job is wanted add a little coloring matter such as yellow ochre or Spanish brown.

Another method and one that requires considerably less time is to simply mix lime and water to a thin fluid; strain thoroughly, add a little crude carbolic acid, and apply with an ordinary sprayer attached to a force pump. Of course, this method is not as permanent as the first one mentioned but it can be done more frequently, and where a large surface is to be covered it is recommended.

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### TO TELL THE AGE OF HORSES.

---

To tell the age of any horse,  
Inspect the lower jaw, of course;  
The six front teeth the tale will tell,  
And every doubt or fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold  
Before the colt is two weeks old  
Before eight weeks, two more will come;  
Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear  
From middle two in just one year;  
In two years from the second pair.  
In three the corners, too, come bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop,  
At three the second pair can't stop,  
When four years old the third pair goes,  
At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view  
At six years from the middle two.  
The second pair at seven years:  
At eight the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw,  
At nine the black spots will withdraw,  
The second pair at ten are white,  
Eleven finds the "corners" white.

As time goes on, the horsemen know,  
The oval teeth, three-sided grow;  
They longer get, project before  
Till twenty, when we know no more.





# HORTICULTURE

## HORTICULTURE WORK IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Although the climate of this Province does not permit so wide a range of horticultural activities as do some other provinces of the Dominion—(we cannot for instance, grow peaches, grapes, etc), still in widely separated sections the apple flourishes and within more restricted areas abundant crops of strawberries and raspberries, of large size and good quality, are raised, and New Brunswick potatoes are widely known for their excellent table qualities. Visitors motoring along the highways of New Brunswick remark how frequently wild apple trees are found growing by the roadside. With this evidence of the suitability of our climate for apple growing it is not surprising that the careful orchardist is amply rewarded for the pains he takes to produce good fruit. Yellow transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Dudley, Alexander, Wolfe River, Wealthy, Fameuse, MacIntosh, Canada Bladwin, and Milwaukee are varieties that have proved to be hardy and generally do well here—and in more favorable locations and under skillful management, this list may be considerably extended.

Notwithstanding the natural advantages that are enjoyed, the apple industry was late in developing here, only recently have the farmers undertaken any export trade. In the fall of 1917 two car load lots, and again in the fall of 1918 three car load lots of apples were shipped from the Fredericton district to the Montreal market and in each instance the careful grading and packing and the quality of the fruit brought high prices.

It would, however, be a great error to suppose that fruit of excellent quality could be produced without careful attention to such necessary work as pruning, spraying

and cultivation. Injury from insect and fungus pests is sure to be serious unless the orchardist takes an intelligent interest in his work and is determined to keep his enemies under control.

From farms located on the banks of the St. John and the Kennebecasis rivers, strawberries are raised in such quantities that an export trade has been established to Montreal and Boston. These berries, ripening as they do later in the season than those grown farther south or west, find ready sale at remunerative prices. Senator Dunlap and Glenmary are the favorite varieties for export, while for home consumption the grower has much liberty of choice.

The varieties of potatoes that have proved to be most profitable to raise here are Irish Cobler for early and Delaware or Green Mountain for main crop. On page 166 of the Report on Agriculture for the Province of New Brunswick for the year 1917, are figures showing an acreage and yield for the Province for the years 1913-17 inclusive, which I find to have averaged 8,226,623 bushels per annum

I am informed that for home consumption and for seed purposes the Province uses annually about three million bushels, the remainder of the crop being available for export.

F. W. '19.





## POULTRY



### SOMETHING ABOUT GEESE.

For many generations when the question of our Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners has arisen, we have thought of the goose only as a second choice to be used in case we could not obtain a fine juicy gobbler. Nevertheless, all of us, if we have not ourselves expressed such an opinion, have heard some person say during the course of the Christmas repast, "I was always sure nothing could take the place of turkey, but I honestly believe this goose is as good as any turkey could be." Why not encourage this opinion among our people by growing and marketing more of those downy birds?

Across the Atlantic many thousands of homes serve goose at the Christmas season if at no other time during the year. Before the war, Germany, the land of our fallen enemy, imported from seven to nine millions of geese each year. The majority of these came from Russia. To return to our own provinces; we find in every locality a number of farms where a small flock could undoubtedly be raised at a profit. The fact that we do not find poultry men anywhere confining their attention exclusively to geese is sufficient proof that the birds are not adapted to intensive methods. First, last, and always they must have plenty of range with good pasturage. If this is provided very little grain is required in spite of the fact that geese are hearty feeders. Of course the breeders require some grain and roots during the winter months. It is not at all necessary that they have water to swim in, but if there is a pond or stream in the pasture so much the better. Needless to say, stagnant, dirty pools are not desirable.

It is for the farmer who has a stretch of marsh which cannot be made use of by stock that geese are the *most*

profitable. They will thrive on land which would otherwise be useless, provided they are given a dry place to sleep. A low shed will furnish all the shelter necessary even in winter, for the goose, like our friend the partridge, does not show the slightest objection to being exposed during a heavy snow-storm.

In mating geese, one must bear in mind as with all other breeding stock, that imperfect or immature individuals should never be used. Ganders under five years of age give the best results, but the females, though it is best not to begin breeding them under three years, may be kept profitably until they are ten or twelve years old. With regard to the number of females allotted to one male it has been found that three, or at most four, give the best satisfaction.

If a breeding goose is over fat her eggs are very likely to be infertile. Some poultrymen have been successful in hatching goose eggs in incubators, but especial skill and care are required. For nearly all flocks which would be kept in these provinces it would be best to follow nature's method. A hen cannot accommodate more than four eggs, but the goose herself will easily take care of a dozen.

Goslings, like chickens, require no food the first twenty four hours of their lives. During the following week they may be given a mash composed of almost any grain moistened with milk. A little cut grass will also be beneficial. After this they may be allowed to graze with the rest of the flock. When fattening time comes they should be fed heavily on corn for four or five weeks. Always feed them in flocks for any attempt to fatten a single goose in confinement is sure to prove a failure.

In conclusion we may say that aside from the fact of there being at all times a profit to be had from a small flock of geese, there is at present the additional argument that no better way can be found to increase the nation's food supply.

J. L. S. '19.





# DAIRY



## **NO SUBSTITUTE FOR BUTTER.**

There is no substitute for butter. There is no other article of food that can be used in its place successfully—even for cooking purposes. Because it contains an element which is necessary for the building of a perfect body and has a flavor that cannot be reproduced. It is not necessary even to study the life history of a single generation of people to discover the calamitous effects of “the passing of butter.”

The passing of butter would simply mean the physical stunting of the race. Intellectual and moral abnormality are largely influenced by physical health, and a period of malnutrition among the children may easily be followed by a period of intellectual and moral deterioration.

We have learned through the revelations of science—and the lifelong experience of nations, that milk and the butter made from it, are indispensable foods. There cannot obtain a perfectly normal, well balanced nutrition either in children, adolescents or even matured people, unless the products of the dairy cow form a part of the daily diet.

Children deprived of it for a few months only show the results of malnutrition. China is full of such evidence. Our own large cities are furnishing evidence of it daily and there is some suspicion that its effects are creeping into the daily press.

Of all the foods necessary and vital to human development, milk and its products are most important. A man's physical and intellectual attainments are dependent upon the nutrition elements which he secures from the products of the dairy cow, and there cannot be a balanced nutrition without them.



## **ATHLETICS.**

---

Although the attendance this year has been rather disappointing and the reopening late the students present are showing fine athletic spirit. A student who can divide his time into hours of work and play, one who can play the game in a whole-hearted and interested manner, who can equally apply himself to study, is getting the best possible out of the college course, such a one interprets the saying "a healthy mind in healthy body:" he realizes that the developing of a healthy mind must be carried on with the developing of a healthy body, on the other hand care should be taken not to regard a healthy body as being more than a healthy mind.

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## **BASKET BALL.**

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Although the attendance this year has been rather discouraging, the students present show splendid athletic spirit and have started vigorously to practice basket ball. Under the able coaching of Mr. Walker, the raw material is being whipped into shape, and before long it is hoped they will be upholding the basket ball glories of departed classes, and adding up more victories for the "dear old college on the hill." But let all students remember that to make athletics successful the teams must have the support of the student body. So let us all stand behind the teams and boost them along.

---

## **DEBATING SOCIETY NOTES.**

---

Only two debates have been held up to the present time (Jan. 7th) due to the fact that college started so late.



However we are well under way now and are looking forward to a very successful series of debates this year.

Both debates were very successful and it was a great satisfaction to note both the numbers present and the interest shown, for nearly every student had something to say at the subjects when thrown open to discussion.

Much thanks is also due to the professors who have so kindly judged and criticized the debates. Surely the least we can do to show our appreciation of the trouble it must be to them, is to make it a point to be present at each debate and have something to say.

The subjects debated, persons taking part and decisions are given below:

Resolved, that dairying is more profitable than beef raising in the Maritime Provinces.

Affirmative	Negative
R. Bishop	J. Flemming
F. Wasson	F. Johnson
G. Walker	O. Fritz

Affirmative Winners.

Resolved: That motors cannot take the place of horses in the Maritime Provinces.

Affirmative	Negative
Palmer	Archibald
Giddings	Perry
Bonyman	Parker

Affirmative winners.

It may be said of these debates, that of all things students learn at college, surely none will aid them more in after life than the power of convincingly expressing their thoughts and ideas in public. And there has certainly never been in the history of the world a time when this faculty was more in demand than at the present.

Now that the great war is over, great changes, social

and otherwise, are sure to take place and on these changes the future peace and happiness of the human race will certainly depend.

The success of this great reconstruction will be largely due to the ability of honest and sincere men and women who have the power of fearlessly setting forth their views in a convincing and intelligible manner.

Surely then it is our duty to lose no opportunities in acquiring this great faculty.

P. D. B. '19.

Pres. Debating Society.

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### DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S VISIT.

---

On Tuesday morning Dec. 10th we were honoured by a visit from his Excellency the Duke of Devonshire. At 10 o'clock five autos carrying the guests drew up before the entrance to the main building. As the Duke entered the hall he was greeted by three ringing cheers for the king, followed by equally as enthusiastic ones for himself. Then the halls resounded with the College yells. When these had subsided Principal Cumming gave a short address of welcome in which he paid special tribute to Lt. B. H. Landells, a former member of the Staff, who fell in Flanders in Sept. 1916. His Excellency made a fitting reply, emphasizing the importance of the work being carried on at our institution, and impressing upon the students the need of continued industry and economy. In closing he expressed his wish that we have the remainder of the day free from classes in honour of his visit. Needless to say that was all that was required to make the boys think him A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW. As he was leaving the hall they expressed themselves in the words of that favorite old song, followed by more cheering and a second round of College yells.



Our honoured guest then proceeded to the stables where he gave a favourable criticism of the horses and cattle. It would be hard to find a finer herd of cattle than those on the College farm. After viewing the stables His Excellency and party returned to the waiting autos, were again cheered, and then conveyed to the station.

Although the students appreciated very much the holiday granted them it was decided by vote that, considering the fact of having lost so much time already, it would be best to continue work in the afternoon.

Thus the boys of the N. S. A. C. conducted themselves through one of the memorable days of their lives.

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### COLLEGE SONGS AND YELLS.

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All new students should memorize the following college songs and yells so that they will be able to give a good account of themselves when they are called upon to demonstrate their vocal abilities. Any new addition to the following collection will be highly appreciated. Address all such matter to the editor of "College Life."

Boom, chick ah, Boom,  
 Boom, chick ah, Boom,  
 Boom, chick ah, Boom,  
 Chick ah, Boom, Boom, Boom;  
     Wha, ha wah,  
     Wha, ha wah,  
 Who are, who are, who are we?  
 We are who we ought to be;  
 Senior Class! N. S. A. C.

\* \* \* \*

Lickey Cuss—Lickety Cuss,  
 What in the devil's the matter with us?  
 Nothing at all—Nothing at all,  
 We are farmers one and all.

Turnips, carrots, pumpkins, squash,  
 Farmers, farmers, yes, by gosh!  
 Beef and mutton, pork and ham,  
 Farmers, farmers, yes, by—————!

\* \* \* \*

N. N. N.—S. S. S. Rah!  
 A. A. A.—C. C. C. Rah!  
 N. S. A. C.; that's who we be—Hah!

\* \* \* \*

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

---

### COLLEGE SONGS.

Tune: "I want to be in Dixie."

I want to be, I want to be,  
 I want to be a scientific farmer;  
 Make the doggoned hens be glad to lay  
 Good fresh eggs in the new mown hay.  
 You ought to see, you ought to see,  
 You ought to see our school at Truro;  
 You can tell the folks I'm going to  
 N. S. A. C., I wish that you were in it;  
 But I'm going—you bet I'm going  
 To that school in Truro town.

Tune: "Put on Your Old Grey Bonnet."

Put on your old blue sweater  
 With the N. S. A. C. letter,  
 For we're out for glory and for fame;  
 And we'll play like sinners,  
 And we'll sure be winners,



For the N. S. A. C. name.  
 And when we leave  
 The dear old college on the hill,  
 We will work and fight for her still;  
 And we'll fight like sinners,  
 And we'll sure be winners,  
 And good places we will fill.

---

### Song of the Professors.

Tune: "John Brown's Body."

We all went up to college for to have a look around,  
 We all went up to college for to have a look around,  
 We all went up to college for to have a look around,  
 And this is what we saw.

Along came Cumming on a Holstein cow,  
 Along came Cumming on a Holstein cow,  
 Along came Cumming on a Holstein cow,  
 And they say he's a-coming yet.

Along came Trueman with a sanitary pail,  
 Along came Trueman with a sanitary pail,  
 Along came Trueman with a sanitary pail,  
 And you milk through a two-inch hole.

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

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

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

Along came Joe Landry with a rooster in his arms,  
Along came Joe Landry with a rooster in his arms,  
Along came Joe Landry with a rooster in his arms,  
And he dislocated the rooster's neck.

Along came Smithy with a microscopic slide,  
Along came Smithy with a microscopic slide,  
Along came Smithy with a microscopic slide,  
'Twas plasmodia flora brasica.

Along came Harlow with an acid and a hose,  
Along came Harlow with an acid and a hose,  
Along came Harlow with an acid and a hose,  
But he couldn't get them neutralized.

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

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

Along came Connolly with mathematics and his law,  
Along came Connolly with mathematics and his law,  
Along came Connolly with Mathematics and his law,  
For the Seniors and Juniors too.

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

Along came Matthews with his set squares and his rules  
Along came Matthews with his set squares and his rules  
Along came Matthews with his set squares and his rules,  
For the Manual Training Class.



Tune: "All Nice Girls Love a Sailor."

All the nice girls love the farmers,  
 All nice girls love a farm,  
 For there's something about a farmer,  
 When you know what farmers are:  
 Bright and breezy free and easy,  
 They're the ladies' pride and joy;  
 For they flirt with Kate and Jane,  
 Then they're off to the farm again,  
 Whoa, Gee! Haw!—Whoa, Gee! Haw!

There was a bee-i-ee-i-ee,  
 Set on a wall-i-all-i-all,  
 And he could buzz-i-uzz-i-uzz,  
 And that was all-i-all-i-all.

There was a boy-i-oy-i-oy,  
 He had a stick, i-ick-i-ick,  
 He hit that bee-i-eee-i-eee,  
 Ah—of a lick-i-ick-i-ick.

But when that bee-i-eee-i-eee,  
 Began to sting-i-ing-i-ing,  
 He stung that boy-i-oy-i-oy,  
 Like everything-i-ing-i-ing.

And when that boy-i-oy-i-oy  
 Began to yell-i-ell-i-ell,  
 He told that bee-i-ee-i-ee,  
 To go to N. S. A. C.!

Rip Saw, Rip Saw, Rip Saw, Bang,  
 We are the boys of the Junior Gang,  
 Victory, Victory is our cry  
 V-i-c-t-o-r-y.

N. S. A. C. sis boom bah,  
 Juniors, Juniors  
 Rah, Rah, Rah!

## Alumni Notes.

A. S. Fuller '15, since receiving his discharge from the army, has been engaged in farming in Yarmouth County.

Wm. Keenan and his bride visited Truro in the fall of 1918.

A. E. MacMahon '13, has, since his discharge from the army, been doing entomological work under the Dominion Department.

Lorne Rand ex '13, and Miss Melta Tybert were married on Nov. 6, 1918.

Philip Sandford, '14, is completing his course at Guelph. Mr. Sandford received a severe wound while in France and received his discharge some time ago.

J. Roy Sweeney '15 is doing good work in a large creamery in Manitoba.

Eldon Taylor has finished his course at

J. Rod Sutherland is managing a creamery at Dunstaffnage, P. E. I.

D. E. McLeod is manager of the Government Creamery at Baddeck.

Lyman Chapman '16 has secured his discharge from the army and is now at home.

Several members of '18 are continuing their studies at O. A. C. namely Miss Chase, R. Tinney, R. Hurst and E. L. Eaton.

Will Flemming '16 is now attending O. A. C.



John Semple '18 is in the Flying Corps in England.

Wilfred Kinsman '18 is also in England.

R. D. L. Bligh '13, who was at the Experimental Farm at Kentville for some time, has been transferred to the Experimental Farm at Charlottetown. He was married last summer to Miss Emily Wickwire, of Kentville.

Harry R. Brown, '08 is now working under the Dominion Dairy Department as Supervisor of Cow Testing for Nova Scotia.

Miss C. Pearl Stanford '15, who graduated from MacDonalld last Spring, is one of the travelling teachers under the Division of Rural Science.

Harris Congdon '15 and Lt. Arthur Weldon '15 are among the recent arrivals from overseas.

Mrs. C. A. Good (Miss Helen M. Woodroofe '13) is now engaged in work connected with the Khaki University, 31 Bedford Row, London. Capt. Good is also an instructor in this University.

Leslie Saunders '14 has received his discharge from the army and has gone to Guelph to complete his course in Agriculture.

The following former students are now engaged in Entomological work under the N. S. Department of Agriculture: H. G. Payne, W. E. Whitehead, Walter DeLong, Ralph Morse, George Cox and J. P. Spittall.

Word has been received of the death of Jane Gladys Lydiard, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Good.

The marriage of W. M. Chisholm '12 and Miss Laura Edna Nixon took place at Guelph on Nov. 2, 1918.

D. K. Finlayson '15 is engaged in teaching in North Sydney.

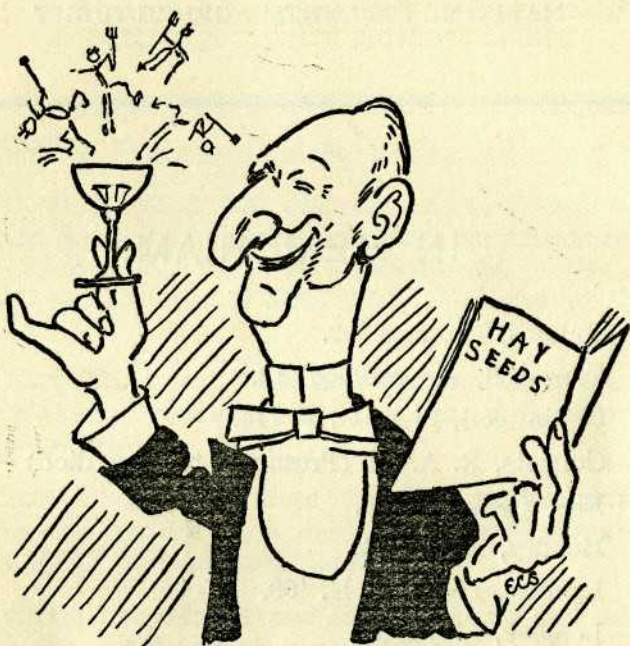
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## IN MEMORIAM.

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- Bunnell, Leonard '09.  
Campbell, H. Wallace '12.  
Collinwood, Lieut G. F. '14.  
Colpitts, R. A. '13 (Presumed to have died)  
Ells, Glenn S. '16.  
Hendry, Ervin '14.  
Landels, Lieut. B. H. '09.  
Longley, Lloyd '16.  
Magee, George '11.  
McKenzie, Fred '15.  
Parker, Norman ex '16.  
Robertson, W. G. '16.  
Stewart, J. C. '17.  
Shipton, Cuthbert '12.  
Sutten, J. S. '15.  
Woodroofe, Jack '15.  
Scott, Ivey, ex '16.
-





He was leaning on the rail,  
And was looking deathly pale.  
Was he looking for a whale?  
Not at all,  
He was daddy's only heir  
Casting bread upon the water  
In a way he hadn't oughter.  
That was all.

Prof. Trueman to mountaineer in a back country district, whom he sees driving a herd of pigs.

"Where are you taking them?"

"Out to pasture them a bit."

"What for?"

"To fatten 'em."

"Why where I come from we pen them up and feed them, it saves a lot of time."

"Yaas, I s'pose so, but h——, what's time to a hawg?"

Fritz—"I intend to marry a girl who is my direct opposite."

McKeen—"You'd better be getting busy, there arn't many wise, intelligent girls left nowadays."

Senior—"What does Bishop remind you of?"

Junior—"A one part vaudeville show."

Senior—"How?"

Junior—"He thinks he is the whole show."

Bowers—"How much is a marriage license?"

Clerk—"One dollar."

Bowers—"I have only got fifty cents."

Clerk:—"You're lucky."

Mary ate a little lamb,  
For she was such a glutton,  
She wouldn't wait until the lamb  
Had grown up into mutton.

Wasson—"What would you do with a voice like mine?"

Johnson—"Aw go in for the movies."

Junior—"How long can a person live without brains?"

Senior—"I don't know; how old are you?"

Prof. C. in English—"There's no such word, and even if there were, it wouldn't be the right one."

Junior—"Well, I guess I have the right to change my mind."

Clerk—"Certainly! You can change any unused goods!"

Cauliflower—A cabbage with a college education.

Dance—A brisk physical exercise invented by St. Vitus.



A woodpecker lit on JXYXHIS head and settled down to drill;

He bored away for half a day and then he broke his bill.

Prof. T.—“Say, Johnson, take down your feet so I can see the rest of the class.”

Prof. H.—“What's wind?”

Junior—“Air in a hurry.”

Walker (In Basket Ball) Let me have men around me that are fat, sleek-headed men, and such as Bishop yon. Bowers has a lean and hungry look, his length is too much. Such men are dangerous.

Flemming—“Did you know I was speculating in pork?”

Wasson —“How did it come out?”

Flemming—“In the back, of course.”

Prof. Harlow—“What is the color of your precipitate?”

Clark,—“A sort of reddish red, sir.”

Wasson to Flemming (on his knees by his auto) “What's the matter, busted your buzz waggon?”

Flemming—“No, just ran over a chicken and punctured a tire on the pin feathers.”

1st Student—“I hear Johnson is going to wed a dairy maid.”

2nd Student—“Yes, poor fellow, he is soon going to be cremated.”

W-o-d (returning from Robie St.) “Good gracious, MacK-en, I've been all the way to Minas Basin!”

Wasson to Bower, who cut himself shaving,

Too bad you did not let the razor slip further and cut the pimple off your shoulders.”

St-d-a-t (on the evening of Jan. 4.) "There's the *Midland!* I must be going."

R. B-sh-p Oh boys! Now I know why St-d-a-ts' pants are creased so nicely.

P. B-sh-p (speaking of his brother) "Bob is all there, (in weight).

A-ch-ib-a-d—"When I start speaking tonight I want W-ir to bring me a glass of water."

W-ir—"I never heard of a wind-mill being run by water."

### WE WANT TO KNOW

Where Wasson got his bas ket ball uniform.

Whether Colpitts comes from Springhill or Inverness.

Who originated the salt marsh tred.

Why R. Bishop seems to think the colored ladies of the town so nice looking.

When Walker joined the First Baptist Church.

Why Flemming prefers Clydesdales to Percherons.

Where Wood got his whistle repaired.

Where Palmer spends so many of his evenings.

Where Perry received his oratorical training.

When the first dance is coming off.

What has become of Peacock.

Why Bony-man is so fat.



When Stoddart discovered his great love for botany."

---

How Rogers got his shirts from the Chinaman.

---

Where Archibald was going with the policeman the other night.

---

How Selfridge keeps his ankles warm.

---

Why McKeen does not wash that dirt off of his upper lip.

---

Who is the "Standard of Perfection."

---

Why the landlady would not shake hands with Bowers.

---

Who is the shining beacon among the Junior.

---

Whether f stands for Fritz or fudge.

B-w-rs to R-g-rs—"Did you ever notice that the only thing a French dog will understand is strong language?"

R-g-rs—"Who has been swearing at you lately?"

Prof. of Zoology.—"Of what use are the maxillary teeth to the frog?"

Bo-w-rs—"To strain his beverage thru in preference to a moustache."

M-ir to C-a-k, who was striding down the sidewalk at an awful rate, "Please sir, may I run along behind?"

What Bowers wanted to know in Zoology about the chicken.

### A VAIN QUEST.

---

I long to meet a farmer man whose given name is "Josh"  
And hear him say "Wal-al, naow, I vum!" "I swanny!"  
and "B'gosh!"

I want to get acquainted so I may have a chance  
To see his bed-tick galluses upholding his jean pants  
And I am sure I couldn't keep my risibles in check  
At sight of brindle whiskers all a-growing on his neck  
But oh, alas, I'm always balked; I'm disappointment's  
prey.

I never find that funny rube, though hunting night and  
day.

He may have happened years ago, but hasn't for an  
age.

He's plumb extinct and can't be found except upon  
the stage.

### VEGETABLE IMMIGRANTS

---

Celery originated in Germany.

The onion originated in Egypt.

The citron is a native of Greece.

Oats originated in North Africa.

The poppy originated in the East.

Rye came originally from Liberia.

Parsley was first known in Sardinia.

The pear and apple are from Europe.

Spinach came from Arabia.

The sunflower was brought from Peru.

The mulberry tree originated in Persia.

Walnuts and peaches came from Persia.

The horse chestnut is a native of Tibet.

Cucumbers came from the East Indies.

The quince came from Crete.

The radish is a native of China and Japan.

Peas are of Egyptian origin.

Horseradish is from Southern Europe.



A man who wanted a horse for general use went to a dealer and explained that he wished to buy a nice, quiet, good-looking animal that could be driven by his wife in a dog-cart, and that would not object to being hitched up to a lawn-mower. The dealer listened attentively, and then asked, "Would you like him to wait at the table, sir?"

---

Minister: "I made seven hearts happy to-day."

Parishioner: "How was that?"

Minister: "Married three couples."

Parishioner: "That only makes six."

Minister: "Well, you don't think I did it for nothing?"

---

Swallowing your pride will never give you indigestion.

---

### THE KAISER CALLED THE DEVIL

On the telephone one day  
 The girl at central listened to  
 All they had to say  
 Hell, she heard the Kaiser's voice  
 Is old man Satan Home  
 Just tell him this is Kaiser Bill  
 Who wants him on the phone  
 What can I do the Devil said  
 My dear old Kaiser Bill  
 If there's anything I can do  
 To help you I sure will

---

The Kaiser said now listen  
 And I will try and tell  
 The way that I am running  
 On earth a modern Hell  
 I've saved for this for many a year  
 And I've started out to kill  
 That will be a modern job  
 You leave for Kaiser Bill.

My army went through Belgium,  
Shooting women and children down.  
We tore up all the country  
And blew up all the towns.

---

My Zepps dropped bombs on cities  
Killing both young and old,  
And those the Zeppelins didn't get  
Were taken out and hung.

---

I started out for Paris  
With aid of poisonous gas,  
The Belgians—dam 'em—stopped us  
And wouldn't let us pass.

---

My submarines are devils  
Why you should see them fight,  
They go sneaking through the seas  
And sink a ship at sight.

---

I was running things to suit me  
Till a year or so ago;  
When a man called Woodrow Wilson  
Wrote me to go slow.

---

He said to me dear William,  
We don't want to make you sore  
So be sure and tell your U boats  
To sink our ships no more.

---

I did not listen to him  
And he's coming after me,  
With a million Yankee soldiers  
From their home across the sea.

---

Now, that's why I've called you Satan  
For I want advice from you;



I knew that you would tell me  
Just what I ought to do

---

My dear old Kaiser William,  
There's not much for me to tell  
For the Yanks will make it hotter  
Than I can here in Hell.

---

I've been a mean old devil  
But not half as bad as you,  
And the minute that you get here  
I will give my job to you.

---

I'll be ready for your coming  
And I'll keep the fires all bright  
And I'll have your room all ready  
When the Yanks begin to fight.

---

For the boys in blue will get you  
I have nothing more to tell,  
Hang up the phone and get your hat  
And meet me here in Hell.

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*W. H. SNOOK*

*GROCERIES*

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**NEWS PUBLISHING CO.**

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**PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS**

**TRURO, N. S.**

## **The Maritime Farmer**

**SUSSEX, N. B.**

Bought and distributed through Farm Organizations in 1918—feeds to the value of \$125,000. THE MARITIME FARMER handed these feeds over to farmers at cost.

Did your society participate in this big saving of money?

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# RENNIE'S

## Select Field Root Seeds

For many years **OUR FIELD ROOT SEEDS** have held the highest place in the estimation of discriminating farmers, and dealers everywhere have experienced an increasing demand for them from year to year. **OUR SPECIAL GRADES SUPPLIED IN SEALED CARTONS ONLY**, are recognized by the leading agricultural authorities in the Dominion to be the finest grades on public sale. Dealers may have every confidence in recommending these varieties to enquiring buyers, as each sealed packet is protected by the name "**RENNIE**," and each variety has been thoroughly tested by us before being offered for sale.

We have a complete list of

**Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Forage Plant Seed, Seed Corn, Oats, Wheat, Barley and Peas, Onion Setts, Seed Potatoes, Poultry Supplies, Calf Meals, Feeding Stuffs, Bird Seed, Insecticides, Fertilizers, Garden Implements and Tools, Etc.**

Write us when ready to buy. New Catalogue ready January, 1919.

**RENNIE'S SEEDS**

**WM. RENNIE CO., LIMITED**

**KING AND MARKET STS. - TORONTO**

Also at **MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.**



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## MOXON'S PHARMACY

You will find a Complete Assortment including  
**Tooth Brushes, Tooth Pastes, Toilet Powders, Safety Razors  
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### **GLOBE LAUNDRY**

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**DeLaval Separators and Dairy Supplies**

**TRURO, - - - NOVA SCOTIA**

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WHY NOT BUY AN  
**EDISON PHONOGRAPH**

No needles, self stopper, and will make your family happy  
and rest you after a hard day's work.

**All Models and All Prices in Stock.**

**CROWE BROS.**

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**Agent for Truro**



# THE YOUNG MAN OF TODAY

is the best posted individual on earth concerning style, fit and workmanship. He knows when a shoulder is built right and he looks closely to the lapels and the set of the collar.

“20TH CENTURY”

—AND—

“CAMPBELL’S CLOTHING”

had all this in mind when fashioning our garments for young men’s wear. You’ve heard about these garments, of course, but do you know personally how superior they are? They hold the highest place in the esteem of good dressers. We are sole agents, and we invite you to come and inspect them.

PHILLIPS & CO.

HATTERS

—and—

CLOTHIERS



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## N. S. A. C. STUDENTS

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

### EDITORS

Patronize those who patronize us.

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## Facts You Should Know

That this is one of a chain of Ten Success Schools located in different Canadian Cities—Canada's longest, strongest chain.

That we are members of the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools of Canada and the United States—proof of the quality of our school.

That our enrollment has quadrupled in the last 4 years—the result of service rendered.

That we offer superior courses in Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Commercial Law, Business, English and other subjects.

### Success Business College

TRURO, Nova Scotia

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## CASH SHOE STORE

FOR ALL LINES OF

FOOTWEAR

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**Cut Flowers and Plants**

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

**SUCKLING & CHASE**

TRURO NURSERIES - - - TRURO, N. S.

**C. N. & R. Made-to-Measure  
CLOTHES**

**Smart Individual Correct**

Clothes of Exclusive Quality at just ordinary tailoring prices. Always the Newest Toggery for young men.

**CUMMINGS & HILTZ**

**PROPER CLOTHIERS**

If in need of a **PUMP** we carry a full line of  
F. E. Myers & Bros.

**Full Range of New and Second-Hand Stoves**

**H. H. DRYDEN, .. .. Prince Street**



# BRUCE'S SEEDS

GARDEN  
IMPLEMENTS

POULTRY  
SUPPLIES

## Increase Production

It is just as necessary, even though the war is over, to grow more and more, for the world is hungry and it will be some years before a surplus is created. **Remember, the greatest factor in increased production is**

## Bruce's Seeds

For sixty-nine years, we have supplied the Canadian Planters with the Best Seeds, and our annual 112 Page Catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Garden Implements and Poultry Supplies is ready—It is **free**—Write for it **now**.

**John A. Bruce & Co., Limited**

**Plants**

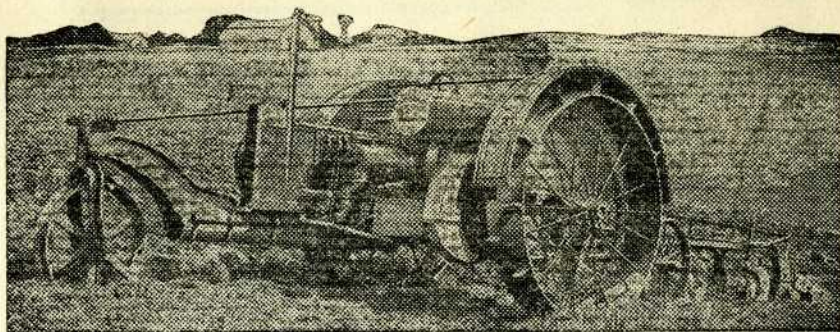
**Seed Merchants**

**Bulbs**

**HAMILTON, Ontario**



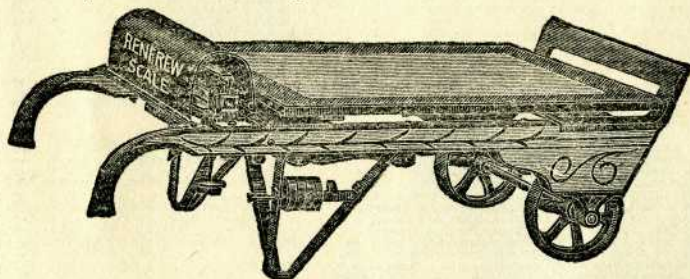




### "HAPPY FARMER"

We will be glad to furnish you particulars of tests against dozens of other makes of Tractors, not our own figures, but the judges figures, where the judges took charge of the demonstration, and their statements are unprejudiced.

Compare this light three wheel Tractor with practically all the weight right on the rear wheels, with a heavy four-wheel tractor with say almost a ton on the forward wheels that has to be driven ahead, and which takes a lot of power, and you can easily understand why it sets up records for low-fuel consumption. Get the proofs for the asking.



### "RENFREW" TRUCK SCALE

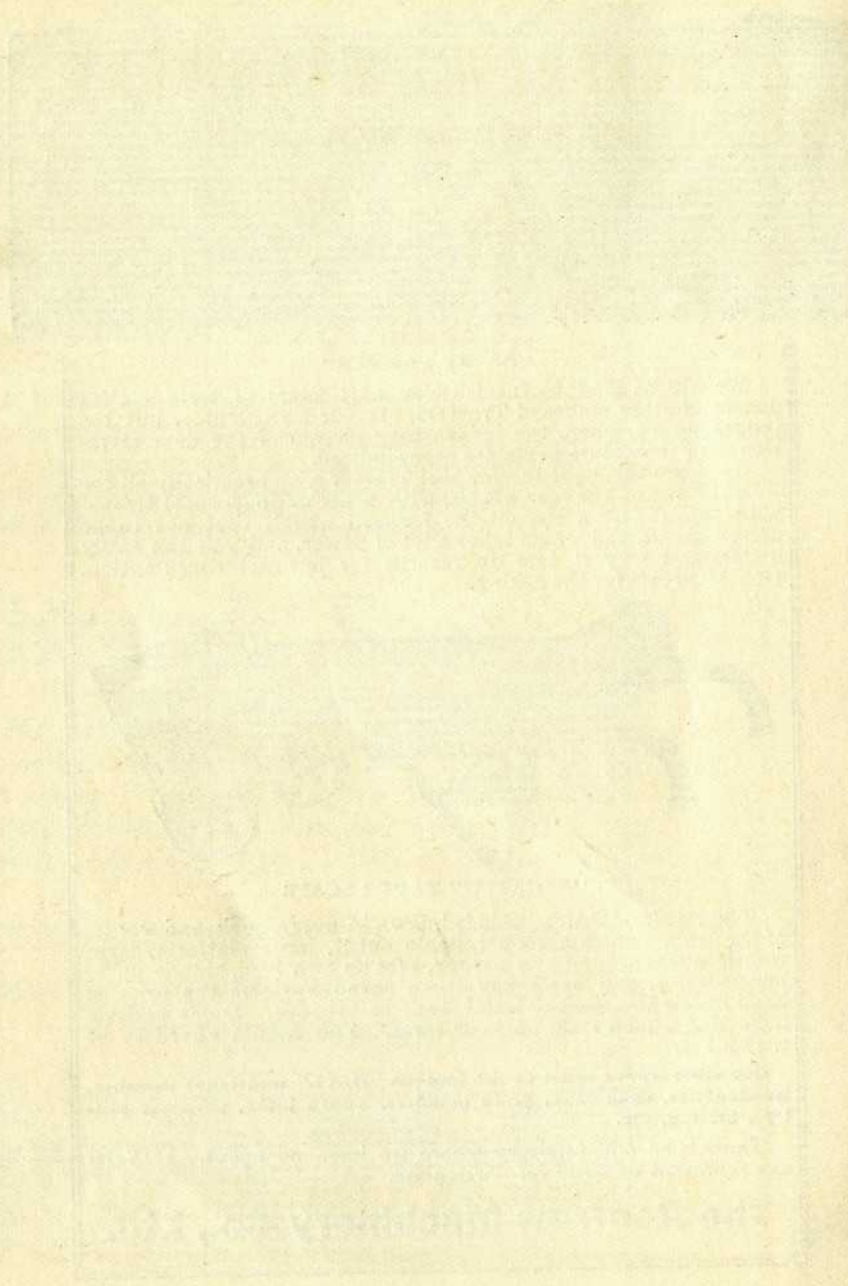
The Renfrew Truck Scale is known in every nook and corner of the Dominion as a good reliable outfit, large platform, large wheel, moves around like a truck, lifts its own load, stands up to hard service, and has many times saved Farmers the price of itself in one shipment or lot of stock or produce. Don't hesitate in getting a good scale on your farm. You cannot afford to be without it.

Our other lines consist of the famous "HALL" undershot thresher, woodcutters, drag saws, grain grinders, pump jacks, governor pulleys, belting, etc.

There is an odd territory where we have no agent. If YOU can represent us write for particulars.

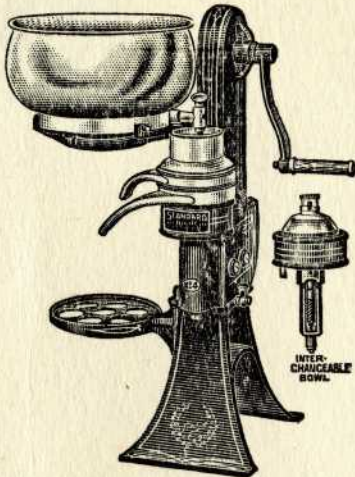
**The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd.**





# "RENFREW" MACHINERY

THE BEST MONEY CAN BUY

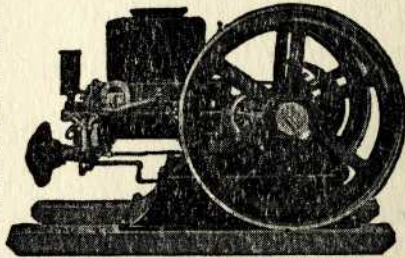


INTER-  
CHANGEABLE  
BOWL.

"RENFREW"

This "RENFREW" separator (known until this year as the "STANDARD") is without question of doubt the finest apparatus ever assembled for skimming milk. The Dairyman who has worn out one or two separators, and now uses the "RENFREW" can tell you the reason the best dairymen in the Dominion, as well as foreign Dairymen select this low-down, self-oiling, easy turned, easy washed, perfect-skimming outfit. Get catalogue, and compare with others, or see your neighbors "RENFREW" that has been running every day for many years..

Before buying an engine, make sure that the engine you get is a real kerosene engine, not simply an outfit with a "KEROSENE" name plate on, or an outfit that has been known to work on kerosene under good conditions. Try one of "RENFREW" KEROSENE ENGINES, we do not ask a \$ till the outfit is all we claim for it, under-rated in power, and handles cheap kerosene, and gives very best results. You may have catalogue for asking; this catalogue will show you why we claim more for our engine as a kerosene outfit. If interested in anything larger than 14 H. P. mention when asking, and we will send you catalogue of engines up to 60 H. P.



"RENFREW" KEROSENE

**The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd.**



# COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA

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## COURSES

1. The Regular Course—A two years course, terms Nov. 1st to April 15th each year. At the conclusion the Associate Diploma of the College is awarded.
2. The Short Courses for men and women, usually held during the first two weeks of January; postponed for current year (1919) to March.
3. The Dairy School for Cheese and Butter Makers of the Maritime Provinces—March 12th to April 3.
4. Rural Science School for teachers, term July and August annually.
5. Special Courses for Returned Soldiers.

Students awarded the Associate Diploma may enter the third year course at any of the Canadian Agricultural Colleges.

Tuition for students from the Maritime Provinces  
**FREE.**

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