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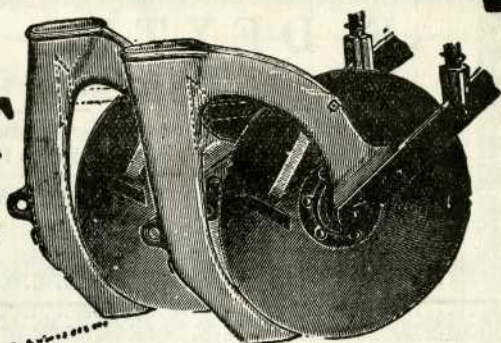
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J. M. TRUEMAN, B. S. A.



W. H. BRITTAIN, B. S. A.

The
MARITIME STUDENTS' AGRICULTURIST

Vol. VI.

Truro, N. S., January, 1914

No. 3

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EDITORIAL.

Each year, each month, each single day and hour brings its problems to be solved, its worries and anxieties and, fortunately its own peculiar pleasures and comforts. We all feel as tho in duty bound to turn over that "new leaf" as we enter upon a new year—the "good resolutions" idea is worn out with vain repetition. But we must remember that January is not the only opportunity we have of making good resolves; all thru the year, and all thru every year the farmer faces conditions constantly changing, never twice the same, kaleidoscopic. To-day it snows, to-morrow it rains, and the next day the sunshine is supreme. Or it may be that the variation of circumstances may depend on market fluctuations, the availability of labor, or on any one or more of the thousand and one things that bear on rural life and economics. The point is that the farmer must be awake to his environments, ready to seize an opportunity or to bear and recuperate from a loss. All his conditions are so very variable and so far beyond his control, that any neglect or cessation from interest and watchfulness on his part, is almost certain to bring him to grief. As a rule, the farmer has so much of his entire stock in trade in the bal-

ance at one time, and that a balance so uncertain in its eccentricities that, while the chances are usually strong in favor of success, yet there is a chance of failure which can only be avoided or averted by great presence of mind and readiness to adopt drastic and fundamental measures in the event of such an occasion. Thus we must be ready to make our good resolutions when opportunity serves, and not restrict ourselves to January the First.

One of the problems that confronted us at Christmas time was that of the most advisable and satisfactory arrangement of literary and recreative meetings at the College. We published last month a suggested arrangement which the Principal had sanctioned. It was simplicity itself, but was it satisfactory? Actions speak louder than words. After a brief discussion in the U. S. C. meeting the other day, it was adopted. Let us see it put into operation at once. There is too great a tendency to shirk this kind of self-imposed training, but its importance in after life, altho it has been urged time and again by the Faculty, cannot be over estimated. It is the one thing lacking to fit us College-bred farmers for the spreading of the Gospel of Agriculture among the men with whom our pursuits will bring us in contact.

As we would be patriotic; as we value the universal welfare of our country, let us add, at no expense whatever, the finishing touch to our capability to increase that welfare, and incidentally, our own personal happiness.

Another thing that seems to bother some of us is the condition of the M. S. A. If you happen to be in such a position, we ask you earnestly not to worry over the M. S. A. The difficulty seems to centre around the fact that the magazine did not have as many pages of reading matter in the December, 1913, number as has been the custom to have since we came into contact with it. Let us reason.

However much it may be distasteful to us, we are, thru the frailty of our nature, unable to carry on the business of publish-

ing a periodical without estimating the details of our transactions in terms of dollars and cents. In these terms, we pay, for three hundred copies of each issue, a certain specified price *per page*. If we publish a sixty-page magazine, we pay for sixty pages; if a fifty-page issue, for fifty pages, etc. When, as last year, the number of pages averages sixty or over, the management of the paper is mathematically unable to make the receipts exceed the disbursements; in other words, we go in the hole—a very undesirable situation. Now, we figure that if we reduce the volume of matter enough to represent a saving of ten or twelve dollars per issue, we can more readily improve the quality of our article by a sort of intensive cultivation, and at the same time make it that the Maritime Students' Agriculturist, instead of being a burden for the students to bear, shall be, at least, paying its own way.

But cease not—or rather I suppose I should say *begin* to contribute of the best and worthiest of your ability toward the reading matter of the magazine. We can only attain the result we seek (internal improvement) by a careful selection from among a large stock of articles, and if the amount contributed is decreased with the size of the magazine, the editors can do nothing toward intensifying, if, indeed, there is not a tendency to ever decrease the written matter more than in proportion to the decrease in the M.S.A. So far we have always managed to make out; but we do not want to “manage to make out;” we want to be kept hard at work trying to decide which of the hundred or so of articles or items we will publish and which leave out. See, now, if, in the future, you cannot swamp the editorial staff with *such* an abundance of *such* excellent reading matter that it will be days before the first editor gets his head out into the daylight. Then this will be *some* magazine.

R. M. LEWIS, '14.

FORESTRY FACTS.

Here are a few brief clippings from news letters issued by the Forestry Branch at Ottawa. Some of them contain startling statistics, and all of them are well worth reading in view of the extreme importance attended to this vital national question to-day, viz., the conservation and restoration of our valuable Canadian forests. The following are at once entertaining and instructive, two qualities not always associated with statistical reports.—*Ed.*

The Dominion Forest Reserves are, approximately, thirty-six thousand square miles in extent. On these reserves, especially in the Rocky Mountains, are considerable areas of grassland, which by the new Forest Reserve Regulations will be made available to western cattle-owners, under suitable restrictions. As yet, few or no cattle have been pastured on these Reserves, but the possibilities of this new range will be understood from the fact that more than 20,000,000 head of cattle grazed on the National Forests of the United States during the last fiscal year. If only one million cattle were grazed on Dominion Reserves at a minimum charge of twenty-five cents per head, the Dominion Forestry Branch would derive an annual revenue of at least \$250,000 from this source alone, while the stimulus these Regulations will undoubtedly give to stock-raising should eventually result in cheaper meat to the Canadian consumer.

In Sweden, the problem of brush disposal after logging operations in order to prevent forest fires does not exist for in that country tree-tops and branches are all used for fuel and even the pine needles are collected and distilled, the resulting extracts being used in the manufacture of caramels for colds, and soap for medicinal purposes.

The loss occasioned by forest fires on Dominion Forest Reserves and Crown Timberlands in the West during the past year was probably the smallest on record. This was largely due to the co-operation of the settlers, Indians and hunters in the work of fire-protection, which the Dominion Forest Rangers secured by precept and example. Fire warnings were not confined to posters, but were to be found on railway timetables and attached to the shooting licenses of the game hunters in Manitoba.

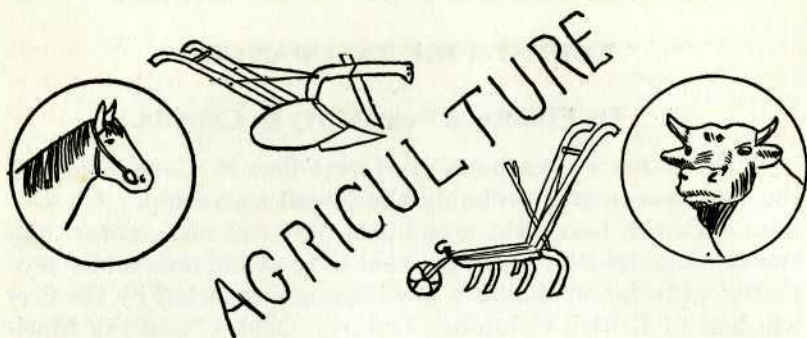
FOREST FIRE INSURANCE.

Its Financial Feasibility in Canada.

The damage occasioned by forest fires in Canada during the past season was probably the lowest on record. On Dominion Crown Lands the area burnt over was not greater than two one-hundredths of one per cent of the total area under protective patrol, and similarly low losses are reported by the fire-wardens of British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. Thus it would seem a mistake to place a higher fire-risk on forest property than on town and city property, for even under the present methods of forest protection, which are far below their highest practicable efficiency, the loss from fire represents a smaller percentage of the total wealth of the forest property than it does of property in settled communities.

In the United States, where the forests are little, if any, better protected from fire than in Canada, it is possible for lumbermen to raise money on their forest assets by means of timberland bonds issued by responsible financial houses. They represent from 50 to 75 per cent. of the market value of the standing timber and are gradually paid from the proceeds of its manufacture. Wherever adequate equipment and patrol are provided for, the fire risk is considered negligible, whereas the security is ample, for the value of standing timber in the United States has doubled in the last seven years. The amount of timberland bonds now outstanding in the United States is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000.

In Europe forest fire insurance companies were in existence as early as 1885. In Norway where conditions most nearly resemble those in Canada, the best results have been obtained from fire insurance societies formed through the co-operation of forest owners. These, for a premium never higher than 3 per cent., afford partial compensation for losses from fire and make possible the obtaining of credit on forest mortgages. In Canada lumbermen have already successfully co-operated to secure adequate forest fire protection on their timber limits. Co-operative fire-insurance seems equally feasible.



MOVING PICTURES TO INSTRUCT THE FARMER.

As I watching the illustrated lecture on roads a few evenings ago, I thought that moving pictures of such scenes would be more instructive, and on fuller consideration I have come to the conclusion that at some future date, not very far off, that the student of the agricultural college will be constantly visiting great fairs, farms and industrial centres through the medium of the moving picture machine.

Think what we would see! Why we could take a trip to Chicago, and back in a short time. We would see the great building at that world famous fair. We would see the cattle, the horses, the sheep, the pigs, the poultry. We would see them judging in the showing. We could place the horses or cattle, whatever class of animals we should happen to be looking at, and see how our judgment compared with that of experts. We could study style, action in the leading horses in the world. We would see the champion beef and dairy cattle, and become more or less acquainted with the achievements of man, in producing high class animals. We would study the system of managing affairs of this kind. In fact it would be pretty near as good as actually being there—Not only could we visit Chicago, but other exhibitions, and best of all we could go to France, and see the Percheron in all his glory; to Scotland and see the world famous Clydesdale in his native land; see the alert Ayrshire making good use of her feed, the product of which has nourished so many robust Scotsmen, and given us some of our best farmers. We would see the sheep feeding contentedly

on the heathered hillsides, and in the cool valleys. We would visit the Channel Islands and see their famous breeds of cattle in natural surroundings. We could visit Holland and Denmark and see how these sturdy little countries are enriching themselves through agriculture. We would see the massive Holstein cow, producing enormous amounts of milk, and doing more than her share in building up the last mentioned nations.

I could go on forever enumerating the great things we could see through the moving pictures, but suffice to say the value of such is all summed up in the fact that everybody likes to look at pictures, especially moving ones.

Not very long ago Edison himself said that the time was not far distant when such means of education would be undertaken in all public schools.

J. B. '14.

THE BOY ON THE FARM.

One of the most perplexing questions of to-day is the question of the boy leaving the farm. In this article I will endeavor to give some of the causes as I see them, and if space permits, a few remedies.

Undoubtedly, to come down to the real thing, nobody is to blame, when the boy leaves the farm, and goes and works by the day in a nearby saw mill, but such actions come in the natural order of things.

However, I'll leave that side of it alone and discuss conditions as they are, and not remote causes that produced them.

I say, it is no wonder that the boy leaves the farm,—that is, the average boy! Why? Let's see what's expected of him. From early morn till late in the evening—perhaps I should say night—from the time he is ten years of age, he labors hard. In many cases he is expected to follow the hired man. If he makes a mistake he gets a severe tongue-lashing or perhaps another kind of lashing, and what is so disheartening to a boy as to be scolded unceasingly?

He is sent to the field with a hoe, which has an edge about as wide as an edge possibly could be, and is expected to do a good day's work, else "he's lazy and don't deserve his meals."

In harvesting time, he is kept for several hours at a time tugging at an old rickety grindstone, with a surface like Switzerland and with an irregular vibrating motion; while the sun pours his burning rays of mid-day down on the boy's back. And what would make him long more than the above scene, for the cool aisles of a dry goods store? He's not going to drag the life out of himself on a farm, with such nice positions as clerk so readily available, away from the heat of the scorching sun, where he will have more encouragement, than a casual reminder "Turn up Johnny, we don't want to be here all day."

There is a universal idea, which I think it would be well to mention here, and that is, that when a person does wrong it is not sufficient to point out his mistake, but in the case of a child a whipping or a good sound scolding is very beneficial to make him remember. This is not only a universal belief, but also a universal practice, and I think one of the most false, ungrounded, unreasonable practices that possibly could exist.

Nearly every boy that I have seen or heard of that has been beaten in order to make him a good one, has generally resulted in producing a child worse than he was at first, and one that will have no respect for his parents, and one that is very apt to end his days in the penitentiary.

Some children don't mind, being beaten. Then if that's the case, what's the use of pursuing such methods. Others again are totally discouraged, utterly heart-broken when such rigid, unmanly measures are resorted to. Scolding too, produces much the same effects. Some don't care; others are influenced in the wrong direction. So much for that.

Show me the boy, who when he does a thing, does not do his level best!—under the circumstances existing at the time of operation. Now, when he has done his best, and is congratulating himself on his success—I am speaking of the boy who is working for the earnest side of life—his father struts around to see how things are going on, something just don't suit him, and

the boy has to endure a rather severe criticism, with no praise or approval of that part of the work that suits his master's eye. Shall we ever have an end of this scolding? Remember that "Kind words are more than coronets." It is often a common experience of the farm boy, to be promised a day off to go to the circus, or the fair, but when that time comes, he has to stay at home while his parents and his older sisters drive off to the circus. I believe it's worth the admission to half a dozen circuses to keep your promise with the boy, and he'll be very apt to repay you a hundred fold in a very short time.

There is going to be an Exhibition in the fall, and the boy has been promised that if he tends a certain patch of vegetables sufficiently well, that when they are taken to the fair, if they win prizes, he will get the prizes. So he works with this in view, laboring earnestly, expectantly, takes "his" vegetables to the exhibition and wins "his" prizes. But his daddy is on to his job. He goes and collects the money, and that's the last the boy sees of it in the form of money, and perhaps in any other form as far as he's concerned. There are lots of such cases happening, and then the father wonders why his son is lacking interest in his work!

Another reason why the boy will not stay on the average farm, is the untidy, careless way in which things are done. He eventually comes in contact with a farm here and there where every thing is neat and clean; then he becomes ashamed of the way things are done at home, and he doesn't get enough encouragement to improve them.

He is ordered to hitch up the old mare—who is just able to crawl—in the truck wagon and go to town for a load of—say laths. There he is surrounded by mischievous boys, who bombard him with names, and is frequently informed that his "wheels are going 'round," till he swears he'll get out of the place as soon as possible. Anything would be better than living on a farm and being the laughing stock of the "fortunate" town boys.

Let us still follow him as he goes through the streets. He sees a fine looking horse pass by, eager to go still faster, while

his poor old nag, can hardly handle the wagon, and walk. A little further on he meets a truckman with a big handsome horse, harness sparkling in the sun, the wagon painted up. But his harness is old as the hills and tied up with rope; his wagon is rickety, dirty, lacks paint, and its wheels are so loose that it makes more noise than all the other town wagons put together.

Surely, in this one trip to town, he has found enough that was disagreeable to him, to set the average farm boy against the life he is leading, and make him long for a job where, even if he has to work as hard, he will, at least, be rid of what he must consider the hardships which attend the farmer's life. Is *he* altogether to blame if he nurtures in one corner of his head an idea that, if this keeps on much longer he will get out and go to town? We shall see later.

(Next month this disquisition will be again taken up.—*Ed.*)

HINTS ON FARMING.

• Here are timely hints for farmers
Now that Spring is coming on,
Don't waste time in growing blue-grass—
Get some nice, green, Irish lawn.
At the dry-goods store you'll buy it
At a very slight expense,
You can get enough to cover
One whole yard for thirty cents.

If your garden needs more water
You can gain the end you seek
Just by planting, in your plumbing
Here and there a lusty leek.
If your fond of birds it's easy
To produce them, fine and thick;
Just a pound of bird seed scattered
All about will do the trick.

Or if poultry is your hobby,
Get some egg-plant—Plymouth Rock,
Wyandotte or Cochin China—
Or some other standard stock,
And just grow them like tomatoes,
And with no expense for food,
You can pick a fowl or pullet
Any time you're in the mood.

If your fond of milk you ought to
Have it always right on hand;
Sow your garden full of milkweeds
Of the Jersey—Holstein brand.
And of butter you can always
Have the very best supplies
If you'll pasture on your milkweeds
Just a few good butterflies.

If you crave some hours of leisure
You should plant a lot of thyme;
And if tasks remain unfinished
When you hear the village chime
You can ketchup with tomatoes,
As has oft been truly said;
But you ought to plant a cabbage
If you wish to get ahead.

You should plant, of course, some pie plant—
Mince and custard—every kind,
'Tis a joy to see them waving,
Rich and luscious, in the wind!
Turnips you can raise so quickly—
Take them by their tops and pull;
And of celery you'll have plenty
If you'll plant your cellar full.

If you're gardening for profit
And your fortune would increase,

You should sow your farm with onions,
For they make a cent apiece.
And if you are sent-imental
You should plant in nook and ell
Something you can cauliflower
And a vegetable as well.

—Partly copied.

MUTTON AND LAMB.

Sheep are raised in the Maritime Provinces more for mutton than for wool, the chief income of a flock being from the sale of lambs from three to four months old and from thirty to forty pounds per carcass. On account of this it is advisable to keep an early maturing mutton breed. Most English breeds are early maturing breeds, the Shropshires being exceptionally so.

Form is, however, the most essential, and great care should be taken in the selection of the sire. The sire should be large, deep chested and heavy shouldered, with low brisket, large heart girth, well arched rib, thickly fleshed, broad back, well carried out behind and with thick, well let down thigh. The ewes should be finer boned with a little less shoulder and without the extra meat on back and thigh. The importance of the sire is shown by the fact that recently in Australia a ram was sold for 1700 guineas (\$8925). One point of importance that is sometimes overlooked is a ewe's capacity to produce sufficient milk to give her lambs a good start. This is very important as the start a lamb gets has a large influence on its later growth. And if a ewe is in a poor, unhealthy condition she cannot give her lamb the start necessary to produce a good block of meat early in the season. Should such ewes be found in a flock they should be fattened and killed for mutton and the offspring of good stock only be kept.

Lambs should not be allowed to run with dams after 3 months; this is to allow the ewes to recuperate for winter.

Lambs should not be kept after they will weigh 40 pounds dressed, as heavy lamb is not as eagerly sought after by the buying public.

A. E. HUMPHREY, '15.



HORTICULTURE

COMMON INSECTS AFFECTING VEGETABLES.

There are a great number of insect pests that attack vegetables, but only a few of the more common ones will be mentioned here, together with their life history and methods of control. There is hardly any vegetable that a gardner can grow without their being some insect pest that attacks it, and if he does not use some method to control it, his labor will be lost. The crop that seems most subject to attack is the cabbage and all related plants, and the most common insect that attacks these is the cabbage worm.

CABBAGE WORM. (*Pontia rapae*.)

The adult is a white butterfly commonly seen in the spring and summer. It lays its eggs singly on the leaves of the young cabbage or cauliflower plants. The eggs hatch in a few days as a small green worm. This worm feeds voraciously and grows rapidly. When it becomes full grown it binds itself to the leaf with a silken thread and pupates. The pupal stage lasts for about two weeks, when the adult butterfly emerges. The last pupae of the season remain in that state throughout the winter, and emerge the following spring.

Control.

As soon as the young cabbages are planted out, spray with some good arsenical poison. Lead arsenate is very good, about two pounds to forty gallons of water or, Paris Green can be used dry, one pound of Paris Green mixed thoroughly with fifty pounds of cheap flour or airslaked lime, this mixture should be applied in the morning while the plants are wet with dew. These poisons can be used safely till the heads are about half formed, after that hellebore can be used.

THE CABBAGE MAGGOT. (*Pegomya brassicale*.)

This also is a serious pest, and like the cabbage worm it attacks all related cruciferous crops such as radish, turnips, etc.

The adult is a small two winged fly. These flies appear during the Spring and early Summer, and deposit their eggs on the stem of the plant or on the ground close to the stem. These eggs soon hatch and the young larva attacks the roots, eating on the outside of root and later burrowing into it. When the larva becomes mature it enters the ground and pupates. The pupal stage lasts for about two weeks in the summer, but the later ones pass the winter as pupae, the adults emerging the following Spring.

Control.

The best means of control is through cultivation and rotation of crops. Destroy all refuse after the crop is removed, as this may contain pupae; plow in the fall as this will help to destroy any pupae that may be in the soil. Do not plant cruciferous crops on infested ground two years in succession. A good preventative is the use of tarred felt. The felt is cut into hexagonal cards with a slit from one corner to the centre to fit the stem of the plant, the card is placed around the stem close to the ground. This prevents the flies from laying their eggs on the stem or the ground nearby.

THE ONION MAGGOT. (*Pegomya cepetorum.*)

This maggot injures the onion by feeding in the bulb and stem thereby causing decay of the plant. The life history is practically the same as the cabbage root maggot; the eggs are laid in the sheath or axil of the leaf; there hatch in a few days, the larva then eats its way down through the stem into the bulb.

Control.

Clean cultivation as for cabbage maggot. A fairly good preventive is the use of sand soaked with kerosene—a cupful to a bushel of dry sand—place the sand at the base of the plants; this will often prevent the fly from depositing her eggs. Hellebore is used with some success against cabbage and onion maggot.

CARROT RUST FLY.

The adult of this pest is a very small fly which appears dur-

ing spring and early summer. The adults lays their eggs in crevices in the ground near the roots of celery or carrots. The eggs soon hatch into a small larva which eats its way into the carrots and tunnels in all directions, this causes the plant to soon wither down and die. When the larva becomes mature it enters the soil and there changes to a pupa. This stage lasts for a short time when the adult appears.

Control.

Clean cultivation, destroying all refuse. Cultivate in the fall to expose any pupae to the frosts. Deep plowing in the spring generally helps to destroy them. Rotation of crops is also necessary, crops planted late in the spring often escape injury. Kerosene, one part stock solution to ten parts water, sprayed along the rows while the carrots are young, or dry sand soaked with kerosene, sprinkled along the rows three or four times a week, especially after the rows are thinned. All these remedies are beneficial.

THE STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE. (*Diabrotica vittata*)

With the first appearance of the cucumber and squash plants in the early season often before they are above ground they are attacked by this beetle. The adult is a small beetle, the elytra are yellow with longitudinal black stripes. The adults lay their eggs early in the season in the ground around the stem of the plant, the eggs soon hatch into a slender white larva which bores into the roots, sometimes working up into the stem of the plants. The injury caused by the larva is rarely noticeable, the larva becomes mature in about a month; it then forms a small cell in the ground and enters the pupal state, later on the beetle emerges; the most damage is done by the adults.

Control.

To prevent injury to the young plants coverings can be used, these can be made up of fine gauze to prevent the beetles getting through or under it. Early planting is also advisable, starting the plants under glass or planting early varieties, this gives the plants a good start before the appearance of the beetles.

Clean cultivation should be practised. As soon as the crop is harvested cover the old vines with straw and burn it, this will destroy a number of the beetles. Paris Green, Pyrethium or Hellebore, sprinkled on the leaves will destroy a large number, but all poisons must be renewed frequently.

CUTWORMS.

There are several species of cutworms and some years they are very numerous, doing considerable damage. They destroy the crop by biting through the stems just below the surface of the ground, passing from one plant to another. The adults appear during the summer and deposit their eggs in masses on the underside of the leaves of plants. The eggs soon hatch and the larvae enter the ground and there spend the winter. In the spring as soon as the crop begins to grow they start feeding and often the entire crop is eaten off. When the larva has reached maturity it changes to the pupal stage which lasts for about three weeks when the adult appears.

Control.

This insect can be controlled by poisoned baits which can be made as follows:

Bran, 25 lbs.

Paris Green, 1-2 pound.

Molasses, 2 quarts.

Water enough to moisten.

Mix the bran and poison together thoroughly, then mix the molasses with about two gallons of water and pour it on to the bran mixing it together thoroughly, do not make the mixture sloppy but just moist. The infested land should be cultivated as early as possible in the spring and kept clean. The poisoned bait can then be sown or drilled on to the land before any crop has been sown, the cutworm will readily feed upon it. Crops that are planted late in the season often escape the ravages of this pest.

PLANT LICE.

There are a large number of plants attacked by these pests, and they do a considerable amount of damage by sucking the

juices from the plants. The eggs are laid in the fall and do not hatch till the following spring. They increase very rapidly, the females giving birth to living young throughout the summer. Eggs are laid only late in the season.

Control.

The lady bird beetle is one of our best helpers in controlling this pest, as both the beetle and larvae are constantly preying upon it. Spraying with kerosene emulsion, soap solution or some tobacco extract will also keep it under control.

C. B. GOODERHAM, '13.



Dairying and Poultry

THE HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN.

Holstein Friesian cattle have become widely known among dairymen because of their extreme profit making capacity. Few dairymen have lost money with Holsteins; while on the contrary the most prosperous dairymen are quite generally using either grade or pure-bred Holstein cows in all sections of the country.

This breed of cattle is supposed to have originated in Holland where they have been bred for at least two thousand years as dairy cattle. Holland shows a larger production of dairy products in proportion to its cultivated area than any other country in the world.

The first importation to America of cattle from Holland was in the year 1795, but little progress was made in the development of the breed until the year 1872 when the first herd book was published and the breed began to take a prominent place in the United States. In 1882 the first animals of this breed were brought to Canada, and after some years of hard struggle a firm footing was acquired. During the past ten years *no breed* has made such rapid strides toward popularity with practical men.

The extent to which a breed spreads throughout the world and the ease with which it adapts itself to the varying conditions of soil and climate, are fairly good tests of its genuine worth. It has been said that the Holstein cow is found in more countries, occupying more territory, and probably producing more milk, more butter and cheese, than all other dairy breeds combined. Whether or not this statement is true, the fact remains that the Dutchman's cow is very much in evidence in all parts of the world.

The Holstein Friesian cattle possess great constitutional

vigor and also have great feeding capacity with remarkable digestive and assimilative powers. A very foolish idea is prevalent in some quarters that a dairy cow must be a small eater in order to be profitable. There can be no profit from animals that consume only the feed necessary to keep them alive. The more they consume, digest and assimilate above the required food for support the greater will be the profit. The Holstein is noted for consuming the rougher and cheaper fodders of our farm and turning them into the valuable finished products. This breed is especially noted for the persistency of the milk flow, which is a desirable characteristic.

The chief objection made to the Holstein as a dairy cow is that the percentage of butter fat is low, but people who make this objection do not appreciate the fact that the nutritious value of milk is largely derived from solids, not fat. Milk testing from 3.5 to 4.0 butter fat is a better all round milk than one showing a higher percentage of fat, as milk testing over 4.0 per cent fat, in cheese making for instance, involves an enormous waste.

The peculiar vitalizing properties existing in Holstein milk have become widely recognized by physicians and scientists as well as breeders. Public institutions, hospitals for the insane, etc., using large quantities of Holstein milk among their patients, find certain peculiar beneficial results not noticeable in other milk. The resemblance in composition to the human mother's milk has led generally to the use of Holstein milk for infants and the supplying of pure Holstein milk for this purpose has become a distinct feature of the city milk trade.

The record of merit established in 1901 by the Canadian Holstein Friesian Association is doing splendid work, for the attainment of a higher standard of production. Thousands of official tests have been made throughout America during the past twenty years and all the mature cows so tested have averaged around twenty pounds of butter per week, some going above the forty pound mark.

Many authentic records have been made at Canadian

fairs and in at least three-fourths of all the show ground tests of the last decade the highest standing has been taken by pure-bred or grade Holstein Friesian cows.

H. LAIRD, '14.

POULTRY NOTES OF THE MONTH.

January is the beginning of the new year; a new year for your poultry as well as for you. If you want to get the most out of your poultry this year start in with some definite plan. Make up your mind that you are going to be a high grade poultry man to the best of your ability. I do not mean to say that some of us have not high standards, but in the other sense, some of us do need improvement. It should be the aim each year of everyone interested in poultry to have a greater faith in the business be it small or large scale. Try to overcome the common expression that there is no money in commercial poultry. Failures take place in every business and plenty have taken place among poultry raisers but, nevertheless the poultry business is a great future industry. It is only in its infancy to-day and needs a great deal of study. The very fact that the farmers of to-day cannot afford to conduct their poultry interests at a loss is enough to assure that there is money being made and can be made by others. Therefore make an effort to have a plan and stick to it, to raise better stock this year than ever before, to stick to one breed, and to try and improve your last year profits.

Late hatched pullets if they have been properly cared for should begin to lay this month.

If you are after eggs, pen your birds in flocks of 15 to 20 with no male birds. Sterile eggs keep longer and in this way your egg trade will be improved. If you are starting in to breed your stock, mate 10 to 15 females with one male. Pullets should be mated to a cock and yearling hens to a well developed, vigorous cockerel. My experience has led me to

breed from the hens, which are most likely to produce pullet eggs, and keep the pullets for the market eggs.

In housing and feeding your breeding stock you should bear in mind that the influence under which the birds exist and their condition will be transferred to the young. If you are careless about the care of the breeders you will certainly have trouble in producing good young stock.

House the birds in cold dry houses with abundance of scratching litter. Feed on a well-balanced ration of scratch feed and dry mash together with shells and grit. Keep the birds active and vigorous and you will certainly get fertile eggs which will produce strong, healthy chicks. Avoid damp houses and sloppy wet foods. Excessive wet washes invariably incite a weakening in the systems of the young chicks.

If you have room and can care for them properly it is a good plan to hatch a few broods of chicks this month. These pullets should make steady layers until late fall during which time some of your other layers will be idle.

If you intend to raise any amount of chicks by artificial methods it is a good plan to prepare this month for your work. If you are buying a new incubator make sure that you follow the maker's directions in caring for it. The maker understands it better than we do because he has built it. Persons often make the mistake of trying to improve on the original direction when in reality they do the opposite. Make sure that you have adequate brooding room. The common mistake is to crowd the chicks too much.

During the winter months when the birds are more or less in confinement it is best to be prompt about cleaning the roosting boards. Once a week is a good plan if you want to be sanitary. After cleaning boards each week sprinkle a little land plaster on them. Never use lime if you want your manure for valuable fertilizer. Poultry manure is very rich in nitrogen and lime forms an ammonia compound which carries the nitrogen away in the form of a gas. We must remember that nitrogen is the most important element in fertilizers.

NOVA SCOTIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

On May 13, 1913, an act was passed by the Assembly incorporating "The Nova Scotia Poultry Association." The members of this association are delegates, chosen from each poultry club in the Province, duly organized under the Poultry Association, and any other members which may be admitted according to the by-laws of the Association. Each poultry club, having fifty members or less, organized under the Association is allowed one delegate, and one additional delegate for every additional fifty members.

Subject to the approval of the Secretary for Agriculture the Poultry Association may organize in any locality a branch club known as "The Poultry Club," for the purpose of co-operating with the Association in carrying on poultry work. The government annually grants a sum not to exceed two thousand dollars to the Association. One hundred dollars of this may be used for expenses of holding Association meetings. On recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Association the balance may be paid to Poultry Clubs organized under the Association to defray the expenses of holding poultry shows and of other projects for promoting the work of the Association.

Each county where there is a Poultry Club is allowed enough of this grant to pay two-thirds of the prize money paid at the shows, provided that this portion of the grant does not exceed one hundred dollars. If there be more than one club in a county the hundred dollars is divided between them.

The Governor-in-Council may also expend a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars annually to pay the expenses of judges and instructors at poultry shows and meetings, and also to pay for such equipment and apparatus that the Secretary for Agriculture deems necessary to carry on the work of the Association.

The act also contains some other special points on the government of the Association.

POULTRY HOUSE VENTILATION.

How are you ventilating your poultry house these cold winter months? It is an important question and the college answers it this way. Instead of using a glass window, cover the window hole with cotton cloth or canvas. This may be put on a frame and hinged to allow the cloth window to be raised. A wire screen is placed over the window to keep out vermin and small animals.

In front of the roosts is hung a curtain reaching from the ceiling to the dropping boards. This should be let down on very cold nights, making the roost fairly warm. With the dry outside air coming in through the canvas, and at the same time not causing a draft on the chickens there is less danger of frozen combs than if the house is closed in and the air is very damp from the moisture given off by the fowls.

If you are skeptical, hang a thermometer above the roosts, and go out some cold night about 2 a. m., and see what it registers. Give the chickens lots of fresh dry air, but keep them out of a draft.



Athletics

An illustration of a basketball with two hockey sticks crossed behind it, positioned centrally below the word 'Athletics'.

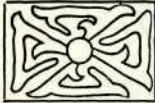
Activities along this line have, of necessity, been suspended for some weeks previous to this writing. No games have been played since those reported in December. Aside from the fact that Christmas holidays held up our athletics, it is a time of year when the transition is being made from basketball to hockey.

HOCKEY.

The college team, will, when organized, constitute one of a Truro hockey league, composing in all six teams. So far as can be known now, each team will play two games with each opposing team, a total of ten games for each team and thirty games in the league.

A. C. has some excellent material from which to choose its team, but so far no team has been organized. One practise was held and a pretty good estimate formed of the stuff we have got to deal with. It's good stuff. Still, we need the best we can find, as we will have the disadvantage of inability to secure frequent and thorough practice.

It will help a lot if the other Farmers will turn out and yell.



College Life



NEW RULES.

At a U. S. C. meeting on January 8, new arrangements were adopted by the students in regard to our debating society.

The new rules call for debating meetings every Monday night, the programme to be purely literary. Every alternate night is to be open for visitors. The students have also decided to gather some evening other than Monday, every two weeks for two or three hours for other amusements. It is to be hoped this arrangement will prove satisfactory to all students, as it will settle a rather vexing problem.

It was also decided, according to the custom for some years past, to hold a reception in the college. The following committee was appointed to carry on all business in connection with the reception and report at the earliest opportunity. Miss Stanford, Mr. Notting, Mr. Schafheitlin, Mr. Sircom, Mr. Coughlan, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Bremner, Mr. Buckley, and Mr. Shaw, (chairman).

ARRIVAL OF STUDENTS.

The regular students have again gathered at the College after their Xmas holidays. All seem to have enjoyed themselves immensely. The joyous Xmas gatherings at home, the parties, sleigh rides, etc., seem to have a wonderfully refreshing effect, and as a consequence, the classes are starting in their studies, with a vigor and enthusiasm that is highly commendable.

The Short Course students have also arrived, representing many sections of the Maritime Provinces and elsewhere. Among the numbers are not a few ladies who are taking up Domestic Science, and other branches of study. The men, who seem to be an intelligent progressive body of farmers, are receiving excellent instruction along various agricultural lines and there is no doubt that both sexes will feel this course highly beneficial and profitable.

Alumni and Exchange

Milton Robinson, '09, is assistant horticulturist on the Experimental Farm, Kentville, N. S.

J. W. Fraser, '10, is getting good results from the dairying business in Regina, Sask.

A. E. O'Brien, '11, is attending the Short Course in the interests of his paper.

T. B. Leonard, '11, is branching out in the Karakule sheep business in Paradise, N. S.

N. D. Napier, who took a course at this college, is raising fruit and live stock on his farm near Woodstock, N. B.

J. O. Shipton, '12, and W. G. McGee, '11 are taking third year work at Guelph, and are both standing well in their classes.

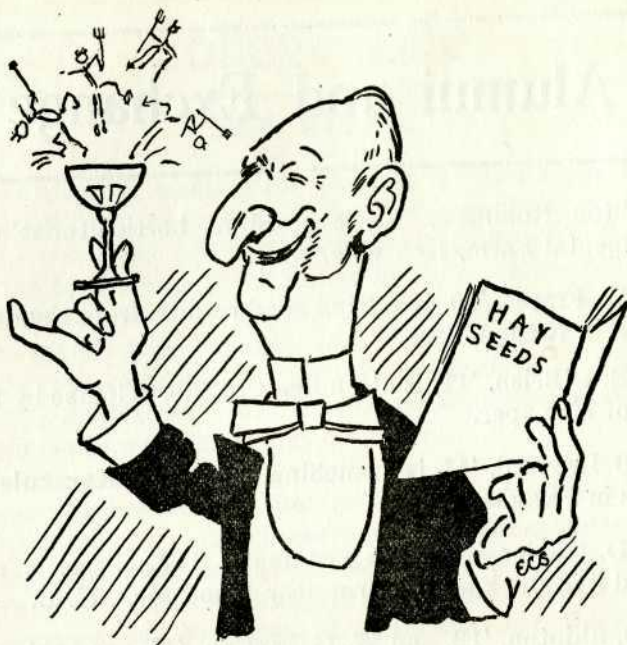
Phillip Illsley, '13, is taking the Short Course this year. Otherwise, Mr. Ills'ey is farming.

Gordon Cunningham, who took first year work at this college with the '13 class is standing well in his class, second year O. V. C.

P. Bragg, '13, is home in Moncton, after spending the summer in the West.

EXCHANGE:

We acknowledge with thanks the following exchanges:
O. A. C. Review, Argosy, Dalhousie Gazette, H. C. A. Annual, Xaverian, King's College Record.



HAY-SEEDS.

Words are inadequate to express our joy at present. Items for this department have been handed to us, told to us, suggested to us, until we were downright flabbergasted to think there was so much humor possible; and, worse yet, that we had not thought of it before. We can't imagine how we came to overlook it. We wonder if the supply is exhausted by this time.

But, for one reason or another, our better judgment has told us that a lot of this stuff, however rich it might be in a humoristic way, lacks what characterizes this department and distinguishes it from other articles, namely, diversity of subject matter. We want absolutely no connection between one item and another. These two are typical of our highest aim:—

Junior in library—I would like to get a book.

Librarian—Are you '14 or '15?

Junior, blushing—No'm, seventeen.

Prof. Sh-w—We can't present any subject to our hearers without the use of some sort of English.

H-g-n (as usual)—How about French?

Another thing—these would-be jokes we received (and some of them are very good) not only deal with one subject only, but they treat that subject in a way calculated to give offense to the principals involved. We do not wish this department to offend any one seriously, least of all a—Oh! we we had nearly given the whole thing away! Let's break the monotony with another laugh. This one's a *bird!*

Birds seldom moult in winter, but we've seen a Swan lose part of his feathers in December. And say, do you remember what happened to L-w-s?

Pres. U. S. C.—Then we'll have our dances on Saturday nights. Is that satisfactory to everybody?

Voice—No, that's my bath night!

Flo was fond of Ebenezer,
 Eb. for short she called her beau;
 Talk of tides of love—great Caesar!
 You should have seen 'em, Eb and Flo.

—*Ex.*

Big Mac to Junior—I was escorting a young lady down to a dance the other night and, before we left, I told her I was going to kiss her every step of the way.

Junior—What did she say?

Mac—Oh, she got mad; but I noticed she wore her hobble skirt.

City girl visitor—Farmers are as dishonest as milkmen.

Farmer—What do you mean?

C. G. V.—Why this morning I saw the hired man water the cows just before milking.

Wel(l)don(e), Bunnie, we understand you are seeking the "pearl of great price."

Farmer (at swell resort)—Say, do you mean to tell me that yer kin make me young an' spry ag'in if I stop here for a month.

Hotel Clerk—Sure thing! Here, boy, show this gentleman to suite sixteen.

Keeper of Zoo—Have you seen my black antelope?

Farmer—Wa-al, I jest seen a nigger woman go by with a man; but, by gosh! judgin' accordin' to looks, who'd ever 'ave thought she was any relation o' your'n?

Query—Please tell me how long cows should be milked?

Answer—Just the same as short cows.

Entertainment Committee—We want a lot of money and you fellows must all cough up.

Busted Farmer—Gee, and my coffers are empty.

Oh that some Burbank of the West
 Would patent, make, and sell
 An onion with an onion taste,—
 But with a violet smell.

Boarder—How much milk does that cow give?

Farmer—She don't *give* none. What yer git yer got ter work hard for.

Junior—My room-mate keeps me awake by snoring. And what do you suppose he calls it?

Senior—Can't imagine.

Junior—"Sheet music."

Magistrate—You offer your farm as security. Is there any incumbrance upon it?

Farmer—Yes; my old woman!

1st Rube—What does that dime novel mean by “Stand by to repel boarders”?

2nd Rube—Stewed prunes!

Prof. Sm--h (in Junior Botany)—I wouldn't advise any of you to buy “Spotton” unless you already have it.

Junior—Well, how's she going?

Senior—She never shifted.

Prof. Sm-th—Mr. L-w-s, how did you get that scratch on your nose?

L-w-s—That's from using my microscope so much.

. JUNIOR ENTOMOLOGICAL JEMS.

An insecticide is the most deadly insect to farm crops.

A complete metamorphosis is an insect without legs or an anatomy, but with a head.

An incomplete metamorphosis is an insect without head, legs or an anatomy.

The metamorphosis in insects is different portion of Boddie such as stunemoch, the thorax, abdomen, Pro-thorax, these are the most principal parts in insects. The stummoch contains the food is what passes out.

The insecticides is a very harmful insect, it is apt to destroy every bit of crop which you mind to set out. Not only that but it is a very harmful insect very apt to consist of biting.

When an insect is smart and able to look for its food when young it is said to have a complete metamorphosis, having legs and antomy. But if it has very weak legs and is shape of a grub, it has no eyes or anatomy it is called an incomplete metamorphosis.

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