

VOL. I.

NO. 1.

JANUARY 1909

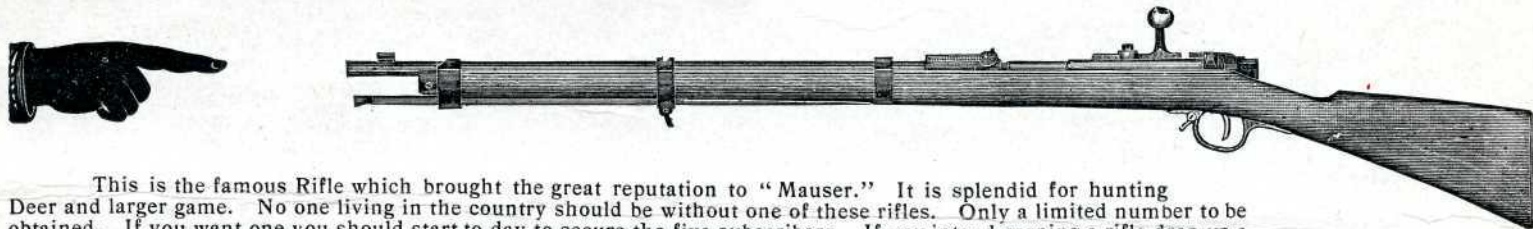


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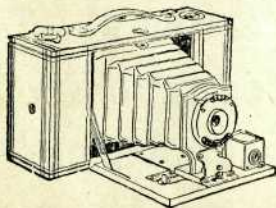
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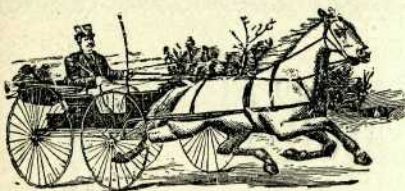


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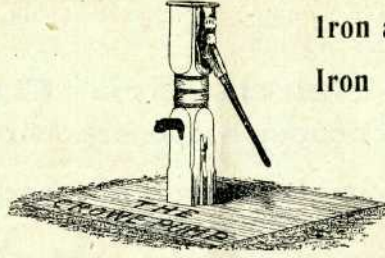
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REID—"Golden."

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REID (Weakly)—"I thought red was not as bright as that."

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OUR 1909

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W. D. McCALLUM.

Truro, N. S., Dec. 31, 1908.

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THE MARITIME STUDENTS' AGRICULTURIST is published by the students of the  
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# The Maritime Students' Agriculturist.

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VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1909.

NO. 1.

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## EDITORIAL STAFF.

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B. H. LANDELS, Business Manager.      M. B. DAVIS, J. G. REID, Assistant Managers.  
W. V. LONGLEY, Reporter      P. J. SHAW, Proof Reader.  
E. W. CONNOLLY, Auditor.

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## Editorial.

WITH this issue THE MARITIME STUDENTS' AGRICULTURIST makes its initial bow to the farming fraternity of the Maritime Provinces. We shall not flatter ourselves by saying that it supplies a long-felt want; but that a want has been felt, will be admitted by all. The size of the magazine is not portentous; but we would remind the reader that it is scarcely fair to compare our effort with that of others, which represents the growth of half or quarter of a century.

In view of the fact that there is not an agricultural paper published in the province of Nova Scotia, we certainly have room to grow. Shall we! We think so. The time is coming when a periodical, covering every phase of the farming industry will be an absolute necessity in every rural home in Nova Scotia. Truro is the educational centre; and here should it have its home.

The monthly, of which we get a mental vision, is a much grander affair than the present, much more ably edited and a power for good in these provinces down

by the sea. The magazine before us is the nucleus.

Let the people rally to our support; you may aid us with your subscriptions, your advertisements, your friendship either spoken or implied; and thus lighten the burden of the business and editorial staff—for time does not hang heavily on our hands and "by our doing we shall show our right to being."

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ANY person who has seen our magazine at all, must have been struck with its name "Maritime Nova Scotia Students' Agriculturist." Is not the college distinctly Nova Scotia? It is most assuredly; but we hope that the time is not far distant when it shall be known as the Maritime College of Agriculture.

The interests of these provinces are identical and must remain so; and we are satisfied that a Maritime Union is the only sure way of presenting and enforcing our claim.

Every one must have noticed, with some degree of alarm, the cutting down of our representation in Parliament; while, at the same time, the West is growing as few countries have grown. It is only a matter of a few years, when some of the provinces hewn out of the North West Territories, will have as great a representation in Parliament as any of her sisters in the East; and only a few years when the larger part of Canada's population will reside west of Lake Superior. In face of these facts, these provinces should stand as one man as a political unit—for "in union there is strength."

In education, so far as her farmers are concerned, let there be no division. We cannot afford it, either in money or in energy; but let each province help to pay the bill. It is not fair to force any young man to become a pauper on the generosity of any other province. These are the conditions we find to-day, however; but it must not continue. There are many ways in which the problem might be worked out, giving independence to all and injustice to none.

Possibly a sliding scale, so arranged that each province should pay in proportion to the number of students sent, would be satisfactory, but a better way would be for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to endow a chair, and thus relieve the present staff to that extent. These provinces need men, especially during the summer.

An Entomologist and Botanist should be provided at once. During the winter these men could be spared to enlarge the scope of the work at Truro. Men and money only are needed to provide a four years' course, and thus the coveted degree might be obtained there.

The February number will contain a full account of the short course, together with a photo of every man in attendance.

THE people of the Maritime Provinces, if I mistake not, are a little slower to move than in other parts of the Dominion; but when we have made a truth our own, we hold it with a tenaciousness which surprises those who are not intimately acquainted with our way. It is not always truth that is thus held; for we have known of many who would contend with much warmth for palpable error.

This is, perhaps, more noticeable among the farmers of our population, than in any other class. We are somewhat "set in our ways," our wheels follow the old rut; we naturally do as our fathers did. In such cases, where education is lacking, a retrograde movement is the result.

We have reached a stage, in the farming industry, where education is a necessity. The space at the foot is all taken; and we may only hope to hold our own somewhere near the top. The changed conditions have brought this about.

We have to go back only a few years in the history of this country, and we find a soil rich in plant food and very few of the insect pests which have wrought havoc in later years. Formerly the educated man had less opportunity to show the advantage of his training; but with the new conditions, came the greater need.

It is a noticeable fact that, no difference how successful a farmer may be, if not educated, he is all at sea when forced to meet a problem differing from that which he had formerly faced. The man whose intellect has been drawn out, on the other hand, now shows his mental fibre. He is superior and he knows it.

### **The Farmer and Education.**

He feels his might, and at once sets himself about to conquer, knowing that every problem may be solved.

And it is all well. The fitness of things here as elsewhere, is marked. Every gardener knows that the year of tremendous crop, in any one line, is not his best year. The absence of fungi and the cut worm gave a great harvest but it destroyed the market. Remove these factors with the competition we have to-day, and the produce cannot be sold.

Here again, the man who knows has the advantage. He produces the crop where the other fails, and puts it on the market at the highest price.

The farmer is most assuredly arousing himself. He sees that if he is to compete with his fellow, he must take up his position on the same plane. Never before has there been the same attention given to agricultural education. Twenty-five years ago, there was absolutely no demand, but thanks to such men as Prof. Smith, who may be re-

garded as a pioneer, this work began; so that to-day, under our present Principal, seconded by his able staff, the work has progressed beyond our expectation.

In the province of New Brunswick, we can see an awakening interest along these lines, six students being in attendance this year. Last year there were only two, while, two years ago, if we mistake not, the province was not represented. A great amount of ignorance exists there, however, concerning the college and its work. In the minds of many, all we learn is, how to plow, and to distinguish between a beef and dairy animal. I have in mind a man who actually said that he could digest the whole course in two weeks.

In the face of all this, New Brunswick is slowly but surely winning her way; and by the education which her sons receive, through the generosity of her sister province she will yet be able to take her place among them.

## Some Economic Considerations.

THE publication of this, the first copy of the Maritime Students' Agriculturist, by the students of the Agricultural College, marks an epoch in Maritime Agriculture. It points to the day when the farmers of these provinces will assert themselves and claim their own. Too long, have they been content to produce and allow those of other callings and professions to enjoy the result of their labor and represent them in the courts of the land. Too long have they pointed with pride to such sons of the soil who have achiev-

ed distinction in various professional or business careers, instead of such a worthy one who has inscribed himself permanently in the records of the country by changing a forest into fertile land and barren fields into fruitful gardens. This College of Agriculture and the Students' Magazine, by their very existence declare that agriculture is to be, not merely the foundation stone on which to rear an edifice of business and professional careers; it is also to be an integral part of the building and the men who live by the soil

are to stand side by side with those of the office and the forum in advancing the public interests of these provinces by the sea.

So long as a man is tied down by the necessities of a mere existence, so long is he prevented from occupying that place in the broader national life which he is entitled to occupy. For this very reason there are farmers in these provinces who are not enjoying that participation in the social and public life of the country that is by nature theirs. Greater production on these Maritime farms would therefore add, not merely to the material wealth of these provinces, but to the richness of each individual life and to the fullness of the social and public life of the whole population. With this in view, even at the expense of being criticised for reiteration, it is my intention, in this, my initial article in the initial issue of the "Students' Agriculturist" to call attention to a few considerations in reference to Maritime Agriculture, which, if gradually rectified, will transform our somewhat flagging agriculture into one of the most flourishing industries to be found anywhere in the world.

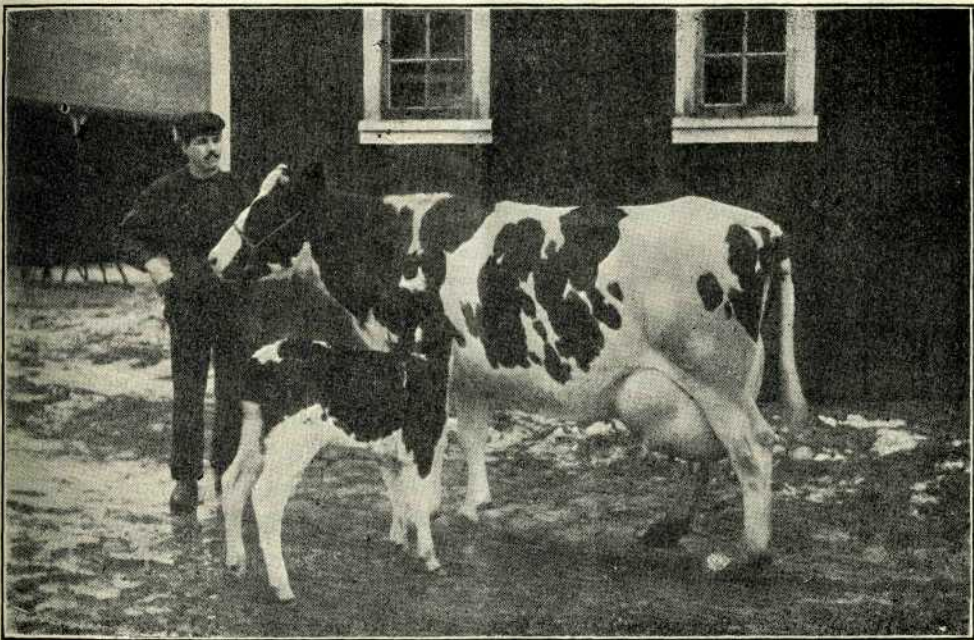
Although successes are being achieved by individual farmers in the Maritime Provinces, yet we must frankly confess to ourselves that the great mass of our farmers are far from realizing that degree of success which might be realized. Nor is the country at fault in this matter. The very successes of the few set that aside. There are, moreover, facts applicable to all agricultural countries which must be considered before we place the cause of even partial failure at the door of either the country or, for that matter, of the people. By far the most important of these is the

question of the conservation of our natural resources. Has our farming, no matter for what reason, been in the direction of conserving or dissipating these resources? We fear it has been, too often, the latter. What of the facts?

The pivotal point in the conservation of our most important natural resource, soil fertility, is the number and quality of live stock kept, for, when crops are sold directly off the fields, they remove from the farms all the elements of fertility required to grow them, whereas, when fed to stock and marketed in the form of butter, cheese, pork, beef, etc., they remove only one-tenth of the fertility that is removed under the former system, a loss which is more than compensated by the fertility of purchased feeds, as well as the fertility derived through the growing of clover, the cultivation of the soil and other natural means. In the Christmas number of the "Breeder's Gazette," the greatest exponent of live stock, published in America, Mr. J. J. Hill, the Railway Magnate, writing on this point, describes two farms in the vicinity of St. Pauls, Minnesota, which thirty years ago, were equally fertile, but one of which is now a run out farm in contrast to the other, which is more fertile than when it was first cultivated. And the sole reason for the difference, according to Mr. Hill, is that from the former the products marketed were wheat and oats and hay, whereas, from the latter, practically nothing but live stock products was marketed. What of the Maritime Provinces? According to the census of 1901, farmers occupy 10,718,809 acres of land in these three provinces, on which are kept 656,149 horned cattle, i. e., one head per every sixteen acres. In Ontario, where "they either farm or die" (not having such

opportunities as the Maritime Farmer in the woods, the sea and the mines), the proportion is one head per every six acres. In some of the best agricultural areas in Europe the number is one head per every two or three acres. In fact, on Jersey Island, there are nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  head of cattle per acre. The best farms we know of in the Maritime Provinces carry about one head to every

or two head more cattle. This would mean more manure for next year's crops, which in turn, would be larger and enable the farmer to keep one or two head more stock and so on, until such a number were kept that the manure heap would be nearly trebled in size, the crops proportionately increased, and the number of head of live stock brought up to a healthy standard.



"Flora Wayne of Riverside," a Holstein cow owned by the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.  
Her calf as in picture weighed at birth 136 lbs.

three or four acres. If, however, even the proportion which exists in Ontario could be attained, viz., one head to every six acres, a vast step forward would be taken in the conservation of our soil fertility. To accomplish this, the number of head of cattle kept in the Maritime Provinces should be increased  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times. This change could not be brought about in a year, but it could be gradually accomplished if, by a little extra cultivation, a little more crop were grown, which would feed one

In our zeal for greater numbers, however, we must not overlook the importance of improvement of the quality of our live stock. We present, herewith, a picture of a cow, "Flora Wayne of Riverside," owned on the College Farm, that last year produced 18,000 pounds of milk in contrast to the average yield per cow in these provinces of about 3,000 pounds. The student readers all know this cow and know how much feed she consumes. At the lowest valuation, she produced \$180 worth of milk.

at a cost for food of about \$80.00, whereas the average cow of these provinces, at the same valuation, produces about \$30.00 worth of milk at a cost, if market prices are to be charged, of from \$35.00 to \$40.00. True, "Flora Wayne" is an exception, but her stable mates, including some heifers, averaged last year 9000 pounds of milk and yielded a profit over and above the market value of all the home grown and purchased feeds, of from \$25.00 to \$60.00 each. Yet there is nothing wonderful about this. These cows all trace ultimately to native cows that did not yield more than enough milk to support their own calves born in a state of nature. But, through breeding, and selection, and feeding, they have gradually been developed into a class of cows that are a source of pride and profit to their owners. Starting with the best of their own grade cows, all farmers in the Maritime Provinces could, in the course of a few generations, accomplish as much if only they would make up their minds to do so and stick to the task. The results would be worth while, for they would transform many a farm, which barely supports a family, into a farm on which several hundred dollars could be netted every year.

This is not a Royal Road to successful agriculture. It entails the expenditure of energy and especially that energy which is developed in the gray matter of the head. But it would bring about the desired end—the rendering of these Maritime Provinces into one of the most prosperous farming communities of the world. Nor is this a mere fancy, for other countries of the world have gone through a similar evolution. Consider, for example, Denmark, a country only two-thirds the size of Nova Scotia

which, but forty years ago, was at a low ebb of prosperity, and which is now, in addition to supporting a population of 2,500,000 people, exporting \$90,000,000 worth of dairy and pork products. Previous to 1864 the farmers of Denmark marketed mostly wheat and oats and other crude products of the soil. But, perforce of circumstances, they then turned their attention to butter and cheese and pork. And, as a result, in forty years time Denmark has come to be recognized as perhaps the most thrifty agricultural country in the world. If, in these Maritime Provinces, our farmers were forced to give up their lumbering and fishing and mining and, instead, to seek wealth in their fields and stables along similar lines to the Danes, the same results would follow. We know of individual farmers, who have already achieved success along these lines and we hope that, in whatever way it may come about, whether through the college and its students, the press, the platform or various organizations, their example will be copied and, as a result, agriculture will flourish and our farmers be prosperous as never before in these Maritime Provinces.

NOTE.—As Principal of the College of Agriculture I deem it an honor to contribute a few lines to this newly established periodical—the product of the students themselves. I bespeak, on behalf of the public a liberal support of the paper which stands for the advancement of our most important and foundation industry—agriculture, the hope of which rests upon the young men. We of the faculty of the college look with no little degree of satisfaction upon this effort of the students and hope that it will be well received by not only those directly engaged in agriculture but by our citizens generally, all of whom are in one way or other interested in the success of Maritime Agriculture.

M. CUMMING.



## Maritime Winter Fair, 1908.

THE Annual Winter Fair of the Maritime Provinces for the year 1908 is an event of the past. Financially, this Fair was much superior to any of its predecessors. This, however, is not the ultimate aim of the Association, but rather to stimulate the interest of our farmers along every branch of agricultural industry. Hence, it is with vastly greater satisfaction than that of financial success, that this Fair passes down in the annals of history as the best yet, for the interest taken by exhibitors and visitors far surpasses previous years. Nearly all classes of exhibits showed a decided increase in quantity and with hardly an exception, the quality of the same far outstripped that of any previous Fair.

Live stock formed the greatest feature of the Fair. Let us then consider briefly these classes in the order in which they were judged. Beef breeds were represented by the Shorthorns and Herefords and grades of the same. In numbers the beef cattle were fully up to any previous years, but in quality we see a most decided step in advance. Fewer culls, scrubs and under fitted animals were in evidence. This is very encouraging to both breeders and consumers. We also note the impression of some of our great sires producing uniformity in the herds shown. The stock of "Robert the Bruce" and "College Hero" showed distinctly the influence of these great sires on the Shorthorn world in our Provinces. Although C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N. S., had easy running in Shorthorn

females and came in very strongly for the Championship of beef breeds yet it was encouraging to see several new breeders in the money, as well as the older contestants. Mr. Laurie Anderson, Sackville, N. B., one of our ex-students, came out strongly, and we wish him every success, complimenting him on his enterprise and pluck. Other breeders, as T. J. Etter, H. Etter, C. W. Forest and Wm. Fowler were very strong in Shorthorn steers and females of pure bred and grade classes. Realizing the need of raising more beef to supply our local markets, we greatly encourage our younger breeders in their work of grading up and establishing pure bred herds, as well as their improvement in the care and management of the same. W. W. Black, of Amherst came out strongly with his splendid line of Herefords, winning the Borden cup for the best pure bred beef animal, any age, the cup donated by the Hon. Wm. Pugsley, for best grade beef animal, and the grand championship for beef breeds.

The sheep exhibit was very superior in character. Although not numbering as highly as in two previous years, there was a vast improvement in both breed type and excellence in fitting. The long wools were represented by A. Boswell, Pownall, P. E. I., with his splendid line of Leicesters. Medium wools were represented by *Cheviots*, exhibited by Chas. Symes, Minudie, N. S., *Oxfords* by Jas. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N. S., and *Shropshires* by Logan Brothers, Amherst Point, N. S.,

and Jas. I. Stewart. The grades of these breeds were very superior and should be highly recommended. All classes were in good shape and showed good breeding, but we must especially congratulate Logan Brothers upon the excellence of their trio, which won for them the Grand Championship Cup.

In swine, also, Logan Brothers put up a splendid showing in a fine line of Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tamworths were in great evidence and we must congratulate P. E. I., in its good fortune in having breeders, such as Peter Brodie, A. A. McBeth, and Roper Brothers. The exhibits of swine, in every way, far surpassed that of any previous Fair, both in numbers and quality, and we are pleased to see that our farmers are coming to the realization that the hog is a very necessary adjunct to the dairy herd. And when at the Winter Fair was there such an exhibit of dairy cows? In numbers, condition and high milk yield during the two days' test, never has Amherst seen its equal. Great care was taken in this test, each milking being weighed and tested for butter fat and total solids. The careful work of Messrs. Harvey Mitchell, L. C. Daigle and Ross Dennison had added greatly to the value of the Dairy Test and we hope for similar work in the future. Mr. W. W. Black, with a grade cow, won out in this test by a very small margin. Logan Brothers had three pure bred Holstein cows within a small fraction of a point of the winner. Here, again, these prominent breeders show their ability and progress in advancing the live stock interests of our Provinces. Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guernseys, Shorthorns and grades of the same, made high tests and the progress in dairy herds was plainly shown and cannot be too greatly encouraged.

The poultry show was also a distinguishing feature of the Fair and far excelled both in quantity and quality that of any previous Fair.

To quote our Honorable President, Prof. M. Cumming, "In live-stock lies the salvation of Maritime Agriculture" This is, without a doubt, true and upon this industry must be based the other phases of agriculture, such as fruit growing, grain raising, etc. These products were in greater evidence than in previous years, both in quantity and quality. The Winter Fair, does not, however, limit itself to a mere exhibition. The evening lectures were well attended and all visiting the Fair were fortunate in hearing not only our own prominent statesmen, such as Lieutenant Governor Fraser, Lieutenant Governor Tweedie, Professor Cumming, Secretary of Agriculture for N. S., and others; but also the judges of the various departments of the Fair, men who were specialists along their own lines.

One feature which must not be overlooked is the Judging Competition for young farmers. We are happy to say that the Agricultural College is, apparently, working along correct lines, for in strong competition the boys carried away twelve of fifteen prizes. This is a splendid stimulus to our boys and is doing an invaluable amount of good.

Interest was maintained in the Show until the last moment and on Thursday, December 3rd, 1908, the eight Annual Maritime Winter Fair came to a close. Many valuable lessons were learned by both the exhibitors and the visitors. This Fair is now a firmly established institution in our Provinces. There are a few suggestions which I would like to make as to its future. The first is, concerning accommodation. Undoubt-

edly we need more room. The dairy cattle should be separated from noise and confusion in order to do their best work. The sheep should be in quarters separated from other stock in order to keep the temperature comfortably low. And surely, with such a superior show of swine, we can afford more commodious quarters with, at least, a respectably large judging ring.

The offices, too, need additions and improvements to satisfy the wants of the staff, which so ably conducts the business of the Fair.

The next suggestion would be that a demonstration in dressed carcasses be a very prominent feature of the Show. This is a very important lesson to the visitors and, to my mind, should never be omitted.

In closing, we wish this institution every success. May each succeeding year be more successful than the last and may the good done by it increase proportionately.

E. S. ARCHIBALD.

## Debating and Literary Society.

ALL students who have followed the work of the regular course, are unanimous in their verdict that the hour spent at the debating and literary society is as important to their well being as any hour of the work.

We are indebted to the students of 1906 for this instructive and educative society; feeling themselves without any organization where they could meet and debate subjects with their fellow students, they originated this literary society which is destined to be of inestimable value as an educator and trainer to the agricultural student.

The outcome of a meeting called on Nov. 3rd, 1906, was to place Mr. C. W. Church in the chair as President with Mr. F. G. Semple as Vice-President. Mr. L. C. Linton was appointed Secretary and Treasurer while Mr. R. F. Newcombe was elected to form, with the President and Vice-President, an Executive Committee. These four members comprised the official staff of the society and were changed three times during the year.

It was also agreed that the organization should be called the Rhetorical Rustics, an appellation which it still bears. These meetings continued to assemble weekly during the winter, giving the students a golden opportunity to indulge in debates and speeches, the manners and customs of which, other wise, would have been foreign to them. Music both vocal and instrumental found an important place on the programme and with readings and recitations many enjoyable evenings were spent.

Among the subjects discussed were:

*Resolved*—That Canada will in time become greater than the United States.

*Resolved*—That the East presents better possibilities to the young farmer than does the West.

These and several other debatable questions of the day were discussed and each was satisfied that he had derived a power of good from listening and taking part in the discussions.

On December 14th., it was decided to appoint new officers for the after Christmas term; Mr. Urwin was chosen

President, Mr. Moore Vice President, and Mr. R. F. Newcomb, Secretary. Mr. G. B. Reid was to assist Messrs Urwin and Moore on the Executive Committee. Those four proved to be a very efficient staff, and according to the constitution were relieved on February 22nd, when Messrs G. B. Reid, and H. R. Brown were elected President and Vice-President respectively, Mr. Frank Brady formed with these, an Executive Committee while Mr. Frank Ellis was appointed to wield the pen.

Among the subjects discussed were :

1. *Resolved*—That the Senate of Canada should be elective.
2. *Resolved*—That Legislative Union would be beneficial to the Maritime Provinces.
3. *Resolved*—That Newfoundland would be benefitted by annexation to Canada.
4. *Resolved*—That Canada should contribute to the defence of the Empire.

The meeting of March 29th., closed a very successful year and the students of 1906 considered their efforts had not been in vain, but had accomplished even more than they had anticipated.

The students of nought seven were not however to be eclipsed by those of the previous year. A meeting was called on Nov. 8th, when Mr. Harry Brown was elected President, Mr. B. Landels Vice-President and Mr. Smith for the Executive Committee, Mr. Ben Blanchard was chosen Secretary and Treasurer. The first half year was successfully carried through, regular debates were held every evening and while the judges were deciding, open discussion followed giving all an opportunity to participate in the evening's programme. All matters pertaining to the general welfare of the student body were threshed out at the society meetings; committees were formed to procure literature and reading

matter in general for the institution, college uniforms and colors.

During this particularly term matters were discussed and decided upon regarding inter-collegiate debates between the College, Normal School and Academy, which were carried through the following months, much to the credit of the institutions.

Upon re-assembling after Christmas on January 14th., new officers were elected for the remainder of the college year. Mr. Frank Ellis was chosen President, Miss Elsie Porter Vice-President, and Mr. Arthur Johnson, Secretary. Mr. E. M. Straight was appointed member of the Executive Committee.

This was, considering everything, the banner year for the "Rhetorical Rustics." The official staff at once began to arrange for the inter-collegiate debates, speakers and subjects were chosen and date of the debate between College and Normal School decided.

At last the night for the first debate arrive. The short course being in session, Assembly Hall was packed to the door with representatives from all over the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Frank Ellis of the college team opened the debate announcing the subject;—

*Resolved*—That Free Trade between England and her Colonies would be beneficial to the Empire.

He was ably seconded by Messrs. Ben Blanchard and G. B. Reid and although the Normal School that year had a very able team the judges decided in favor of the college, and the audience departed feeling convinced that there was something more embodied in the agricultural student than a mere knowledge of farm implements and their uses.

The debate with the Academy followed on January 31., the college was represented by Messrs. Blanchard, Ellis and Landels upholding the negative of the resolution:—

*Resolved*—That Corporate Ownership of Public Utilities would be more beneficial to Canada than Government Ownership.

The college team was again victorious and the prestige of the institution was sustained beyond all fear.

The last meeting of the Society was held on March 13th, The Rhetorical Rustics had improved. The attendance of students from Academy and Normal School had wonderfully increased, and the programmes were longer and more varied.

The Rhetorical Rustics are now in the

third year with Messrs. Landels and MacKay President and Vice-President respectively, Mr. Loren Smith Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. M. B. Davis member of the Executive Committee. Competent Committees have been appointed to look after the general welfare of the students in their relation to college life, while the faculty are, as ever, ready to lend such assistance as is necessary to the Society.

The necessity of such an organization is beyond doubt, its success has been thoroughly established, and we hope that, not in the remote future, representatives of the Rhetorical Rustics will have their place among the inter-collegiate teams of the Maritime Provinces.

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## The Green House Garden Club.

BRAM GORNALL.

THE utility of this club may not be understood by the majority of the present students of the College, but I venture to say that a few facts, when known, will show that the utility of the club is, I am almost inclined to say, immeasurable.

Some years ago, at the Cornell University, a number of the then present students formed a Society called the "Lazy Club." The principal idea of this Society I do not know, nor do I think that we can obtain any reliable information from the name thereof, but I have heard that the decisions of this Society sway, to a certain extent, the minds of those engaged in one of the most fascinating employments of mankind.

It is well known that students attend at the University from far and near and thereby great differences of thought and opinion, and I may say some of the very best, are brought into intimate contact. The result has been this, that the thoughts and opinions of all have been discussed and criticized and all have benefitted thereby to the extent that many have been able to conduct different branches of their labor with greater success than hitherto. I venture to say that if a number of people of different thoughts and opinions congregate together and discuss thoroughly any subject, the result will not only benefit those taking part in the discussion, but its influence will spread abroad, who knows how far?

Now let us take a look at the so-called "Lazy Club." Here at one of the largest Agricultural Universities (Cornell) in America, some energetic minds formed a club at which discussions could take place and different thoughts and opinions could be expressed on any subject. One subject in particular they excell in, and that subject is "Horticulture." The decisions that the "Lazy Club" arrive at with regard to this subject have to day a great influence over those engaged in that line of business in the United States.

Let us now come nearer home. We have at our own college here in Truro, one, in the person of Prof. Shaw, who was a prominent member of this "Lazy Club." He has conveyed into our midst its influence with the result that we have a similar one of our own. "The Green House and Garden Club." The name of the Club would suggest that the subjects open for discussion would be limited; but that is not the case. Any subject of great interest to any of the members can be brought up for discussion. *If one was to have a doubt as to the utility of the club, that would be soon overthrown by observing the following cases:* A student, say from New Brunswick, has in his possession some important facts with regard to "strawberry growing." These he gives to his fellow members and they are placed side by side with the opinions of others with the obvious result that all are greatly benefitted. If any member has any difficulty with regard to the cultivation of any vegetable, flowers etc., he can bring the subject up for discussion and he will be sure to depart greatly benefitted. There may be the case of a member who has gotten hold of certain facts with regard to a certain subject; he then has

the opportunity to play the "Good Samaritan" by the giving of his knowledge to his fellow members.

The "Greenhouse and Garden Club" was originated on the evening of November 23rd, 1907. The meeting was attended by six students and Prof. Shaw. Prof. Shaw was elected President and E. M. Straight, Secretary.

Since the above date, meetings have been held on every Saturday evening during the College Terms, the average attendance for college year 1907—1908 being 11.

The subjects that were discussed were various, including greenhouse structure, the cultivation of all kinds of market vegetables, fruits and farm crops. It may be interesting to recall some of the discussions that took place. On December 7th, 1907, a paper was read by Mr. A. C. Walker on "English Horticulture." Although this was probably of no great value to the listeners engaged in that particular line of business, yet it was extremely interesting. On another occasion Mr. Matthews, of the MacDonald Manual Training School of Nova Scotia, gave a lecture on "Photography." This lecture was excellently rendered and everybody was delighted.

On March 16th, 1908, a paper was read by Mr. DeLongley on "Prospective Market Gardening." As this subject is the most important one that the Club has to deal with, I think that it will be interesting to give an abstract from the minutes of that meeting.

"Mr. DeLongley saw great openings for any young man who was willing to work to make money and to enjoy life by choosing "Market Gardening" as his future employment. He cited many cases which had come under his own observation where this had been done.

One of Mr. DeLongley's favorites, as a money maker, is the "Garden Pea." The second part of his paper dealt more particularly with the culture of this special crop. The ground should be well fertilized and ashes along with barn-yard manure mixed with the soil give good results. He recommended good cultivation and the keeping of the plants from the ground. An acre on an average, will yield 2000 quarts of shelled peas, which would sell at about fifteen cents per quart. The cost for seed, work, manure and fertilizer would be about \$115."

The Club closed at the end of the College Term after having had in every way a most satisfactory session.

On November 14th, 1908, the Club started on a new session, the attendance being very large which augured well for a very successful season. Prof. Shaw and E. M. Straight were again elected officers and the discourses that they have since arranged have been most instructive.

I think that it will not be necessary to enlarge further upon the utility and value of the Club and my advice to anybody who has not yet attended, is to come and see and learn for yourself.

## Additions and Improvements at the College Farm.

**D**ESERVING first mention is the new dairy building which has just been completed. This was necessitated by the fire in October, destroying the old dairy building and engine room together with the piggery and implement sheds.

The work on this building was started on Nov. 6th, and even considering the favorable weather Mr. Wilson, the contractor, had, he deserves great praise for the way in which the work progressed, thus enabling the building to be in use for the short course January 5th to 15th.

It is a one storied structure 63ft x 34ft built of red brick and has a concrete foundation throughout. The class room, accommodating 200 students, has raised seats and is connected with the dairy room by a folding partition. These rooms are exceedingly well lighted and

ventilated. Joining the main is a cold storage room 15ft x 34ft while the power house is separate and south of the building. A 6 h. p. electric motor supplies power for running the machinery and also pumps water from an artesian well nearby.

Principal Cumming is living in the handsome residence which he built last fall. It adds greatly to the surroundings, which will be even more noticeable when the adjoining grounds are cleared and put in sod.

A hose-reel with some additional fire apparatus has been obtained and is stationed on the college grounds and the students as well as the farm hands are given fire-drill regularly.

A 12 h. p. gasoline engine has been added to the dairy barn which is used to cut and grind feed and run the threshing machine.

Twenty acres of bog land at the rear of the farm has been bought and drained. Mr. Logan the farm manager believes this to be as good if not better than any land that has heretofore been under cultivation at the farm.

The time is certainly not far distant when greater and far more important

additions will be made at the college farm. With the increasing enrollment of students hungering for knowledge at the beginning of each term, changes will have to come that will go to make this institution of learning one of the most important in Eastern Canada.

### WHAT ARE THEY DOING AT HOME ?

I am far from the home that was dearest to me  
 When my heart was the child's heart,  
 so fearless and free ;  
 But over the mountain and over the wave  
 My thought reaches back with the yearnings that crave  
 A whisper, a murmur. Wherever I roam.  
 I wonder, " Now, what are they doing at home?"  
 Does mother still sit in the splint-bottomed chair,  
 A little more snow sifted through her dark hair?  
 Is the basket beside her with mending heaped high?  
 And who threads her needles when I am not by?  
 Does father drive Bess at a snail creeping pace,  
 And hang up his hat in the selfsame old place?  
 Do the neighbors drop in for a leisurely chat  
 Of the fortune of this one, the trials of that?  
 Are there tidings the village is happy to share  
 Of some world-famous man once a merry boy there?  
 Oh! over the hill tops and over the foam  
 I long to hear what they are doing at home.

My dear little sister, so dimpled and brown—  
 No prettier maid in this great bustling town—  
 Is she lissome and tall; is she pliant and sweet,  
 And fair as a lily from head unto feet?  
 My mother's own daughter, as pure as a pearl,  
 What wooer can mate with so peerless a girl?  
 Oh, sister, whose steps have not learned to roam,  
 I am fain to see what you are doing at home.  
 I long to go back where the Yule fires blaze,  
 To take up the tasks of the simple old days,  
 To find my content in the old homely round,  
 Lapped safe in the peace of a love as profound  
 As the heart that throbs ever beneath the deep sea.  
 But, alas! the world's fetters are bound about me;  
 I never again can stay tranquilly there,  
 Though never seemed home so divine and so fair,  
 And there's pain in the questions so ceaseless that come,  
 Oh, what are they doing, my dear ones at home?

—UNKNOWN.





SENECIO JACOBOEA (The Common Ragwort).

## Common Ragwort.

*Or Stinking Willie, Senecio Jacoboea L., belonging to the family Compositae, order Campanulales.*

THIS plant grows from two to three feet in height, perennial, that is lives for more than two years, and has flower heads numerous and showy of a bright yellow color, blooms from July on, seeds ripe from August till November, flowers in a corymb or flat cluster.

It was introduced into Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island from Ireland and Scotland, where it is known under the name of Boughlan. It was first brought into Pictou County and has spread eastward through Antigonish County to the Strait of Canso, and westward through Colchester and

Cumberland counties. It is distributed chiefly along rivers and railway lines.

The chief injury of this weed is, when eaten by cattle it causes a fatal disease of the liver, called hepatic cirrhosis or



LEAF OF COMMON RAGWORT.

curhosis of the liver. For many years the cause of this disease was not known, and it was supposed to be contagious but recent experiments carried on by

Dr. Pettrick, of Antigonish, proved it to be caused by Ragwort being in the hay.

The eradication of this weed is not particularly difficult as it is a coarse conspicuous growing plant. It does not increase from the root, and evidence goes to show that by careful systematic mowing it will soon be killed out. In pasture or hay lands every plant should be mown or pulled up before the seeds form. When green it is not readily eaten by cattle and therefore the first attention should be given to the cleaning up of meadows, by putting infested land under a short rotation of crops and mowing down any plants that occur in waste places and pastures this weed can soon be got under control. To do this effectively every farmer must take hold and fight against it, as it is useless for one man to try to keep it off from his place, where his next door neighbor is letting his farm become a breeding place for it. It has been found that sheep can eat this weed with comparative impunity, and that it dies out when pastured close by these animals.

The fetid odor of the plant has given rise to its name "Stinking Willie."

LOREN B. SMITH.

## A Sail Across the Herring Pond.

**H**ERE we are at the docks of bustling Liverpool, the second city of Great Britain, about to leave our beloved native land for Canada, that new and ever growing nation whose fame has even reached our dull ears. All around us is bustle and activity. There stands the "noble barque" which for a short

time is to become our home. How majestically rides this ocean greyhound. What a massive and impenetrable appearance she presents. Surely neither wind nor wave can produce an effect against this huge iron body. Such at least were my thoughts at the time. The vessel was scheduled to start at

12 a. m., so by that time a large concourse of people was assembled at the landing stage. People of every description, of every nationality were present. They looked indeed a motley crowd. After a great deal of waiting we were allowed entrance to the ship, each person being minutely inspected by a government doctor before we were given admittance. Immediately on boarding the vessel, I, myself, feeling a sort of hollowness between my ribs, thought I would like to make the acquaintance of the dining room, which by dint of careful search I at last found. There I partook of a comfortable repast in spite of the protestations of a fussy old lady who declared that it always made people seasick to eat a lot. What cared I for seasickness! I knew better than to give way to such follies. To my great surprise on ascending again to the deck I found we were in motion, being towed out of the docks by two tugs. Soon the docks were left behind us, and we were heading for the open sea, and all eyes were centered on a cluster of ever receding figures on the shore. Even when these figures were indistinguishable the flutter of their handkerchiefs could still be seen until these too faded gradually, and finally "melted into thin air." The voyage has begun at last. In front of us is Canada and its rosy prospects, and behind us is England, and yet, Editor, while criticising it, we cannot help looking back with loving eyes upon the country which has hitherto been our home. The rest of the day was spent in promenading the deck, making ourselves generally acquainted with each other, and towards the night in watching the lights on the Isle of Man. The next day arose fresh and bracing, with a stiff wind and a heavy swell, the north coast of Ireland being but a few miles distant. All the passengers were up on deck with the rise of the sun, taking their morning constitutional, and the boat was pitching and tossing as if glad to get into the open, away from her recent moorings. As the day advanced I noticed that a great number of the passengers seemed to have developed pale faces very suddenly, and I saw that several of them kept making frequent dashes for the side. Ah! thought I, these poor people are evidently seasick, and I began to chuckle within myself at my own superiority, and to promenade the deck with a more measured stride, with my head tilted at a slightly higher angle than usual. By and by I began to feel strangely depressed and at last decidedly ill. It was those wretched pickles which I had had for breakfast of course. I have but indistinct recollections of the next two days, the after effects of the pickles making me a thorough invalid for that length of time. I managed at last with much perseverance to struggle to the deck, on hearing sounds of a great commotion. I discovered however that it was only the firemen throwing overboard the cinders. The noise and length of time taken in this operation seemed greatly to irritate the fussy old lady of whom I have spoken before. However she was pacified when I explained to her that with the continuous throwing out of cinders by all the numerous vessels following this route, she would be able no doubt before very long to walk back on dry land, or rather dry cinders. There were three young men and myself who shared the same cabin. We were all very self-important fellows who knew a great deal more than anybody else. Thus it happened that when

the steward warned us always to close for the night the porthole entering our cabin, we thought we knew a brick or two more than the old steward. We were not going to be crowded in a stuffy cabin, we wanted fresh air. In short we saw no reason why the porthole should not be opened, it was far above the sea level. Early next morning I was awakened by a peculiar, cold dampness on my feet, which roused me quickly from my slumbers. Water was pouring in the porthole by the gallon, yet strange to say it was not coming from the sea, but from above. We learned afterwards that it was caused through the washing of the deck. However we got a good soaking, though one of the fellows slept through it all. I remember this same fellow had two feet of bare legs sticking out over the bunk which we found very useful to hang our towels on while we washed. The sea which so far had been decidedly choppy now grew worse and worse, and it was impossible to either sit or stand with any degree of personal safety without a firm hold on something. It was during such weather as this that we held a concert, which considering that the music would not keep on the piano, and that the performers occasionally staggered as if drunk, was a magnificent success. These heavy seas and perverse winds culminated one night in a storm of no mean dimensions. The waves swept clean over the deck, the wind whistled in the rigging, the vessel tossed and rolled, and judging by my own experience, I think but few persons slept very soundly that night. In the early hours of the following day the storm lulled, and the vessel approached Newfoundland. We arose early in the morning. The clouds of the previous evening had all disappear-

ed, the sun was just rising, tinting the summits of the mountains of Newfoundland with silver streaks, and the vessel was slowly steaming through a narrow channel, the entrance to St. John's Harbor. The scenery was sublime, yet faint whiffs of some peculiar odor were occasionally wafted on the breeze. I at last found the origin of this smell. It was fish drying on platforms placed all around the shore. It took the ship the whole of the day to unload what cargo she had for this place. This gave us a good opportunity to see St. John's, and the surrounding country, and also a good opportunity to smell it. Everything was steeped in fish. We bought apples, but they tasted of fish, we ate our dinner but it too was fishy, even the drinking water seemed to have caught the flavor. We grew desperate at last, and ascended a high hill in the vicinity to get out of it, but the smell followed us there, and even in our cabin on the vessel I have a recollection of it haunting me that night in my dreams. We found ourselves next morning again in the open sea with land occasionally visible. The weather was dull, and at last a thick fog settled upon us. The foghorn immediately commenced to blow with a loudness and suddenness which shocked the nerves of the strongest. I was standing near two girls at the time, accidentally of course. One of them shrieked, while the other would have jumped overboard if I had not put my arms round her in a noble endeavor to save her from a watery grave. A day or two more and Nova Scotia became visible, at first like a distant purple haze, which every moment became more distinct until at last the green fields and trees could be plainly seen. Soon we were inside Halifax Harbor, scrambling quickly on to the docks, all eagerness to enter the land which was to become our future home.

A. KELSALL.

## Reminiscences of the N. S. A. C. Boys at the Winter Fair.

THE majority of the boys left Truro on Monday morning by the 10.10 train, to attend the Winter Fair at Amherst. They certainly made themselves known at the Truro Station, by giving the one a cipa biz., as would be evident from the words uttered by a whiskered bystander "Gee Whiz! them boys aint got no lung trouble."

On the train we conducted ourselves in a creditable manner and things were uneventful until reaching Maccan, when R—— joined us. We met him on the platform and showed him how we held him in esteem, by immediately elevating him in mid air, where he made a graceful debut. At Amherst Station, we gave the yell, which brought the proprietor of the Archibald House to our assistance. After registering at the Hotel, we sallied forth to storm the Fair building giving vent to our hilariousness every now and then by whispering the college yell.

During Monday no more events worth recording happened, except when our Principal appeared to make his speech in the auditorium. We gave him a rousing good cheer.

Tuesday dawned bright and clear, and at noon we went to the depot, to meet the stragglers, who proved to be the noisest portion of our contingent.

Tuesday evening, we all gathered in the auditorium to hear speeches. F—— had the audacity to venture in with the forbidden sex, in company with him, and was of course made aware of the fact before the public, that he was disobeying the rules of the N. S. A. C. Boys.

The genial B—— was on the lookout ready to lend his aid to any of the weaker sex, should they so desire. Brown of last year was with us, as tall and as noisy as ever. At one time, he attempted to get from one row of seats to another, by the ill-mannered way of tumbling over the backs of the chairs. This aroused the indignation of the lamb-like chaps of our party, and they immediately laid hold of his head and feet and regardless of the fact that he now is the equivalent of a telephone pole, began stretching him out to his fullest length. L. W. showed up during the evening, with his wounded arm—they both having been at Sackville, in search of a stronger arm to take the place of the weak one.

Wednesday was probably the most excitable of all. In the morning, our teacher in poultry, was routed out and tossed up, much to the amusement of the bystanders.

AJAX.



## Notes on the College Fire Brigade.

THE College Fire Brigade was out for drill on Tuesday, December 15th, Chief Stewart, of the Truro Fire Brigade with part of his men, was over to give instructions. The farm hands had to go through the drill several times owing to their diversified action. Tom's action was so high that one fellow came out of it with sore knuckles. Billy was not used to such rapid and undignified flight. Abbe's grin spread everywhere, his action was faulty (not springy enough.) Logan needed to be sharp shod, and please remember to step lighter next time. Considering the limited amount of practice they did splendidly, only we hope the fire may not get started before they get there.

The students' drill was accompanied with no greater casualties than one fellow nearly getting killed, another one down, and many dropping out, due to the unusual physical exertion. Their movements were superb, their actions light and springy. In the case of a fire we would be afraid of heart failure due to nervous prostration and over-exertion.

The fire having been extinguished, Prof. — turned the hose on the students. They, thinking a second deluge had come, fled in consternation. They quickly rallied and returned the onslaught with snowballs. On the overturning of the Professor's hat the combat ceased.

An open air meeting was then held. At this meeting Mr. Jack Blanchard, of the graduating class of '00, was appointed Chief of the College Fire Brigade. In a few well chosen remarks Mr. Blanchard replied to the appointment. We feel confident that our Chief will perform his duties faithfully and well. It is reported that the Chief on the night of Dec. 18th, hearing the fire whistle turned out in full uniform to rally his men for the occasion.

The crowd gave three cheers for Chief Stewart and thanked him for the valuable information imparted. The company then dispersed or was rather dispersed with snowballs.

## Students in Attendance.

### SENIORS.

C. J. Cock, East New Annan, Colchester County, N. S.  
 Donald Chipman, Yarmouth, N. S.  
 H. J. Farquhar, Halifax, N. S.  
 B. H. Landels, Lower River Hebert, Cumberland County, N. S.  
 W. B. Milner, Halifax, N. S.  
 Norman C. McKay, Scotsburn, Pictou County, N. S.

F. A. Read, Bear River, N. S. \*  
 J. G. Reid, Brule Shore, N. S.  
 R. L. Rutherford, River Hebert Bend, Cumberland County, N. S.  
 Loren Smith, Truro, N. S.  
 E. M. Straight, Cambridge, N. B.  
 J. G. Taggart, Lower Onslow, N. S.  
 L. Fitz Rondolph, Round Hill, Annapolis County, N. S.

W. H. Porter, Kinsman's Corner, Kings County, N. S.  
 D. F. Longley, Paradise, Annapolis County N. S.  
 Callum Bruce, Valleyfield, P. E. I.

**JUNIORS.**

Leapold Baker, Blackfriars Road, London England.  
 A. B. Baird, Chipman, N. B.  
 N. Bowlby, Wilmot, Annapolis County, N. S.  
 A. B. Carpenter, Carpenter, N. B.  
 R. Creed, Albion, P. E. I.  
 John Chisholm, Glen Road, Antigonish County, N. S.  
 J. Sedley Dunlap, Otter Brook, Colchester County, N. S.  
 M. B. Davis, Yarmouth, N. S.  
 J. W. Fraser, Sylvester, Pictou County, N. S.  
 W. B. Gornall, Eastern Road, Wood Green, London.

F. E. Hoyt, Hampton, N. B.  
 G. E. Isner, Dartmouth, N. S.  
 Arthur Kensall, Wilmot, Annapolis County, N. S.  
 P. Max Kuhn, Lawrencetown, Annapolis County, N. S.  
 G. L. Gray, Murray Harbor North, P. E. I.  
 H. H. McPhie, Antigonish, N. S.  
 J. Otis McLeod, Nigg, P. E. I.  
 J. M. Robinson, Berwick, Kings County, N. S.  
 E. R. Raymond, Bloomfield Station, N. B.  
 Clarence B. Sims, Argyle, Yarmouth County, N. S.  
 Andersen Thompson, Berwick, Kings County, N. S.  
 G. H. Woodworth, Berwick, Kings County, N. S.  
 L. Woodworth, Church Street, Kings County, N. S.  
 Harold Dickie, Middleton, Annapolis County, N. S.  
 Ora C. Hicks, Petitecodiac, N. B.

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## Town Topics.

Advertisers wishing to change their advertisements in the February issue, must send same to Advertising Manager, Box 100, Truro, N. S., on or before February 2nd, 1909.

Friday evening, December 4th, was Orchestra Night at Immanuel Baptist Church. A large number were present among whom were about twenty-five of our boys. After the regular B. Y. P. U. Meeting a very pleasant social hour was spent. The music rendered by the Orchestra was excellent. We were pleased to see one of our students take such a prominent part in the programme. After a very pleasant evening, the company dispersed with best wishes for the pastor and his people.

The Normal School Reception was held Thursday evening, December 10th. Among those present were a large number of the college boys. The entertainment for the evening was excellent and appreciated by all. The tableau was pronounced good, even though the audience had to watch in darkness. Owing to an accident to the lights the tenth promenade was transferred to the streets. We wish to congratulate the Normalites on the success of this Reception and to thank them for the pleasant evening we spent.

Certain cynical, or perhaps wise ones have been seeking a reason for the large audience which gathered with the Rhetorical Rustics Debating Club on

Monday evening, December 14th. Most of us have been content to believe that the cause lay in the fact that Leap Year is nearly over. Alas! though, for our self-satisfaction, we have discovered that our audience consisted almost entirely of a committee from the Normal School. This committee has been formed under orders from a superior, whose aesthetic eyes have been pained by the sights presented to them by the *farmers*. With a consuming thirst for knowledge (?) these *farmers* meander to the Normal School periodically. Thither they go, seeking for the principles of the compound lever with which to pry into the secrets of basis analysis and the laws of multiple confusion. This committee, we understand, is to remodel the cut of garments worn by the aforesaid *farmers*; endeavor to put a stop to their practice of wearing rather than carrying their caps; also of walking on the whole of the foot rather than just on

the toes, thereby losing that springy action which is so desirable. We fear this committee has a severe task before them. They are under orders to accomplish these results without manufacturing fops. Judging from the size of the committee and the business-like manner in which they sized up our shivering masses on the evening in question great upheavals are to be expected. Having a sincere wish to aid in any good work we therefore recommend any of our band who are being singled out for special attention (as in leap year promenades which sprang into great favor about this time) not to think too much about Leap Year but to buy a mirror (and use it.) We are inclined to believe that some inkling of the situation was obtained by a few of our number prior to the date mentioned, judging from the terrified glances bestowed on our visitors and the pallid lips which could only utter "Is it I?"

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### THE WIND'S SONG.

Do you hear the Wind as he croons  
along

With a pleasant, low, "Oo—oo"?

He is striving thus with his coaxing song  
The flowers and the grass to woo.

Do you hear him now with a fierce, wild  
cry

As he tears by your close-shut door?

He is calling his minions of earth and  
sky

To help him to cover o'er

With a snowy blanket the grass and  
flowers

That came at his springtime call,

And grew 'neath the summer sun and  
showers

Into visions of beauty tall.

He sings to them softly the winter  
through,

As they sleep in their beds below  
The blanket soft which the Storm King  
blew

Into shape from the drifting snow.

He is singing his love song once again,  
The flowers from their beds to woo,

As he hies through the woodland, o'er  
hill and plain,

With his gentle "Oo, oo,—oo, oo"!



— The —

# Agricultural College

## TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA

OFFERS COURSES IN

Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture,  
Dairying, Veterinary Science, Poultry, Chemistry,  
Biology, and other Sciences related to Agriculture,  
English, Book-Keeping, Mathematics, etc.

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### C O U R S E S .

1. Two years' course leading to the Associate Diploma. Graduates of this course may enter the third year at any Agricultural College. Next session begins November 1, 1909.
2. Two weeks' Short Course for farmers and farmers' sons. Next session, January, 1910.
3. Two weeks' Short Course for ladies. Subjects : Dairying, Domestic Science, Poultry, and Horticulture. Next Session, January, 1910.
4. A Summer Course in affiliation with the Normal School for teachers, leading to the Nova Scotia Rural Science Diploma (entitling teacher to extra grant). Next Course, July-August, 1909.

Tuition to all Courses free.

For full particulars apply to

M. CUMMING, B. A., B. S. A.

Principal Agricultural College,

Truro, N. S.

## LOCALS.

PROF. SHAW (In English Class)—We will now try to form the plural of some of these words. Mr. Landels, what is the plural of "Pen."

MR. L. (confidently)—"Oh! Pentz to be sure."

PROF. SHAW.—"I don't see how you got that."

MR. L.—Why I got her at the College Monday night.

"PARTING IS SUCH SWEET SORROW."

The closing of the Normal School was a notable event, especially with the college boys, who at every out going train on the night of Dec. 18th, and morning of the 19th:—

"Repaired en masse to the station,  
To bid their adieus,  
With sickening coos,  
To the dears going home for vacation."

"QUALITY"



*"What is to become of the slow going Tailor," exclaimed Beau Brummel, "when whatever you want in clothing is ready whenever you want it."*

## As a matter of Time.

You want a suit.

We have it ready for you.

The style?

That's for you to say, but we have it ready for you.

When? Now.

Worsteds, Serges, Fancy Worsteds, Tweeds, \$5 to \$20.

Money back if not satisfied.

**Phillips & Co.** Hatters and Clothiers.

## **YOU**

Like other good farmers, have most likely given a good deal of study to the plan of working your farm for the current year—considering whether you

## **CAN MAKE**

more by selling the products through your stock, or by marketing your grain, hay and other crops direct—or whether you will use both methods. Like the rest of us, you are after the

## **DOLLARS**

and frequently the easiest way to get them is by down-right hard thinking. ¶Which ever plan is taken, you naturally intend to be in the front rank so far as convenience and results are concerned.

## **BY USING**

good hard sense first, the work comes easier afterward. You have likely looked over your present outfit and made a mental note of some things you need. ¶A pointer or two might help. If you are feeding roots to stock, you probably pulp or slice them so as to get the best and cheapest ration. If not you are losing. Many farmers are using the No. 1

## **MASSEY-HARRIS**

Pulper with great satisfaction. It has a concave cylinder—is fitted with roller bearings and can be run either by hand or power. If you want to cut up the hay or straw there is a fine line of

## **MACHINES**

for that purpose. No. 8 Straw Cutter is a small neat machine for hand power. Cuts lengths from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The Cummings is larger and is for either hand or horse power. It cuts 5 lengths. Then there is the No. 2 M-H for power which cuts from 7-16 to 3 inches. Farmers say it pays to cut the feed as the animals eat it up clean—no waste. ¶If you feed grain you want the stock to get the full benefit. To do so grind it. The maple Leaf Grinder is pleasing hundreds of farmers. If interested you can get a new 1909 catalogue which gives more information about these machines and others by spending a cent for a post card. Address the card to

**MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited,**

**Moncton, - - - New Brunswick.**

Why was Leander side-tracked at Sackville?

PROF. ARCHIBALD (In animal husbandry class.)—Who can tell me the proper way to care for animals?

JUNIORS (In unison.)—"I love little pussy, her coat is so warm, and if I don't hurt her she'll do me no harm, so I'll not shear her tale when a moustache I need. But that Shropshire of Thompson's will supply wool instead."

The boys are taking hold of Mr. Connolly's work with vengeance. The following dictation came into the hands of the Editor.

Feb. 14th, 1906.

Received from \_\_\_\_\_ four thousand (4000) grams of love on account.  
4000 grams \_\_\_\_\_

# BOYD'S

DAYLIGHT STORE



Truro's Favorite Shopping Place

For Styple and Fancy Dry Goods, Millinery  
and Ready-to-Wear Goods for Infants,  
Misses and Women.

**WRITE US FOR SAMPLES**

We can Save you Money on all goods.

**R. S. BOYD & CO.**

ROYAL BANK BUILDING

PRINCE ST. TRURO, N. S.

## TRURO CASH STORE

HEADQUARTERS  
FOR

Choice Family Groceries  
Flour, Feed, and Mill Supplies

All Goods Guaranteed.

GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER.

**McMULLEN & FRASER**  
Walker St., Truro.

PROF. CUMMING—"What's the best feeds for dairy cows?"

FRASER.—"Ogilvies, of course."

Why is Tornall like a humming bird?

Because he hovers around the hive.

We understand that Chipman has been expelled from the Land of Evangeline and is now taking subscriptions for Munsey's.

BRUCE—"Don't you think there is a slight depression back of the fore shoulders?"

PROF.—"Yes, but she is all right back of the hind shoulders, and as her head and tail are of medium length and fine she must go first."

## Geo. B. Faulkner

Pianos, Organs,  
Talking Machines

And anything in the Musical  
line at the

Music Store, Inglis St.

How about having that Suit  
Cleaned and Pressed  
to look like new by

## D. A. Tattrie

Phone 335J  
Inglis Street

Truro, N. S.

"N. C. MacKay to Amherst did go,  
Sleep there, he could not, would not do  
So back to Athol one night came he,  
They say a pretty girl to see."

What is Wood worth on Bible Hill?  
Not much when under lock and key,  
but never mind boys the "open sesame"  
arrived just in the nick of time and in  
frenzied haste those strong arms clasped  
her favorite Oleander.

PROF. SHAW.—(In English Class.)—  
"Mr. Rutherford, how do you spell  
barns?"

MR. RUTHERFORD (In deep thought)  
"B-a-r-n-e-s."

PROF. SHAW.—"I don't think that is  
exactly right."

MR. RUTHERFORD—"I am quite  
sure it is, but I will find out to night for  
certain."



**EASTERN KNIT BAND**  
(PATENT NO 104120)  
DOES NOT BIND LIKE FUR BAND,  
YET WARM & COMFORTABLE.

# "EASTERN PATENT KNITTED BAND"

## The Only WINTER Cap!

Clings closely to the ears, leaving no openings for the cold winds  
to blow in. Try it and be convinced.

FOR SALE BY BEST DEALERS ALL OVER CANADA.

Greatest Grower of  
Selected **SEEDS**  
In the Maritime Provinces.

White Egyptian Oats  
Twentieth Century Oats  
White Russian Wheat  
Mensury Barley  
White Marrowfat Pea  
Early Harvest Potatoes  
MacIntyre Potatoes  
Selected Indian Corn  
Quebec Indian Corn

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

**RICHARD CREED**  
Albion, P. E. I.

## Homestead Farm.

Clydesdale Horses,  
Holstein Cattle,  
Shropshire Sheep,  
Berkshire Swine..

**WE BREED PRIZE-WINNERS.**

Young Stock for Sale.  
Prices Interesting.

**LOGAN BROTHERS,**  
Amherst Point, N. S.

Long Distance Phone 73.

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25 cents for January, February and March, or  
20 cents for two months, postpaid.

Please mention The Maritime Students' Agriculturist when answering advertisements

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YOU WERE GOING TO TAKE OUT  
WITH THE INSURANCE MAN  
**Brenton F. Porter, Truro, N.S.**  
Tel. 147.

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BARBER  
INGLIS STREET, TRURO, N. S.  
OUR MOTTO—Strict attention to business and  
courtesy to customers.

**ROOP & CO.**  
Up-to-Date Men's Furnishers and Clothiers  
TAILORING A SPECIALTY  
Opp J. J. Snook's, TRURO, N. S.

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Groceries and Provisions  
Big Bargains for Cash. Highest cash prices for  
Butter and Eggs.  
Prince St. East TRURO, N. S.

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**HANSON BROS. Proprietors**  
Genuine French Dry Cleansing a specialty. All work  
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Phone 99 TRURO, N. S.

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CASH STORE  
West Prince St., Truro  
GROCERIES, FLOUR,  
MILL FEEDS,  
SUGAR BEET MEAL  
STOCK FOOD  
DEALERS IN PRODUCE

**Barber Shop**  
The Largest and Best  
Equipped in Town  
**W. S. Peel, Proprietor**  
N. B.—We manufacture PEEL'S PEERLESS FACE  
CREAM, specially prepared for use after shaving.

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PRINCE ST. TRURO, N. S.

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# FARM and GARDEN

Each of these Selected Books is the work of a Practical Specialist,  
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ESTABLISHED 1879

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Buttercup and Peach Blossoms

Home-made Candy and

Ice Cream.....

Special Attention to large orders for  
receptions, etc.

For a Square Deal give them a try.

## THE MEN'S STORE

A FULL LINE OF THINGS  
FOR MEN TO WEAR

### HATS

You must see them—All the Newest Blocks  
are here. See the new "Nut Brown."

Prices \$2.00 up.

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A splendid assortment of Walking and Driving  
Gloves. Best English Dog  
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Prices \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50

### NECKWEAR

See the rich lines we are showing in all the  
new colorings. Knitted silk Four-in-  
hands at 50c. are having a good run.

**FRASERS' OAK HALL, TRURO**  
For Men's Furnishings