

# Maritime Students' Agriculturist

Published By the Students of  
The Nova Scotia Agricultural  
College, Truro, N. S.



December, 1922

J. C. WARD, PRINTER, TRURO, N. S.

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T H E

# Maritime Students' Agriculturist.

VOL. XVI.

TRURO, N. S., DECEMBER, 1922

NO. 1

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Price 15c. per copy, three copies 40c. Payable in advance to Subscription  
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Rip Rap Raw, Rip Rap Re  
N. S. A. C. yes Sir e.

### Editorial

And so time rolls its ceaseless course. The college as usual has received its quota of youthful sod-busters and the winter's work is now well under way.

This year there is an attendance of 44 students, 24 seniors and 20 juniors. This number is below the general average but as shown by the attendance of other Institu-

students from the Maritime Provinces. The total number of students at this institution for the term just commenced *number less than fifty*—This is not as it should be.

Can we of the Maritime Provinces afford to neglect the all important industry of Agriculture? I pause for a reply.

If we desire to see our Agricultural resources properly developed we must train more of our young people in the art of farming.

The Agricultural College provides the means. Maritime farmer the decision rests with *you*. Can you afford *not* to send your son to the Agricultural College?

J. C. M. '23

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## EDUCATIONAL EXTENSION

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**T**HE idea of extension teaching is rapidly coming to the front as one of the most important branches of education. The Great War, which had such a tremendous effect upon the political, social and economic order of things, has also left its mark upon our educational system. There is a growing demand among the great mass of the people for more knowledge and training. Statistics show that only one half of one per cent. of our population are able to attend college, the rest are denied the opportunities of higher education. Yet they realize that knowledge is the way to power, and they are eager for some means of intellectual improvement.

In response to this demand numerous ventures have been designed to bring to those who cannot go to college some of the advantages of college education. That is what extension education means. It must not be thought however, that this idea came exclusively as a result of the war. For many years university extension has been successfully carried out in the United States. The university



of Wisconsin is the great pioneer in this line of educational activity. Extension work was commenced by this institution as early as 1892 and continued to grow until in 1919 the number of extension students enrolled was 43413. In England the Workers Educational Movement is on object lesson of the great value of this method of disseminating education. In Denmark a scheme of extension teaching has been carried on with special attention to agriculture, and it is believed by prominent educationists that this is largely responsible for the remarkable progress of that country in recent times.

In regard to this line of educational progress it is pleasing to note that our authorities in Nova Scotia are taking prompt and effective steps. During the past summer the faculty of the Agricultural College, under the direct supervision of Principal Cummings, carried on in certain rural districts of Cape Breton a three day's agricultural course. The subjects dealt with were: Field Crops, Fertilizers, Poultry, Stock Judging, etc. And for the women a very attractive course was simultaneously conducted under the direction of Miss Helen MacDougall, Superintendent of Women's Institutes. Needless to say, this effort on the part of the Agricultural Department to bring out to the ordinary farm the staff and resources of the college has been much appreciated, and cannot fail to be productive of good results. The essential merits of an orderly arranged course like the above is that it has the effect of popularizing education, and of establishing a contact between the college and the people.

While a short course such as that mentioned above can hardly be called extension education as the term is now understood, yet it is a good sound beginning, and it shows the wonderful possibilities for continued activity along this line. And the need is great. The solution of

the rural problem with which this country is confronted to-day depends almost entirely upon the cultivation of vision and ideals in the minds of our men and women. This can be done only by extending our educational facilities so as to send the Agricultural College to the people instead of waiting for the people to come to the college. This can be accomplished if we as students of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College stand true to our Alma Mater, true to our Province, true to our responsibilities as citizens of this great Canada of ours.

R. J. M. '23

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### PREDATORY ACQUISITION.

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**P**REDATORY acquisition refers to receiving value without giving value in return, or preying on others. History shows that it existed from very early times, if not always, and ever tended to manifest itself in the same way, except as modified by the civilization of the time.

Some people try to trace it back to the uni-cellular organism and, finding some modification of it all along the line of descent, say that it is an instinct.

Whatever may be the motive, we find throughout the whole animal kingdom, from man down, some individuals trying to better themselves at the expense of others. In the lower animals the low grade of intelligence is probably one reason for this, but in man there are similar predacious tendencies manifested, and often accompanied by a high degree of mentality and practiced with a definite and well considered object in view.

The extent of predatory practices is, without doubt, very great not only by professional swindlers but also by other individuals all the way up to those in honourable positions who fall to some alluring roguery. "Fakirs are always with us." There are those who "will do a person" whenever they can get the chance.

There are vendors whose business it is to sell nothing but spurious goods. There are many kinds of people who receive more than they earn. All countries have some citizens who are trying to get something for nothing.

Do such conditions of affairs have any influence on the race or on the nation? Many persons tell us that as man has evolved, so may he still further evolve whether or not we try to aid the process, and that predatory activities may, in some way, be eliminating forces tending toward the development of mankind. They say that man should always receive a full return for the effort put forth. But is this always so? One man may be a genius, another may be an idiot, and others fill in all the space between. Is each one of them responsible for what he is, and entitled to exactly what he gets from mankind? Or is the man governed by heredity and environment only, and, if so, which of these is the greater in determining his services, or hindrances to his fellowmen.

If a person has attempted to commit murder, or other criminal act, or after a swindler has swindled, or a thief has stolen, the offender in each case is sent to a prison or to an asylum for a certain period of time, his environment is changed for that length of time. That may possibly do him a little good and assure a certain amount of safety to his intended prey during that time, but that is all it can do. He will transmit, or has already transmitted, his defect to his offspring. This accounts for the increase in the percentage of criminals, idiots and predacious persons, and if the increase be not effectively checked it is merely a matter of time until we have a return to barbarism. It is not enough to merely check the offenders, but measures must be taken for preventing the transmission of the defect, which is hereditary. The remedy is obvious, but have we the courage or enough interest in the future welfare of the race, to apply it?

H. S. M. '23

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Prof. Brittain will identify insects and give controls.

## AN APPRECIATION.

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We wish to extend our thanks to the business men of Truro who have taken advertising space in our magazine and thereby rendering us valuable financial assistance in our publication.

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### A Few Reasons Why Canada Should Encourage Immigration.

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Our land area is equal to that of the United States.

The United States maintains a population of approximately one hundred millions of people.

Canada's population according to the last official census, is roughly 8,700,000.

We have a mile of railway for every 236 of our population.

In the four Western provinces they have a mile of railway for every 110 of their population.

In the United States they have a mile of railway for every 400 of their population, and in Great Britain a mile of railway for every 1800 of their population.

It is estimated that in the Western provinces there are *thirty million acres* of good land within fifteen miles of a railway on each side, unoccupied and non-productive.

In the older provinces there are thousands of improved farms unoccupied and non-productive at the present time.

Our national debt amounts to \$2,340,000,000 or a per capita of about two hundred and seventy dollars.

What are we going to do about it?

Have we a population sufficient to meet our enormous liabilities?

We have in Canada instrumentalities of wealth un-

surpassed by any country in the world, but our natural resources require to be developed.

We have larger deposits of Bituminous Coal in certain parts of Canada. Is it any acquisition to the national wealth of our country to have this coal buried beneath the crust of the earth.?—No!

This coal must be brought to the surface, it must be made available for commercial purposes. It is only in this way that it becomes a real national asset.

I quote the following from Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King:—

“It is man’s labor applied to industry which shapes and fashions its products to satisfy human wants and thus gives these products an exchange and commercial value.”

We need man power. We must encourage immigration.

It is only in this way that our resources can be adequately developed, and that we as a people can attain that splendid economic and national destiny, which is our natural heritage.

J. C. M.

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Do you ever find plants or weeds that you cannot identify? If so send them to Prof. Smith and he will tell you all about them.

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Do you read the Agricultural Reports and Bulletins? Send for them they are free.

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Do you wish your soil to be analysed? Have you marl or limestone deposits on your farm? Have you any other questions in chemical analysis? If so consult Prof. Harlow.

## .. .. DAIRYING .. ..

### IS SHE, OR IS SHE NOT ?

**I**S she a good milker and an easy keeper? This is the first question which a man naturally asks himself when buying a cow. How is he to know? There is rarely an experienced dairyman that cannot answer this question in one form or another. He can at least divide them into three classes—a good cow, the cow that will do, and the cow which he would not take as a gift. Careful study and experimenting has brought out many facts which betray in her external form the cow's ability. These are often spoken collectively as dairy type,

Picture in your mind, a good dairy cow. She may be thin and ill-kept but at your first glance of her side profile you notice the prominent wedge shape, deepening with a well hung udder. You at once say to yourself, that cow has capacity. She is a worker. You then take a three-quarter view of her head. You notice her alert, tho not steery eye, and you remark that cow is awake, she is looking for business. She has good width between her eyes, she is not one of those sneaky, ratty looking critters. Her nostrils are large and muzzle strong. From what you have seen, she appears to be a good feeder. As you glance backward, you notice the fine horns and you go a little closer and examine her ears. There is a yellow secretion and you say to yourself, h - - m, so far so good. You notice the slender but muscular feminine neck. Her withers? They are not broad like those of a Shorthorn. If she were a young cow a fairly heavy shoulder would be permissible. But this cow, her withers are not knife-edged, but are fairly wide with a peak to them, so that

her front legs are set well apart as you will see when you step in front to look at her brisket. This indicates a good chest capacity which is an indication of a rustler. You don't want one of the silver spoon type.

Then, you stand to one side, look at her heart girth. She is deep through the chest and not tucked up at the fore flank. However, it is often misleading in a cow with a good side wedge, that she appears to be light in the heart girth. This is mainly on account of the comparison with the deep barrel. Her top line is straight, although a hollow in the back is by no means a disqualification. It is one of the characteristics of certain dairy breeds, and a hollow backed cow will often live and milk as long as a straight backed cow. Search the country as you may, and you will find very few "mortgage lifters" with straight backs. But, if she were a heifer, my preference would be one with a strong straight back. Go up to her, place your hand along her back and find the joints of her vertebra. They are wide apart. You say to yourself, that feels good. It shows she is open to construction. That is what I want. Look at those ribs, long, well sprung and wide apart. There is one of her good cards. She is not one of those tucked up slabsided specimens.

Next, you walk around and take a good back view of her, you notice her hook (hip) bones. They are prominent, wide apart and level. The distance between them and the pin bones is long, with the pin bones well apart. Her thighs are thin, not beefy. In some strictly dairy breeds this is very noticeable and the animal is said to be "cat hamed." The tail is not too long and hangs well from the tail-head.

Now is her chance to play her trump. The udder, it is well attached both 'fore and aft'. The twist where the hair parts between the thighs is high. That looks good, you say. It shows an absence of beefiness. Feel that udder. Soft as a rag. It is all milk glands. Well, even if it were inclined to be a little hard, I would not mind as

long as it was soft. Anything but a thick skinned udder. One can't help but admire that udder. Look how it runs forward, it is not cut up right behind the back teats. And look at those teats, placed just right. You won't knock your knuckles when you milk her, and just the right size too. She is not one of these that you need a button hook to milk her with. What a great stream she gives. Well, you should plan to use them over 600 times a year so they ought to be good. What great milk veins she has, large and crooked. And those wells. Why, you can put your middle finger right in them.

Her skin? It is soft and pliable, not hard and boardy like a piece of sole leather. Her hair? Why, it is just like coarse silk. Look at her legs, the fine bone. That shows quality.

What is her production? you say.—lbs yearly with —per cent. butter fat. Now, my patient reader, these things which you have pictured in your mind are some of the main points of a model dairy cow. But it is not every day that you run across such a cow. So, in sizing up the cow which you do run across, you must take one point in conjunction with another. Truly, some persons have said that the only way to tell a good cow is with the scales and the Babcock Test, in connection with the feed bill. This must be obtained from the owner. And, as you are standing there considering, the question is "Is she or is she not.?"

S. S. B. '23

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Prof. Cunningham will survey your land for drainage free of charge. Consult him on your drainage problems.

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Consult Prof. Landry for Poultry rations and successful management.



## SELECTION OF THE SIRE

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**T**HE choice of the sire is perhaps the most important step in all breeding operations. The trite remark that "the sire is half the herd" is only part of the truth. He is much more than half the herd because of the two parents, he usually exerts the greater influence on the conformation of the offspring. This, of course, is true only when he is the more intensely bred. It is not enough that he be pure-bred; it is important that he come of a line of ancestry, on both the male and female side, that are remarkable for uniformity and individual merit. If he be the chance result of a line of indiscriminate breeding, he is not likely to prove an impressive sire. His stock can scarcely fail to be irregular in type.

The offspring of immature parents should seldom or never be used for breeding purposes. They are apt to lack constitution and vigor.

J. C. M. '23

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.. .. Horticulture .. ..

## STRAWBERRY CULTURE

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**W**ITHOUT doubt the strawberry is the most popular small fruit produced in Canada. No other delicacy can compare with it except strawberries and cream.

It is the first fruit to ripen, and a small patch well cared for will supply the wants of any family. They can be grown in a great variety of soils, In their natural state the largest berries are found growing in the richest soil, so in cultivation we will always find that large fruit and this in abundance, can only be secured by having a

large percentage of humus in the soil. A light or loamy soil is preferable to a heavy clay. The main points to observe are to secure a good depth of soil with proper drainage and plenty of plant food. To get this required plant food, the land should have a coat of well rotted manure the winter before, and just as soon as the land can be worked in the spring, this should be plowed under and worked up for planting. The ground should be smooth, level and free from lumps and stones. The rows should next be marked out four feet apart. To be a success commercially they should be set out in the spring as soon as the land can be prepared. Plants of one season's growth with vigorous roots should be selected for planting. Use a transplanting trowel for making the holes for the reception of the roots which should be set out in all directions, or spread apart so that they will be against one side of the hole made with the trowel. Cover the plant as deep as possible, without covering the crown and see that the soil is pressed firmly around the roots. The plants should be set 18 inches apart in a row.

From six to 8 weeks after planting they should be given a dose of Acid Phosphate and Nitrate of Soda, mixed in the proportion of two to five. Apply 700 lbs of this to the acre. The purpose of this is to stimulate the growth of the plants.

The soil about the plants should be thoroughly cultivated and the more the soil is stirred among them the better, provided the roots are not disturbed. A one horse cultivator is the best implement to use in keeping the soil between the rows free from weeds. The hoe can be used to stir the earth about the plants and to train the runners in the rows. Great care should be taken that the runners are rooted, it being a good idea to anchor them down with small pebbles as they form. The cultivation should be narrowed as the runners form thus widening the rows out. The first year the blossoms should be nipped off as they

appear thus allowing the growth to go to plants instead of fruit.

In this country plants need protection in winter. A light mulch consisting of straw, should be applied as soon as the winter sets in. If this is done before the weather becomes cold there is danger of the plants sweating and bleaching. Contrary to the common belief it is not the long winter that kills the plants, but rather the repeated thawing and freezing in the spring. After the ground has thawed the mulch can be raked between the rows where it will keep the fruit clean when formed.

D. E. '24

(Ed. Note.—The writer of the above is a son of M. K. Ells, of Port Williams, N. S., one of the largest growers of edible strawberries, and is the largest grower of strawberry plants.)

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## BULB CULTURE.

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**B**ULBS are much liked by lovers of flowers because it is possible to have them bloom in the winter. The flowers are appreciated more in the winter because there are not any to be seen outside.

Bulbs should be started in November, so that they will bloom in March or April. The bulbs are started in pots about four or five to a pot, according to the size of pot and bulbs. The first thing to do is to put in pieces of broken pots or small stones, enough to cover the bottom—this is for drainage. Then put in a little moss, the purpose of which is to prevent the soil from stopping the drainage. Fill the pot about half full of potting soil. The soil is prepared by mixing one part leaf mould to three parts soil, and one part bone meal to fifty parts of this soil. The bulbs are now put in with tops just about level with the top of the pot. The pot is now filled with the potting

soil which is firmly pressed down. The pot is then put in a dark place and covered with ashes or sawdust to prevent evaporation. The pots are kept well watered for about six weeks, when by that time they may be transplanted and moved to a brighter place. During this time the roots only have grown. After they are transplanted the tops will grow. They may be expected to bloom in about four or five months after they are planted.

E. S. W. '24

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## .. .. Poultry .. ..

### CO-OPERATIVE EGG MARKETING IN P. E. I.

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**T**HE present system of egg marketing is a great improvement on the way eggs used to be handled a number of years ago. When eggs were gathered whenever one happened to think of it, taken to the store just when you happened to be going, and lie in the store an indefinite period was a very slipshod method of marketing eggs. Under the present system every person is expected and it is to their own advantage to take the best care possible of their eggs. Gather them twice a day and keep them in a fairly cool place. The eggs are collected every week in a covered wagon. Each case has a plan on the inside of the cover on which is marked the exact location and number of each man's eggs. They are shipped to the candling station in Charlottetown where they are candled in two grades, No. 1's and No. 2's. No. 2's include all the stale, small and soiled eggs. The bad ones are all thrown out. The difference in price between No. 1 and No. 2 eggs encourages farmers to take better care of their eggs.

As soon as the eggs are candled, the money, minus about 10 per cent. is sent back to the collector and he pays as he collects your next lot of eggs. The ten per cent. is kept because they cannot be sure of exact prices until the eggs are sold. This 10 per cent. is paid at the end of the year. The collector of the eggs is paid a fixed amount per doz.

This system is carried on in a number of sections in P. E. I. I do not know just how many, but I do know it has given the Island eggs a better market.

C. L. W. '23

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## .. College Life ..

### UNITED STUDENTS' COUNCIL NOTES.

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The last meeting of the U. S. C. of the college year 1922-22 was held on March 28, 1922 with Pres. Stewart in the chair. At this meeting reports of the various Committees were read, all of which showed evidence of a highly successful year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

H. W. Clark, President  
J. J. Mustard, Secretary  
V. V. DeLong, Treasurer  
S. S. Blanchard, Editor M. S. A.  
R. J. MacSween, Business Manager

Donald Harper, Pres. Athletic Society  
 E. McKay, Pres. Debating Society  
 I. D. Ross, Auditor.

The first meeting of the U. S. C. was held on November 3rd. As some of the officers including H. W. Clark, had not returned it was necessary to elect others to fill the vacancies.

The following officers were elected:—

A. H. McAndrews, President,  
 W. B. Prosser, Vice President,  
 B. J. R. Gow, President S. C. A.  
 F. Merritt, " Debating Society  
 L. Wright, Secretary " "

Messrs Mustard and Chase members Athletic Committee.

At a subsequent meeting a Social Committee was appointed consisting of the following members;—

A. Anderson, Chairman,  
 Messrs McDougall, Mustard, Banks and Chase.

Also the following men were appointed as members of the staff of the M. S. A.

Associate Editors, Messrs Bell, McDougall, McLeod and Banks.

Alumni and Exchange, P. A. Cossman,  
 Advertising Manager, W. B. Prosser.

Subscription Manager. George Makinson.

J. J. M. '23 Sec,

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### N. S. A. C. ALUMNI NOTES

By the General Secretary

---

It is with a great deal of regret that we report the death of the wife of Gordon C. Atkinson '14. Many of the students of the N. S. A. C. will remember Mrs. Atkinson as Miss Christina Morgan, of Bible Hill. Her death occurred on August 1st, 1922, following an illness of

long duration. We extend the sympathy of the Alumni to the bereaved family.

Howard L. Trueman '15 was married on October 10th to Miss Winnifred Lewis, of Yarmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Trueman have taken up their residence at Woodstock, Ontario.

Alva R. McEwan, '19 married Mrs. Margaret Downing, of Guelph, Ont., on September 30th. Mr. and Mrs. McEwan will live at Kitchener, Ont., where he is engaged in the Ice Cream business.

H. A. Butler, '14 married Mrs. Melissa Pickles on October 7th at St. Anne de Bellevue. Mr. Butler has been appointed Sheep and Swine promoter for Nova Scotia, and will make his headquarters at Truro.

Geo. D. Jones '16 married Miss Marion Frost, of St. John, on Sept. 28th. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will live in St. John, where Geo. D. is engaged in the Insurance business.

Miss S. I. Chase '18 is reported as the outstanding winning exhibitor at the Annapolis, Kings and Hants counties exhibitions.

W. A. Fleming '16 is at present the most popular man in Truro, as the result of his supplying the long felt need of a rink.

Chas. McK. Collins '20 is farming at Port Williams.

H. K. McCharles, '21 writes from Guelph;

"The present O. A. C. year includes A. W. McKenzie '21, J. C. Bennett '21, W. T. Inch '21, Stan Wood '18, Smith Hilton '20, R. C. Parent '21, W. R. Kinsman '18, G. E. R. Hervey '21, H. K. McCharles '21, Lee Payne '20

In the third year there are W. J. A. Stewart '22, K. A. Harrison '22, Ken Cox '21, E. S. Lewis '22, H. H. Geddes '22. In selecting the International Stock Judging team, six N. S. A. C. boys were in the first twenty out of eighty aspirants, and three, viz. McKenzie, Parent and McCharles made the team. Also McKenzie, Bennett, Inch and McCharles have been playing on the college rugby team.

Harold Bowers '19 has been out West, but has returned and is now farming.

A. J. Bentley '21 is with the Entomological Branch of the New Brunswick Department.

And one more wedding,—Lovitt FitzRandolph '09 was married at Nottingham, New Hampshire, Oct. 14th to Mrs. Mabel H. Ruggles, of Deep Brook, N. S. They will live at West Nottingham.

Robert Newcombe '07 was married in August to Miss Cogswell, of Port Williams, N. S.

To all these newlyweds our congratulations and best wishes.

C. E. Boulden '13 has recently assumed the duties of Prof. of Agriculture at the Technical College, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A. B. MacDonald '16 is taking Post Graduate work in Economics at Toronto University, leading up to M. A. Degree.

L. T. Chapman '16 is with the Live Stock branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture at Edmonton. His work is in connection with the Boys' and Girls Club work.



All ex-students of the N. S. A. C. should plan on attending the Annual meeting of the Alumni Association early in January as subjects of great importance will be discussed. At least get your name on the membership rolls before that to enable you to full reports.

Truro, N. S., Nov. 15, 1922

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### REPORT OF ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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**A**THLETICS do not play a very important part in college life at N. S. A. C. during the first term. The opening date October 31st is too late in the season to take up Rugby to any extent and rather early in the season to start Basket ball practice. At a meeting of the Association Nov. 3rd the following officers were appointed;—

President, Harper '23, Sec'y, Reed '23.

A. H. McAndrews is acting as coach again this year. We were fortunate in securing the Y. M. C. A. floor for practice on Tuesday nights and have already had three workouts, and, while it is impossible to tell anything definite as yet, the prospects are that we will be able to turn out a team fully as good as last year's quintette which was successful in winning the Intermediate Town League.

No attempt has been made to form a league as yet, but it is expected that one will be formed, as the P. N. C. and C. C. A. both have teams already in the field.

D. C. H. '23

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The graduation of last year's class deprived the college of practically all of its basket-ball players. This means that this year a lot of new material must be trained.

Now there seems to be a deep rooted idea in the minds of the new students each year that it is useless for them to turn out to basket-ball. The remark has already been made this year that "Oh, the team is already picked from

the senior class." Now this is the wrong attitude to adopt. Everybody has an even chance to make the team and we wish to make a strong appeal to the junior class to turn out to practice and put old N. S. A. C. on the map again this year,

There is another attitude that bears much criticism. After last year's team was picked some men who had not turned out to practice went around grumbling that they could play better than the men on the team. Now I ask you how are we to know that, if these men will not turn out and demonstrate their ability.

If you do not play basket ball now, it does not necessarily mean that you will not make a player with practice. As an example, look at the accomplishments of last year's team. The result of a season's training.

The Athletic Club wishes to extend a vote of thanks to those FEW students who have turned out and showed so much whole hearted pep. We hope others will follow their example, and strongly recommend the seniors to give more support to the work.

A. H. McA. '23

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### REPORT OF DEBATING SOCIETY.

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On Wednesday evening, Nov. 22nd we held our first debate of the term. There were a good number present including quite a few "Normals." The interest in the debate would seem to indicate that this branch of college activity will be well supported.

The subject under discussion was;—Resolved that general farming is more profitable in the Maritime Provinces than special farming.

The debaters of the evening were—

Affirmative

Negative

Bell '23

Stewart '23

Maxwell '23

Winter '23

Quartermain '23

Ross '23

Many thanks are due A. H. MacAndrews for acting as critic and Prof. Smith as Judge.

The decision was given in favor of the negative.

C. F. M. '23

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### EXCHANGE

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Editor in Chief:—

On behalf of the students of the N. S. A. C. I gratefully acknowledge the King's College Record and the U. N. B. Monthly.

P. A. Cossman,

Exchange Editor,

N. S. A. C.

---

### My Fellow Students,---Dig In!

---

Make the most of your College days

Whether it be in work or play.

Fool not your time, but study hard

And to the Profs give just reward.

Be honest in your daily task,

And you'll have no trouble to pass

It is the work that makes the man

So do your best when'er you can,

Now this is but a simple poem

Of words given by those at home

So for the sake of old A. C.

Do good in the world, we're proud of thee.

R. S. B. '22

### THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

There is a large, well equipped library in connection with the college. It contains books upon all of your subjects, and they are for the students use. You are entitled to borrow any book except the Encyclopedia. These books you may take home and keep for two weeks. At the end of this time you shall return the books in good condition. The library is under the supervision and care of Miss Kennedy and will be open every day except Saturday from 4 p. m. to 6.

The librarian will aid you in finding or picking out any book which you wish to see.

Show interest in your studies and look up topics on your different subjects. You will also find material there for the debates.

R. S. B. '23

### Weary Workers, We.

Maxwell and Winter were two bright men,  
 They laid in bed till the clock struck ten,  
 Up starts Maxwell and looks at the sky,  
 "Why! Brother Winter the sun's very high!  
 You go along and take feeds and feeding,  
 I'll come along footsteps heeding,  
 Then we'll go to the old Bug House  
 I'll come along, creeping like a mouse,  
 Then we'll go to the chemistry lab.,  
 I'll come along feeling like a crab,  
 Now, hurry off to Horticulture,  
 For I'm feeling as hungry as a vulture,  
 Now we go to Botany, 'good little boys'  
 We must be careful not to make a noise,  
 Now we go to English feeling very sore  
 Proceeding as the players came to Elisnore.  
 Now we go to Physics, what a happy dose,

That's the place to go when you feel morose,  
Public Speaking next I see 'Brother Winter take the floor'  
You'll make the speech, I'll call for more,  
Off we go to the pavilion to judge the dairy cattle,  
If you copy my paper I'll run and tattle.  
Now we go to F. H. have you finished your map?  
Putting in the contours sure takes out the sap,  
Mathematics next my boy, that's my middle name  
When the Prof. puts down the figures they all look just  
the same.  
Next we'll have the single tax discussed in Economics,  
That the tax for bachelors as viewed by many comics,  
In the near future comes Dairy, Poultry and V. S.  
I feel it in my bones 'twill be an awful mess,  
Now then brother Winter, Let's seek our repose,  
For what's in store to-morrow Prof. Smith only knows."

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## HAYSEEDS

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MacPh-e,—A-A-hem I am a near neighbor of yours now  
I live just across the river.

Miss Kenn-dy—Oh, is that so. I hope you will drop in  
some day.

Gow—Prof. Shaw would you mind discussing the single  
tax?

McAn-r-ws—Does that mean a tax on bachelors sir?

Re-d—How are we ever to remember all these knots?

Prof. C—Oh, just keep the idea in mind.

Re-d—Yes, but that is knotty.

Prof. T—What is a balanced ration?

Senior—Eating green peas with your knife sir.

Question at U. S. C. meeting (following Mr. Gow's report) Have christian functions of N. S. A. C. ceased ?

Prof. Smith—Where do you professors go next ?

Senior—To do something knotty for Prof. Cunningham.

Prof. Smith—Well now little boys the epidermis on plants is just the same as the epidermis on little boys in Junior A. The epidermis is transparent and the green shows through.

Junior in Botany—Sir, would a person living in Paris be a parasite ?

“How wonderful is science !” exclaimed the professor when he found that there were just as many button holes on his coat as there were buttons.

Pr - - - er—Why are Prof. B's lectures like a dose of phsyic ?

Be-l—Don't know

Pr - - - er—they are easy to give but darn hard to take.

1st Normalite—Are you going to the new rink this winter ?

2nd Normalite—Yes, if Winter comes.

Junior (going thru the Acre)—Say Sambo, if you throw ashes on the lawn like that, it will soon be as black as yourself.

Sambo—Dats awright. When spring comes it will all grow up jest as green as you is.

Mr Re - - d and Miss B - - - n seated on sofa.

Miss B - - - n—Supposing you start the phonograph.

Mr. R - - d—Why what's the idea ?

Miss B - - - n—Well it's about time you started something.

Farmers Advice—Work like Helen B Happy.

M-k-n-o-s New Theory.

M-k-n-o-s (to Prof. Harlow)—Don't people in certain localities have bad teeth and be bow-legged because there is no lime in the water they drink?

Conversly—If you are knock-kneed drink soft water.

P-o-s-r—You should always pick a tall girl.

E-ls—Why?

P-o-s-r—They all settle down you know.

B-n-s (at Carrol's restaurant)—Come "fill us" quick.

Prof. Harlow (at 5 minutes to 12)—What's the hardest substance?

B-a-c-a-d—Appetite, sir.

S-a-k-y—Sir, What part of the animal does the Hamburg Steak come from?

A-d-r-on (Zoo lab)—Is your liver in three pieces!

B-a-c-a-d—Yes

A-d-r-on—This frog's is too.

S. W-i-h-t—I can't get any milk from this cow

Mr. DeLong—Why that cow is dry.

S. W-i h t—She shouldn't be. She had two buckets of water at noon.

Life is just one long contour after another.

---

Let Mr. McKay help you find the boarders. The college will test your cows for butter fat free.

## WANTED!

---

### SEALED TENDERS

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Minimum thickness three ply.

To be fitted with "never slip" caulks.

Inside heel caulk not to be sharpened.

Heels fairly high.

Only those experienced need apply.

Lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

---

### Things We Want to Know.

---

Why are the Juniors so anxious to reach the Business College before the regular classes are dismissed?

What size boots does Harper wear?

Who ruffles up Reed's hair?

Has Lewis Wright joined the reds?

Who is Gow's companion in the Chemistry Lab.?

Who is it in the Acre that Banks gets down on his knees to?

Why are so many females anxious to be Chased?

Why did Ells go home Saturday?

Question—Whose home did he go to?



## Yells !

Rickety Rackety Rick Rack Ree  
Bacteria Zoo Biology  
Gee Gamileo Gee Haw Gee  
Farmers, Farmers, yes siree  
Ric Rac Raw, Ric Rac Ree  
N. S. A. C. yes Siree.

Rimmler ! Dimmler ! Gott in Himmler,  
Who in H—— are we ?  
You silly old ass, we're the senior class,  
The pride of N. S. A. C.  
S-E-N-I-O-R-S, Seniors.

Boom a lac a Boom a lac a Boom Boom Boom  
Ching a lac a Ching a lac a Ching ching Ching  
Boom a lac a Ching a lac a Siz boom bah  
N. S. A. C. Rah rah rah.

Lickety Cuss Lickety Cuss  
What the Devils the matter with us  
Nothing at all, Nothing at all  
We are farmers one and all

Turnips, Carrots, Pumpkins, Squash  
Farmers, Farmers, yes by gosh  
Beef, Mutton, Pork, Ham,  
Farmers, Farmers, yes by damn.

We're rough ! we're tough  
We're Farmers, that's enough  
We don't give a damn for any old man  
That don't give a damn for us.

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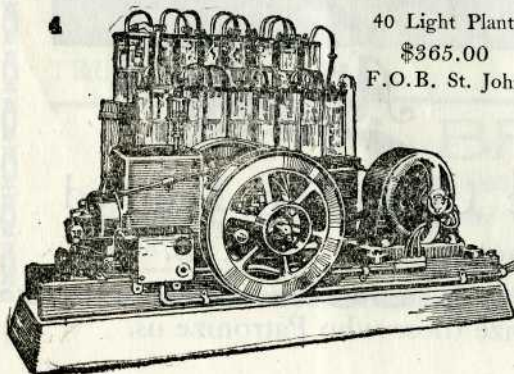
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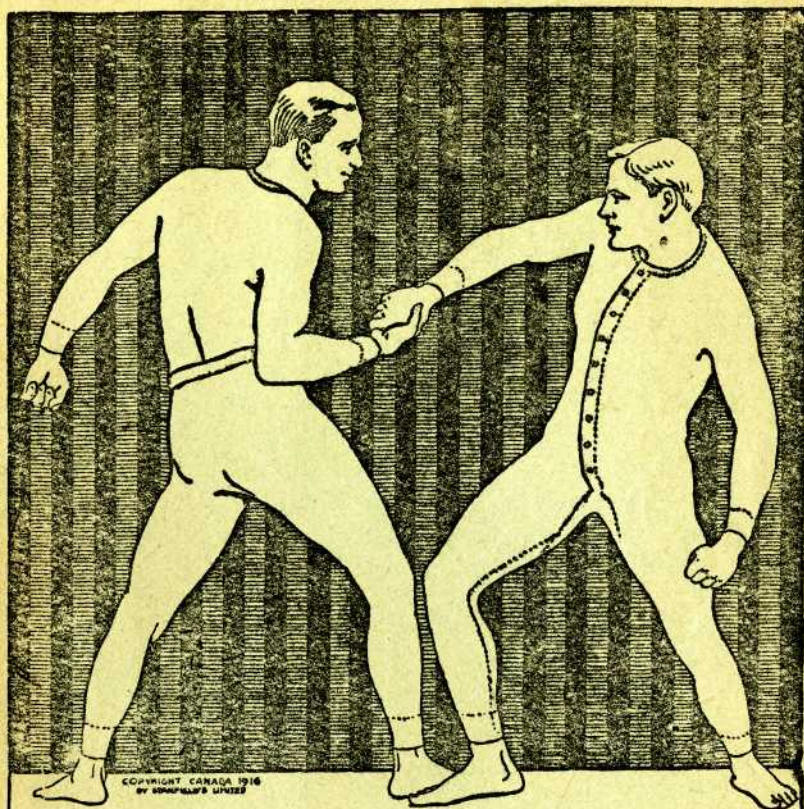
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