

**Maritime  
Students'  
Agriculturist**



Published by  
the Students  
of the  
Nova Scotia  
Agricultural College

**February, 1922**

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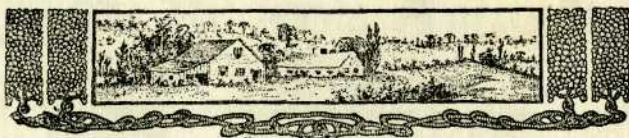
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# CONTENTS

VOL. XIV TRURO, N.S., FEBRUARY, 1922 No. 2

	Page
<b>EDITORIAL</b>	5
H. A. Farquhar.....	6
A Glimpse of Honolulu.....	9
A Moustache Tragedy.....	15
N. S. A. C. Alumni Meeting.....	17
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	
Hog Feeding.....	19
Feeding of Beef Calf.....	20
The Seed Potato.....	21
<b>DAIRYING</b>	
Advantages of Dairy Farming .....	27
<b>COLLEGE LIFE</b>	
Alumni Notes.....	29
Basket Ball.....	31
Hockey.....	30
Debating Society.....	32
Social.....	33
Hayseeds.....	35



CONTENTS

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

BY JOHN B. HENNINGSHAW

VOLUME I

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

FROM 1492 TO 1776

CHAPTER I

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

CHAPTER II

THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS

CHAPTER III

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

CHAPTER IV

THE CONSTITUTION

*The*  
**Maritime Students' Agriculturist**

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VOL. XV      TRURO, N. S., FEBRUARY, 1922      No. 2

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Issued by the Students of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

Price 35c per copy payable in advance to Subscription Manager M. S. A., Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.

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**EDITORIAL.**

There was held recently at the University of Toronto, a two-weeks short course for farmers and residents in rural districts. At the opening of this course President Falconer and Premier Drury delivered notable addresses.

Premier Drury pertinently remarked that the course was not intended to help the students make a living but to help them make a life. To the farmer students he said:—

“The best Education I ever had was that which I acquired during the quiet hours upon the farm, when I could read and when I could think over in the quietness of the out-of-doors the things which I had read. That is the possibility of self-education that lies before you in the life of your occupation, and the life of your community. If we can develop the reading habit, and not only the reading habit, but the habit of rumination—the quiet chewing of the cud of reflection—then I think we have gone a long way toward acquiring for ourselves well-stored lives.”



President Falconer, in his opening address set forth the aims of the University in inaugurating the course, in the following words:

"We hope that you will acquire a quickened interest in the things of the mind, and of human life and human society generally, which you will carry back to your homes as the beginning of a new development, and of new interests that will add interest and worth to your lives. Remember that education is not a matter of information. Education is really the development of the faculties we possess, and no university can educate a person. The message that you should carry back with you is this. That what we need all through the country is a higher grade of education, that we as a people may hold our own in the competition of the world, which is so strong and keen.

There is much food for thought in the remarks of both Premier Drury and President Falconer. Premier Drury, is himself an exemplification of what reading and reflection the farm may do for a man. It explains why the knowledge of some quiet farmer, regarding world affairs is so much greater than that of many dwellers in the urban districts. Such farmers, however, are very few, and the many students taking the courses in the Agricultural Colleges of our Dominion, should be encouraged, in turn to encourage others to devote more time and thought to what is described by Premier Drury as "making a life."

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We have received the following letter from an old student of N.S.A.C. and take pleasure in publishing the same.

Happy Hollow Farm,  
Cereal, Alta.,

Feb. 5, 1922.

Editor M.S.A.

Agricultural College,  
Truro, N.S.

Dear Sir:

Your issue of December mentions that you expect a communication from me on conditions in these parts. It will be

a pleasure to write a few lines for your readers and if any of my class or any of the staff of the old College for years '08, '09 should happen to read what I write, I extend them my greetings and good wishes. The days that we spent together "on the hill" are to me now like a pool of pleasant memories, in which I dip quite frequently.

I was just about to locate on a farm at Lawrencetown in the "Valley" after my two years at the N.S.A.C. when the doctor advised me to go West where the altitude was high and the air dry, so I came west immediately and in the spring of 1910 I located the 320 acres I am now farming. My location is equidistant from Calgary and Saskatoon on the C.N. Railway. The altitude is 2480 ft. and the climate is dry. We have frogs here eight years old that have not learned to swim yet and instead of coming in when it rains everyone goes out. I want to say here that Southern Alberta and parts of Southern Central B.C. have a climate that will strengthen weak lungs and cure the early stages of consumption absolutely and that, in the most pleasant and natural way possible. There are thousands of people in Eastern Canada who should make a change.

I trailed in to my location 125 miles from R. Ry. with oxen and lived in a tent while I built my shack; hauled water two miles from a creek until I dug a well which is quite a job in a semi-arid country, the water from the creek was full of "life" and had to be strained. My first outfit was six oxen, Duke, Jerry, Tom, Buck, Mutt and Jeff. I often thought in those early days that it was a shame that the college had not included ox-driving in their curriculum.

I "batched" for five years and now have been married for five. Mrs. F. has a girl to help her now and I have two boys that are at least willing to help me, and I declare life is one continual round of pleasure.

This part of Alberta is adapted to mixed farming but straight wheat farming has been in vogue up till lately and has nearly ruined a large part of the first settlers. The settlers in this district are superb; English, Canadian and American and a good community spirit prevails.



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I will mention a few things that are rather different to the last.

We do not shoe our horses. When fall work is done we turn out on the range all except a team and only see them occasionally through the winter. We pasture the horses at night when working season is on. We burn coal costing \$7.50 a ton which is mined 100 miles west. Generally water is slightly alkaline. Water is hard but clothes dry quickly. It is open prairie interspersed with poplar and Willow Scrub but trees respond well to cultivation. We get cold snaps generally of short periods when it will go to 30 or 40 or 50 below. Sleighing usually from the last of December to the last of March but only a foot of snowfall on the average with no thaws of any consequence between. Very high winds are common especially in May. The pests we have to contend with are cut-worms and saw-fly in the Wheat fields. Alberta has the best farmers organization in America with 38,000 members and 1048 locals. The provincial government in session now is a farmer government with 42 farmer representatives and 19 of other parties. In the federal elections we made a clean sweep; even the cities voting majorities for farmer or labor.

The East should, before the next election learn that no group can afford to be represented by any other than one of their own group. If you have a farm population of 50 percent in Nova Scotia and want and expect to get or give or have representative government you should have 50 percent of the representatives in the government. The farmers party, the U. F. A. has the greatest respect of its worst opponents in this province, and we invite you to watch closely the legislation in both provincial and federal affairs this year. I am sure there is no greater opportunity for the farmers of Nova Scotia to benefit their occupation, their Province or their Dominion than lies in organizing for social, educational and commercial purposes with politics as a part of the whole. I attribute my ability to serve the community in which I live almost entirely to the training I got at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and the farmers here have put me in the following offices: Secty. Avonlea Local U. F. A., 75 members. Secty-Treas. Golden Center District

U.F.. Assn., 300 members; Director United Grain Growers Elevator. Secty-Treas. Riddellvale Seed Center.

With best wishes to the Alumni and the Staff of the College,

Yours Fraternally,

H. A. FARQUHAR,

Class '09.

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### A GLIMPSE OF HONOLULU.

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Far out in the Pacific—many, days voyage from the surrounding continents—there lies a group of islands formed by some great volcanic upheaval. This group—known in former days as the Sandwich Islands—is nominally governed by a native queen under American protection, and the islands are now administered as United States Territory known by the musical native name—Hawaii. So advantageously are these Hawaiian Islands placed in the ocean between Asia and America that the term “Halfway House of the Pacific,” so frequently applied to them, is well merited: nearly all the great ocean routes connecting the western ports of North America with Japan, China, and the coasts of Australasia far to the south, include Hawaii or more exactly, Honolulu, its capital,—as a port of call.

.....

Early one morning, exactly a week after leaving Vancouver, the R.M.S. “Niagara,” southward bound, anchored in the harbor of Honolulu. The passengers were early on deck so as to get over as soon as possible the usual formalities which have to be gone through before one is allowed to go ashore. The American landing officers, we found, were not very exacting and after they had satisfied themselves that there was no serious illness on board and that none of us were “undesirables” we were given permission to land.

Everyone was in festive mood at the prospect of spending a day on shore. Men appeared on deck in flannels and straw hats and it was noted that the ladies evidently regarded this



as an excellent opportunity to make a first appearance in some stunning new creation or to produce a particularly brilliant parasol!! Even the stewards and crew appeared to have blossomed forth into new creatures overnight for instead of the sombre blue clad men of the past week we were served at table by figures resplendent in white uniforms with brass buttons; it was proof—if the blue skies and balmy air of the past day or two had not been enough—that we had indeed entered the Tropics.

As the ship moved gradually towards the landing-place we had an opportunity to gather a first impression of a tropic isle. There, fringing the beach curving to right and left, were the feathery cocoanut palms amongst which white bungalows with cool verandahs gleamed; and away inland beyond the town and rising above the nearer foothills appeared a range of volcanic mountains looking blue-green in the distance.

As we draw near to the wharf we discover that there is great excitement at our arrival and a white-clad crowd has gathered to welcome us. Below, in the water, swimming close by, are several native boys whose brown skins gleam like copper; they dive beneath the surface to snatch up coins flung from the crowded decks. A band is playing as we draw alongside and then comes all the bustle and excitement of landing, but when we are actually ashore and have passed through the crowd we have time to notice our surroundings and to drink in new impressions.

To begin with, there is the sunshine and warmth and the peculiar smell of the Tropics—partly made up of copra,—as the dried kernel of cocoanut is called—partly of vanilla and the scores of scented plants that flourish on this island. One notices also the brown-skinned natives and the Japanese—the latter rapidly replacing the former and gaining a solid foothold by their industry and energy in all forms of manual labor.

In parties of three and four the strangers set out to explore. The Aquarium, we are told, must be visited first. Now an Aquarium does not sound like a place worthy of a special visit but let it be explained that the one at Honolulu is amongst the most interesting and fascinating spots to be



found anywhere. We are directed to a circular, domed pavilion, where, swimming in great glass tanks supplied with a continuous flow of sea water, are to be seen all sorts of tropical fish, large and small, most of which rival the parrots themselves in the brilliancy of their coloring. Vivid reds, peacock blue, coral pink, orange and yellow are all displayed in varied form on the almost transparent bodies of these bright-hued fish moving languidly amongst green seaweeds and rocks as though in some marine garden. One could willingly spend hours in the cool Aquarium away from the glare of the sun but time ashore is limited and we must move on to other sights and scenes of interest.

Not far off is one of Honolulu's greatest attractions—the famous Waikiki Beach—a long, curving extent of sand flanked by a steep promontory jutting out into the sea. Here the big Pacific rollers thunder on the sloping sands and here is the pleasure ground of scores of bathers who in these latitudes can spend hours on end in the warm water without harm. Waikiki Beach is the haunt of surf-bathers and many of them can be seen with long flat boards three to four feet in width swimming out to some distance from shore, then at the right moment, just as a monster wave is approaching they deftly climb on the floating board, and, standing upright are caught on the crest of the wave and borne at great speed towards the shore. Surf-bathing is certainly an exhilarating sport for those who are expert at it, but the poor novice, as in everything else, must go through many trials and tribulations before he can acquire the art of remaining upright on a surf-board. He must be prepared to spend a large portion of his time beneath the surface and to swallow considerably more salt water than is good for him.

An hour or so in the water with frequent sunbaths on the shore—for which sunburnt arms and shoulders suffer during the days that follow—is an excellent preparation for lunch on the cool verandah of the Hotel Waiana. Here the fashionable world of Honolulu gathers, and at the tables are representatives of nations whose inclement winter has driven them to seek sunshine and enjoyment in the favored isle. Laughter and chatter



fill the air mingled with the strains of an orchestra whilst the sea breeze rustles the palms; and through all, forming a deep-toned background, is the sound of the waves which roll to the very base of the columns that support the verandah.

Luncheon over we move to the hotel vestibule to examine curios of supposed native manufacture; all kinds of beadwork, native cloth, picture post-cards and musical instruments—among which is the “ukelele” or small Hawaiian guitar—are on view there; some members of the party regard these interesting objects with rather a skeptical air and their fears that New York and not Honolulu may have been the place of manufacture are openly expressed!

A drive into the interior is our next venture. We are told that up in the mountains there is a spot where a very extensive view over the further side of the island is to be obtained, and it is not long before we are being whirled along in an automobile over wonderfully smooth thoroughfares.

Our route takes us past the Queens palace in the midst of its beautifully kept grounds and past the handsome Town Hall with groups of palms in front of it flanking the large bronze statue of a celebrated native king. On we go through the main streets where American energy and progress have left their mark in providing tramways and up-to-date stores and where, lingering in the grateful shade of a flamboyant, a group of natives or Japanese adds a touch of picturesqueness in appearance and dress to the white-clad throng.

On turning sharply to the right we come into full view of the mountains standing like a blue rampart straight ahead and we are borne rapidly through the beautiful residential quarter. Not until now had we appreciated to the full the beauty and color to be found in this island. On either side of the road white bungalows, with porches and verandahs ablaze with geraniums or draped from the roof with great masses of purple bougainvillea shine out against a background of acacias or mangoes. In front of each charming residence is a wide grassy space kept verdant by a water fountain playing in the centre and here and there pink and yellow flowers of the lybibus appear whilst more rarely a crimson mass of poinsettia half shaded perhaps under



the fronds of a cocoanut palm—blazes at the edge of one of these lawns. Now and then we catch a glimpse in passing of the broad leaves of a banana with great bunches of green fruit amongst them and all along the route—in places almost forming an arch overhead—are the flamboyants, loveliest of all flowering trees for which the islands of the Pacific are famous; every vista discloses the vivid scarlet of their blossoms hanging in clusters amid fern-like foliage.

All around is color, light and warmth, but, as we speed on, the road commences to climb the lower slopes and soon we leave the last bungalows behind. We pass between sloping gardens where pineapples are growing in neat rows carefully tended by some Japanese farmer. Further on, the road,—now winding steeply all the way,—passes through a stretch of bush where bamboos form a tangled, disorderly array on either side and prevent the sunlight from penetrating overhead. Finally, after wending its steep way through bush and hill pasture, the road comes to an end in a deep cup or hollow closely surrounded by mountains. Here a terrace has been built as a vantage point from which to survey the wide prospect spread before us. Standing on this terrace with precipitous slopes on either hand we gaze down into a deep valley which gradually slopes until it merges into the far off coastal plain with the blue Pacific beyond. Not a sound disturbs the silence of the vast space and it is hard to believe that here, in this green valley before us was once fought a most sanguinary battle between two opposing native tribes. The legend one is told is to the effect that the king of a neighboring island bent on extending the sway of his power, crossed the intervening seas with a host of warriors and landed on this island on the very beach that lies yonder in the distance far below. The invaders were met by the rightful king and his islanders and a terrific contest took place, but all efforts to drive the invading host back on the canoes were of no avail and gradually, disputing every inch of the way, the defenders were driven bit by bit up the valley. Their king was slain after a magnificent stand and those of his faithful followers who had not shared his fate were scattered and driven to seek shelter in caves and on the mountain summits. The con-



querors were thus left to wreak their will on the island and their king, "seeing that the land was fair" decided to remain there permanently. He it was who founded the present native dynasty and he appears to have governed his conquered territory with such wisdom and strength that his name—Kamchamcka 1st—has assumed much of the glory that attaches to heroes of legendary lore. The handsome bronze statue that we had noticed earlier in the day standing in front of the Town Hall testifies to the way in which his memory is regarded in Hawaii.

The return drive reveals a wonderful glimpse of Honolulu lying below embowered in its trees with the glistening ocean beyond. Soon we are descending through the terraced lower slopes and are once more gliding past the charming residences with their mass of flowers looking even more lovely than before in the rich afternoon light. Once more we find ourselves on the main thoroughfare and a few more minutes bring us back to the ship which is due to sail at sunset.

How gladly would one linger in this island garden just to absorb the sunlight and color! That however is impossible—all we can do is to hope vaguely that some day it may be our good fortune to return. A superstition current amongst the natives seems to support this hope. It is said that if one carries away a garland made from blossoms gathered in Honolulu and throws it into the sea on leaving the harbor that Fate will continue—metaphorically speaking—to bind one to Hawaii and that a return there is certain some day. Such is the charming belief and judging by the number of garlands that we found being worn both by men and women on their return to the ship it was evident that many hoped there might be some foundation for the superstition after all.

A bell clangs—there is a final scurry and bustle on wharf and deck—there is the blast of the siren and we are moving away.

.....

The sun has just set, and as we glide silently across the harbor the sound of singing is borne up to us. A choir of native singers in a launch below is rendering in most delightful harmony their exquisite song of farewell "Allea Oe" To those

who heard them on that evening those strains will ever conjure up a vision of dark mountains silhouetted against the glory of the West—of the sound of a choir growing faint over the water—and of Hawaii sinking into shadow behind.

E. H. '23.

## A MOUSTACHE TRAGEDY.

In Three Parts.

By

SHAVESPEARS.

### THE START.

(Sm---th, F--l-m--r, G--d--s, L-w-s, seated around a table in reading room.)

Sm--h:—"I see MacD--n--ll is growing a moustache. Looks pretty good doesn't he?"

F-l--m--r:—"Yea, looks like a man. What say if we let ours grow."

G--d--s:—"Good idea, I'll bet I would get it pretty strong down at the Normal if I had a nice black moustache."

L--w--s:—"Let's all grow them. I'll not shave mine for a month, if you fellows will also leave yours on. Let me see, this is Feb. 1st. We'll not shave them until Mar. 1st at the earliest. "Are you with me boys?"

F--l--m--r:—"Here's with you, all the boys will start them when they see how good we'll look."

S--m--h:—"I will if the rest of you will."

G--d--s:—"Same here."

L--w--s:—"I am going to have one of those big ones with the ends hanging away down to my chin. Will that much grow in a month?" Others together—"Sure."

G--d--s:—"I am going to have one with the ends waxed, it will be good fun twisting it."

S--m--h:—"A Charlie Chaplin one for me."

F--l--m--r:—"Ha! won't we have fun."

(All go out singing:—"All the nice girls love a farmer.")



**THE EFFORT.****One Week Later**

S - - m - - h:—"I'm afraid this affair of ours is not going to come out as good as we thought. Can you fellows see any moustache on me yet?"

*Pray* G - - d - - s:—"Gracious I know they are not going to be any good! Why I would need a compound microscope to see any hair on you fellows lips."

Others (in unison)—Same with yours too.

F - - l - - m - - r:—"Well there was somebody told me there was something dirty on my lip. Mine must show a little."

L - - w - - s:—"Oh go on! It must have become invisible since then. I'll bet mine shows up better than any of yours because yesterday when the sun was shining I could see it quite distinctly by looking sideways."

S - - m - - h:—"Cheer up boys! Doc Sinclair told us today that lanoline would grow hair where all else failed. That you know is the oil which is in sheeps wool."

L - - w - - s:—"The very thing! We'll get some too."

*Pray* G - - d - - s:—"Let's go and catch a sheep now, and we will rub some on. I saw some sheep out around the barn about an hour ago."

All (rushing out)—Hurray! Hurrah! We'll grow them yet."

**THE FINISH.**

L - - w - - s:—"I wouldn't have shaved mine off only it was beginning to show a little and the boys were having such fun over it."

*Pray* G - - d - - s:—"I thought two weeks ago that I would have a nice moustache by now, but I got so discouraged that yesterday I ground up my razor and got it to work. You see what was growing was white instead of being black as I expected."

S - - m - - h:—"Mine did fine after the application of

lanoline. Why it got so long, when I would stick out my tongue it would tickle a little."

F - l - m - r:—"Don't talk to me about lanoline. When I think of the hard time we had catching the sheep and the bad taste there was of the wool where we rubbed it on our lips. Geddes that's what made your moustache white instead of black, it grew wool instead of hair."

*Pity* G - d - s.—My sake! I never thought of that. Do you suppose it will be wool that will grow on our upper lips always after this?"

L - - w - s:—"Oh why did we try to grow moustaches until we were grown up!"

F - - l - - m - - r.—And to think that the boys had such fun."

S - - m - - h....—It is a pity, but it's true.

All—'Tis true. 'tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true.

### THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

On the afternoon of January 6th, 1922, in Class Room No. 4 of the Agricultural College the Third Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association was held. Graduates of the College from all parts of the Maritime Provinces were present and took part in the discussion of subjects of vital interest to all graduates and to Maritime Agriculture generally. A full report will be published in the near future, which we hope every reader of the M. S. A. will secure and read carefully, so in this article we will not go into the details of the meeting. But in explanation of the subjects which were discussed it may be well to outline briefly the objects of our Association. First let us consider the usual 'life history' of 'Studentis Agrestis.' He comes from varied environment, from good farm, from poor farm, or perhaps from no farm at all. He may come from a community keenly interested in advanced agriculture or from one of which he, in his thirst for wider knowledge, is very much in advance. But, whatever his origin when he comes to the Agricultural



College he begins a broadening out process. This broadening out process is largely brought about by the instruction given him by the College Faculty, but is also due to his contact with his fellow student. He learns that the other fellow whose upbringing has differed from his in many ways,—in religion, in the school attended, in the kind of farming practised, in the methods of conducting similar farming operations, and also in political beliefs,—is also a real good fellow and that they all have common problems to meet. He learns all this probably unconsciously and it may be years before he realizes how much of it he learned. Now after two years of this broadening out and leveling process he graduates and his path diverges sharply from that of his fellows. If he goes on, secures a Degree, and then goes into professional life he inevitably grows away, to a certain extent, from his appreciation of the difficulties of the farm even while he gains in experience and knowledge of many things of great importance to farming. If he returns to practical life of the farm he must make a constant fight to keep above the level of the community in which he lives, for above it, in ideal and in vision of the possibilities of the future, he must keep if his college course is to be of the greatest good to his community and to himself. Whichever way he turns he needs the fellowship and understanding of his classmates and fellow students of all ages. It is to secure this for him that the Alumni Association has been organized and it is toward this end that the work of that organization is directed.

Keeping in mind the aims of the Association therefore it is easy to understand the bearing upon their work which the following subjects, under discussion at this meeting, have.

1st. The establishment of a circulating library, the books constituting it to be free to every member of the Association. The library to consist principally of subject matter dealing with the improvement of Agricultural Life and Rural Condition. The Library Committee reported that a small number of books had already been secured and acknowledged gratefully contributions from H. E. Woodman '13, Alan Dustan '13 and Jas. Bremner '14, also from Mr. John Buchanan of Berwick, N.S.

2nd. The adoption of some system of recognizing and honoring outstanding work for agriculture accomplished by graduates of the College who returned to practical farm work. This was conceded to be a subject of great importance insomuch as it is acknowledged by all that many men returning to the farm do more by their example and community leadership to promote agriculture than do others who are engaged in professional life. But while the man on the farm is rarely heard from, his classmate in professional life is constantly before the public. The scheme is not completed but a strong committee is working on it.

3rd. The selection and adoption of a common pin to be worn by all graduates of the College. The value of such a pin is obvious and it is hoped that by 1923 the design will be finally decided upon and pins secured.

Other matters of importance were discussed but the ones mentioned will show the manner in which the Association is endeavoring to carry out what it believes to be its destined work. As usual the question of finances was discussed and it was pointed out that while the annual membership fee of One Dollar (\$1.00) was less than that of most similar Associations, it would provide ample funds providing a majority of the College graduates enrolled. And as the life and usefulness of the Association depends on a large representative membership, we trust that all who read this will take immediate steps to identify themselves with it.

Following the meeting a Banquet was spread in the Science Building, but as a full account will appear in the Annual Report we will not take up space describing it.





# AGRICULTURE



## Hog Feeding.

The following is a short treatise on the feeding of hogs as fed at the Experimental Station at Kentville, N.S.

The hogs are Yorkshires of the best type and quality. The young hogs are allowed free access of the mother at all times, and in addition they are fed a ration of skim milk and meal in a trough enclosed so that the mother cannot get at it.

The following is a suitable ration for this purpose and is a very practical one:

100 lbs. Blatchford's Pig Meal.

100 lbs. Wheat Middlings.

100 lbs. Cornmeal

3 lbs. Salt.

This is fed with skim milk which is warmed and allowed to stand about one hour till the feed has become soft and palatable.

If these directions are followed out the amateur will have no trouble in raising young hogs.

After the hogs have attained a good size and are in a thrifty condition, they may be allowed to run out around and nothing is better than the warm sun for good growth.

After they have reached the age of four to six months, they are fed a more complete ration as follows:

200 lbs. wheat middlings.

100 lbs. oats (ground or whole)

100 lbs. hog meal.

100 lbs. cornmeal

50 lbs. oil meal.

6 lbs. salt.

This ration is mixed with skim milk or water and left stand till feeding time. Such a ration promotes the best growth and health.

I hope that these few suggestions may be of help to someone this coming summer for I firmly believe that Nova Scotia

can build up a large bacon trade of the best quality and so make her name known for livestock as well as fruit.

H. C. W. '22

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### **The Feeding of the Beef Calf.**

It is my intention to give some helpful as well as some useful points in the raising of beef calves from birth till they are ready for the consumer.

The calf at birth should have full access to the dam, this is done to permit it to get the first milk which is so necessary to the calf, in that it acts as a purgative and so starts the calf in good condition.

After this the calf may be allowed to be with the dam for a few days so as to give it a good start to build on.

It now rests with the owner which course he will take. If he is going to produce "Baby Beef" or a "Fat Steer". If so he will follow one of two courses.

He will either leave the calf with the dam and allow it all the milk the cow will make or else, if raising a mature animal, will now take it away and feed it from a pail.

The milk may now consist of diluted whole milk or skimmed milk. This is fed twice or three times daily as the calf can use it.

We now start to feed a little grain in the ration and so, immediately after the calf is done drinking, this is fed. We all know that a calf will accept anything it can get hold of at this period and so if grain is put before it, it will soon learn to eat it with a relish.

Along with the grain a little legume hay of good quality is put before it and it will soon be on a ration that will promote its best growth.

This may be continued till it is four months old after which the milk is taken away and hay and ground grains are fed.

The animal is now ready for pastures and dyke or range feeding. And must be fed at all times a ration which will insure the rapid growth of a body and the laying on of fat.



This now gives us an animal that is an economical means of revenue to the feeder whereas if he had butchered it four months he would have lost this extra growth.

H. C. W. '22

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### **The Seed Potato.**

The intention is to consider the subject and still keep it within bounds. It is however so large and has so many connected subjects that are of interest that it is doubtful if a really full discussion can take place outside of a book. There is no doubt that there is need of more care and consideration in the selection of seed stock. Other countries in the world have higher yield per acre than ourselves without the natural advantages that this Dominion of ours furnish. There has been a great improvement since Bordeaux came into general use and if this were combined with careful selection of healthy seed stock there is no reason why we should not become second to none in the average yield per acre.

My attention was drawn to the value and importance of seed selection last summer when I saw a field planted with what would be considered good seed in fact it was above the general average. The man was trying to raise stock that the government would certify as free of disease so that he could sell his crop in the United States as certified seed. Before that field was able to pass inspection 20% of the hills were removed affected with blackleg. His neighbors who had selected against this disease were getting around 125 barrels to the acre which would mean a loss of 25 barrels from this one disease and this was not all the loss for when dug there was scab which lowered the yield still more.

There is a good market for the certified seed stock mentioned, in the United States for the South which supply the northern cities with early potatoes find it impossible to raise good seed on account of diseases that affect the yield and cause the stock to degenerate noticeably in two years. A district in Restigouche N.B. started to cater to this trade some two or

three years ago. Last year 20 or 25 farmers planted a total of 250 acres, more are starting inland I understand that this year plans are being made to plant 10 times that amount. There is no trouble to get markets for there are buyers in the district as soon as the crop can be judged ready to take the entire crop at a much higher price than was being paid for the ordinary stock.

The good seed potatoes should be of a uniform shape, medium to large in size, twelve oz. is the maximum weight, of vigorous stock, free from disease good vitality and a heavy yield. The variety should be considered but it depends on the locality and the market where the crop will be sold. Some varieties of potatoes do better in certain districts and different markets demand different types though they all like a smooth tuber. It is a very poor policy to plant small potatoes as several disease cause small tubers to be developed and are carried over winter in them. These when planted just spread the disease through the crop. Another fact against it is that a large percentage of small potatoes come from weak plants and therefore are low in vitality.

The farmer that is trying to secure good potatoes for seed may have to use different methods in different sections of the country. In some districts certain varieties of potatoes will run out, that is, lose their vitality and only give small yields. If this is the trouble it will be necessary to carry on some experiments with seed from other districts till the district is found whose potatoes will give the heaviest yield. It may not be necessary to secure fresh seed each year but it will be a wise plan to determine how long they will grow on the soil before running out, This may be two or three years or even longer but at the first sign of degeneration in the stock fresh seed should be secured.

The farmer who is not bothered with having his stock run out may either use mass selection or the seed plot method. The last is the best and will pay in the long run as the first is just selecting tubers that are true to type from the field run. The seed plot is started by selecting the heaviest yielding hills from the field and growing them in a plot by themselves, a



little late in the spring for it is a well established fact that immature seed gives the highest yield. The selection for next years seed plot should take place at digging time from the heaviest yielding hills. If this is followed up year after year the yield will gradually increase.

The care of a seed plot is important as diseases seem to become more common as we learn more about the plants. The following is a list of diseases that may be found, I am sorry to say in a great many potato fields—early and late blight, common scab, blackleg, mosaic, rhizoctonia, wilts, and leaf roll. This last causes net necrosis which in turn causes spindle sprouts. Another disease of potatoes but one that is not very common is powdery scab. These diseases can all be controlled to more or less of an extent. Roguing the seed plot for unhealthy plants will remove blackleg, mosaic, leafroll rhizotonia and the wilts. These can all be identified after a little practice but as it is next to impossible to describe the appearance so that a diseased plant can be identified I will only mention outstanding signs of disease. The early yellowing of some plants through the field is generally a sign of blackleg or rhizotonia. Dwarfed wrinkled plants with light colored spots in the leaves are caused by mosaic. The names leafroll and wilt describe themselves.

The tubers will show common scab, powdery scab, late blight, blackleg, net necrosis, rhizotonia etc. All tubers that show signs of disease should be discarded though it is possible to treat potatoes and free them of scab and rhizotonia. This treatment is to soak the tubers for two hours in formalin solution—1 pint of 40% formalin to 30 gallons of water. The formalin treatment also insures against sound potatoes carrying the disease to the field. During the winter tubers affected with blackleg may decompose to a soft slimy mass which runs over sound potatoes infecting them with the disease when the skin is broken. For this reason it is wise to use the formalin treatment just a few days before cutting time so that there will be no chance of fresh infection.

There are a few general rules that apply to the keeping of potatoes that should not be forgotten when the seed potatoes'



are stored. The tubers need a dry cool place free from sunlight and drafts. The temperature should be kept just above freezing if possible. These will prevent sprouting which is bad for seed potatoes and also will keep the black leg from developing very fast.

To give good results, the seed should be cut with at least two strong healthy eyes and enough flesh to weigh two ounces. This cutting is best done at planting time or as near as possible as experiments show that there is a difference of 8 bus. between fresh cut seed and that 4 or 5 days old while seed that had been cut one month before gave only half a crop. It is possible to cut some time ahead and have no serious loss if the fresh cut pieces are dusted with land plaster or slaked lime as this prevents the loss of moisture so necessary for the start of plant. Even road dust is better than nothing for the dusting; but land plaster gives best results with slaked lime next. When the cutting is going on all damaged or broken pieces should be discarded as well as those showing disease. It is a handy thing at cutting time to have a jar of formalin at hand with several knives disinfecting in it so that when a diseased tuber is cut all that is necessary to do is to discard the potatoes and change knives. These are precautions necessary for the control of blackleg which shows in the tuber as brown lines running away from the stem. Net necrosis also shows in the tubes as black net work threads running through the flesh of the tuber.

The seed for early potatoes is sometimes sprouted, which is done by first exposing them to light and air in a cool place to toughen the skin after which they are placed in a warm light place to sprout. The resulting sprouts should be stout and short so that there is no danger of breaking them off when handled. This treatment results in plants that come up quicker, mature earlier and give a heavier yield. There is however a large amount of work connected with it as such seed is apt to be damaged in a potato planter and so the seed will have to be dropped by hand. It is therefore likely that it only pays where early potatoes are required to supply a special market that will give a special price.

If a farmer is not satisfied with his variety it is possible for



him to select a heavy yielding strain from a variety by the tuber unit system. This is somewhat along the line of the seed plot but more care is required. It is started in the same way but with as large an amount of tubers as it is possible to handle for the larger the amount of potatoes planted the greater is the chance to hit on a good strain. At planting time each tuber is quartered from end to end and planted so that every four consecutive hills along the row are from the same potato. These are the tuber units and care will be needed to keep them separate. The hand for the seed plot should be level and uniform as the tuber units are compared by weight and shape at digging time. The heaviest yielding tuber units are saved and from these 50 units 500 tubers are selected of the right type, (10 from each unit) for the next years plot, while what is left will do very well for the general crop being better than what can be obtained by mass selection. The second years work is carried on exactly like the first only there should be a method of planting so that the pedigrees of each unit will be known from year to year. In the fall another 50 heaviest tuber units will be selected, marked and 10 potatoes from each unit taken. The third years work is the same. In this way the lightest yielding strains are thrown out and only the best saved. It can be seen that this requires special work and so it is doubtful if the "hired man" will succeed in this work so if a farmer wants it to be successful he will find it pays to do it himself.

I hope I have given some of the old ideas a fresh start. It is an expensive job to try to save a few cents or a little bother in getting seed of any kind. It is possible to loose over half the crop this way and the very best is none too good at any time. Every farmer will admit this, yet he will go ahead and buy the poorer quality hoping that it will be all right this time. It is time for this happy-go-lucky spirit to disappear and for the Canadian farmer to get down to facts. The days of the war are gone, the time when it was possible to sell any article of farm produce at a good price even though of indifferent quality. We are now up against the other countries of the world again. We are in competition with peoples that

feel the drive of hunger and will work longer hours, live cheaper and under conditions we would not dream of to get back to normal again so it is up to us to get over some of the countless habits the war brought us.

K. A. H. '22







# DAIRYING



## Advantages of Dairy Farming.

Experience has shown that the climate and soils of the Maritime Provinces are well suited to the health of the dairy cow and to the crops suited best to the production of milk. Although the dairy cow will not produce a large flow of milk when pastured on the rough land which is so abundant in the Maritime Provinces, she will, with a run in a piece of rough land and a little extra feed at night give better returns than any farm animal, except the sheep. With regard to the rough land I might say that many farms have swamp and swales that will produce better pasture all summer long than the best of cultivated fields, yet are unprofitable to put under cultivation.

The products of the dairy cow are always in demand, and the prospects are that they always will be. As is stated in Canadian Dairying "The changes of fashion or whims of fancy, will not rob us of the market, as all civilized people know the need and use of these products."

The expense in shipping butter and cheese is so small compared to its value that the profits are not all used up in high freight rates. A ton of butter is worth \$800 while a ton of potatoes is worth only about \$200, and freight is regulated by weight and not value. Therefore the man who raises a product small in bulk yet high in value is much better off than the man who depends on the bulkier crops which are of less value. One big advantage in shipping butter in winter is that it is not injured by freezing as are potatoes.

The price of the dairy produce is quite uniform year after year. This is a great advantage, in that it is possible for a man engaged in dairy farming to estimate his probably returns. The grain grower, on the other hand, never knows, when he plants his seed what price he will get in the Fall.

Labour is required in the care of the cow and when our labour is properly distributed, we expect profit. In dairy farming we are able to use our laborers all the year round, and are generally able to obtain more trustworthy men. In the summer the dairy cow needs little care except at milking time.

It used to be that the summer was the only season when a cow would produce milk, but now nearly every farmer sees the need of giving his cows winter care. It is the belief of many that the man who separates his milk, and sells only the cream, is the man who makes the most money, as he has a supply of skim-cream milk for his calves and pigs.

Without the dairy cow the production of pork would be very much lessened, as on nearly every farm the pigs are fed chiefly on skim-milk and without the skim mil the growth of the pig is lessened. Thus you will see that the dairy cow not only produces articles of food, but aids in the production of pork which is such a necessary article of food.

The dairy cow is a great consumer of feed that would not be used for human food, and are by-products of flour probreakfast foods, etc. As the population increases these products will increase, as will the production of dairy cows.

It is not as noticeable in the Maritime Provinces as in the grain growing districts where few cattle are raised, that the soil is becoming poor in plant food. The reason for this is the elements are being taken out and not being returned. But if the straw and by-products were fed they would be returned to the soil in the excrements of the cattle. If butter, which is the largest dairy product, is examined you will find that there is very little plant food taken from the soil. The material that is in the butter is taken from the air and not the soil. But in every ton of grain that is sold from the farm, there is about \$15 worth of fertility lost. If the soil is to produce crops in later years the use of commercial fertilizers will have to be taken into consideration and it is a well known fact that it is not easy to pay a large fertilizer bill with a small crop, which is sure to result without the aid of manure which cannot be obtained without cattle.

The growth of the dairy industry goes to show that dairying is more profitable than the raising of beef cattle. The old industry of beef raising is being abandoned in favor of the dairy business. Many farms which could not be made profitable in any other way are now being successfully operated as dairy farms.

M. D. W. '22



## College Life.

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### ALUMNI NOTES.

Arthur Kelsall '10 was married on January 23, 1922 to Miss Pearl Thomas of Smith's Cove, Digby Co. Congratulations and best wishes.

Austin Scales '11 writes from his farm at Summerside that he is specializing in raising seed potatoes and Silver Black Foxes. Not married as yet.

H. A. Johnson '12 writes from Scott, Sask., but fails to give me any details of his movements.

R. A. Weldon '13 is farming at Upper Sackville, N.B. and like everyone else found 1921 a difficult year.

C. B. Gooderham '13 has recently been appointed to the position of Dominion Apiarist. Congratulations.

Howard L. Trueman '15 writes from Woodstock, Ontario, that he is busily engaged in Representative work in Oxford County, Ont., which, by the way, is probably the greatest dairy county in Canada.

F. L. Cairns '14 writes from his farm at Freetown, P.E.I., that the past year has been a hard one on the practical farmer, but also one from which valuable lessons may be learned.

Douglas Dickie '14 has gone to New Zealand.

I. R. McCormick '16 writes from 17 Harper St., Hartford, Conn., but gives no details of work.

Geo. L. Cox '16 was elected to the Directorate of the Nova Scotia Farmers Association at Pictou last week.

T. R. Goudge '17 writes from Pine Hill Residence, where he is attending College.

P. M. Simmonds '18 writes from the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology at Saskatoon, Sask.

Arthur P. Laidlaw '20 writes from Saskatoon that he went West in August 1920, and that for some time has been working with a survey party. Expects to go to O. A. C., next fall.

Lyman Giddings '20 is attending Mount A. College, Sackville.

Herbert MacCharles '21 writes from O. A. C. that the N.S.A.C. boys at Guelph stood high at the Christmas exams. In a class of 144 all stood well toward the top.

Lovitt Fitz Randolph '19 has bought a farm in Maine, U.S.A., and is going in for Market Gardening.

Philip Donat '14 has returned to England, permanently we understand.

E. L. Eaton '18 is receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, born January 20th, 1922.

We extend our sympathy to P. Max Kuhn '10 who recently lost his father the well known and popular Peter Kuhn of Dartmouth.

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### Hockey.

Our hockey team has been doing good work under the efficient management of Mr. Poirier. Several practices have been held and two games played with the Truro West Enders. On each occasion the N.S.A.C. boys were successful in carrying off the honors.



### **Basket Ball.**

The N.S.A.C. has begun its winter athletic activities with basket ball. A city Intermediate league of three teams has been formed, Y.M.C.A., Bankers and N.S.A.C. By the rules of the league Mr. Lowther, Harrison and MacAndrews are debarred from playing Intermediate Basketball. As a start in organization Mr. Lowther was elected Manager of the team. The Captain is to be filled at a later date when organization is more complete.

The local Y.M. has kindly given Wednesday nights as practise nights for the team. These nights have been taken advantage of by a few but we would like to see a better showing of Juniors for the foundation of a team next year.

The League opened January 27, 1922 with the Y.M. and A.C. boys lined up. The former won, but since then the team has improved steadily as a glance at the games played will show. Up to date the League standing is as follows—Y.M.C.A. Won 5, Lost 0; A.C. Won 3, Lost 2; Bankers Won 0 Lost 6. It will be seen from this that we have demonstrated our ability to defeat the bankers, but as far the Y.M. has proved too hard a nut to crack. Our last game with them ended 9-4 which score indicates a marked improvement for the team and is the basis of our hopes for the future.

Lack of experienced players proved a handicap at first but lots of pep and enthusiasm have done a lot toward rounding the team into shape and the candidates deserve great credit for the strides they have made in picking up the game and developing team work rather than individuality. Space will not permit of much individual praise. It is sufficient to say that Rouse is high man in the scoring closely followed by Doucette. The latter has shown an ability to shoot penalties and has several points to his credit from that source. Innis by his coolness has materially helped in steadying the team in initial movements. Stevenson is credited with a lot of floor work and his long arms seem to be every where when needed. Blacklock, though a guard often springs a surprise with a long shot. Robertson and Gertridge can be depended upon to give their

man a lot of trouble by their close checking and interference in combinations. The latter especially, who however has forsaken Basket Ball for hockey. Fawcett and Harper are both promising material and are rapidly developing with practise.

A. H. McA. '23.

### DEBATING SOCIETY.

The last debate before the Christmas vacation was held on Monday, Dec. 12th. There was a large attendance of students and the subject under discussion was ably handled by the scheduled speakers.

The subject was "Resolved that a dormitory in connection with this college would be beneficial to the students."

Affirmative

Negative.

Lowther

MacRae

Anderson

MacLean

Heron

Steeves.

Professor Shaw, acting as judge, decided in favor of the affirmative. W.J.A. Stewart acted as critic.

The first debate of the new year was held on Monday, January 16th.

The subject was "Resolved that city life is preferable to country life."

Affirmative.

Negative.

Lewis

Eagles.

Fillmore

Power

McAndrews

McKay.

Dr. Sinclair acted as judge and L. T. Lowther as critic.

The decision was awarded to the affirmative.

On the evening of January 31st an interesting debate was held. The subject was: 'Resolved that a two year's practical course is of more benefit to the practical farmer than a four years scientific course.'

Affirmative.

Negative.

Fawcett

Smith

Blanchard

MacLean

Harper

Wright



Negative were the winners. Professor Trueman acted as judge and S. E. Lewis as critic.

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On the evening of February 13th, one of the most interesting debates of the season was: "Resolved that a jolly but slatternly wife is more desirable than a solemn particular one."

Affirmative.

Negative.

Geddes.

Strang

Oland

MacSween

Bell

Mustard.

Professor Bird, who acted as judge awarded the decision to the negative.

Mr. McLean acted very efficiently as critic.

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We are pleased to note that every student is taking a real interest in the Debating Society, and we feel sure that much benefit is being derived by every student.

We are much indebted to our judges and critics who always give us advice which will be of great value in the coming years.

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### SOCIAL.

The Annual "At Home" was held on the evening of February 23rd.

The "light fantastic" was the order of the evening, and wonderful feats were accomplished along this line.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the programme of readings and vocal selections. During the evening luncheon was served, after which the couples once more danced to the enchanting music. All too soon the "wee sma" hours drew near, and the gathering broke up, all voting the affair a very successful one.



Prof. Smith (to seniors) "You leave undone those things which you ought to do and you do those things which you ought not to do."

Seniors "But Thou, O Lord have mercy upon us!"

Prof. Smith—"You live in the St. John River valley do you not Mr. Smith?"

Smith—No Sir! I live in New Brunswick."

Nelson (boxing)—Don't hit me on the head—that's a weak spot of mine.

Steeves—"You sit down on every joke I give you."

Editor—"I wouldn't if there was any point to them."

McLean (In Public Speaking)—"Let me say that I am not voicing my own thoughts, but those of people who know what they are talking about."



Normalite—"Nobody loves me and my hands are."  
 Fillmore—"God loves you and you can sit on your hands."

Junior—"Do you know what Harrison did last Sunday?"  
 Senior—"What was it?"

Junior—"He took a bath and went to sleep leaving both taps going."

Senior—"Did he drown?"

Junior—"No, fortunately he had his mouth open."

Fawcett—"Lend me a collar will you."

Traer—"What size?"

Fawcett—"Size 16."

Traer—"Go down to the harness shop."

Professor Bird—"Many employers consider their employ-ees as mere machines, and rob them of everything but—What?"

Beattie—"Their lunch sir?"

Smith—"Lend me your violin will you Fawcett?"

Fawcett—"Sure, but can you play it?"

Smith—"No! And neither can you while I've got it."

Dr. C.—(Public Speaking) "Mr. Stephenson, we will now hear your speech."

Steve—"I can't speak today sir,—I have a sore foot."

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### Information Wanted.

Who is Fawcett's lady friend?

Does Strang's Taylor press his trousers for him?

Where do they sell "cultivatio mustachioris?"

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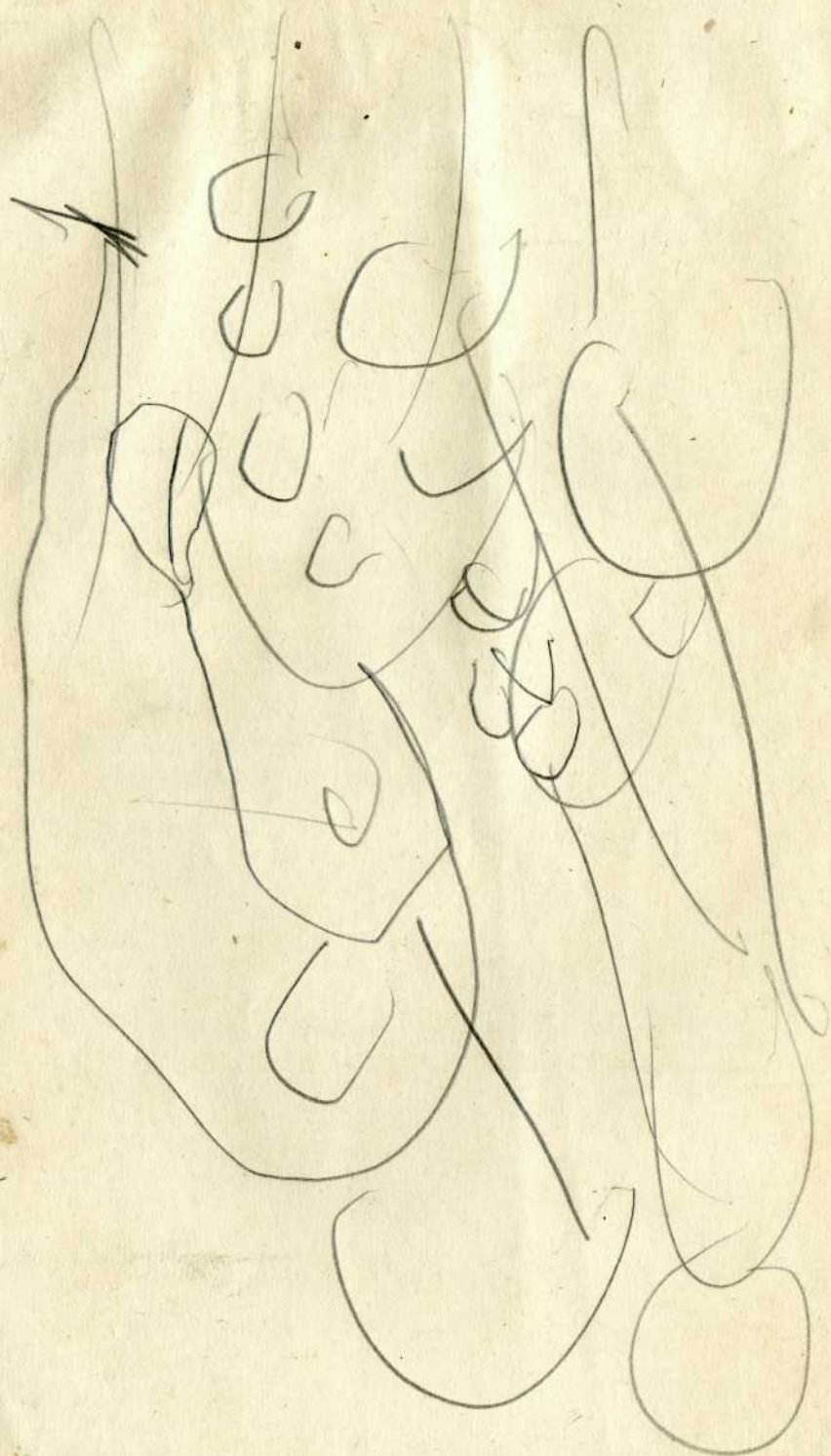
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