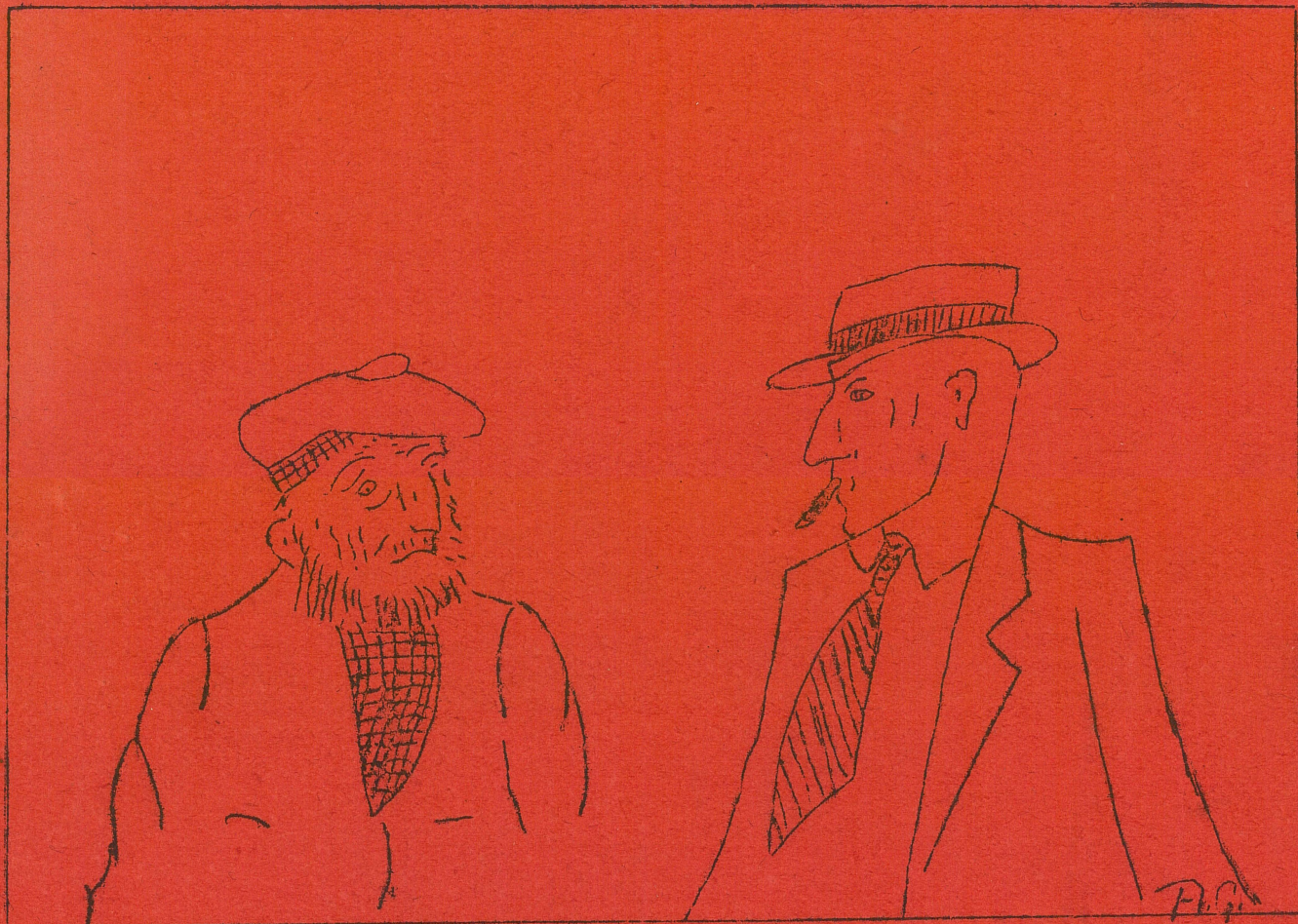


# A.C. HERALD



Tourist: Nach eil tannasgan aguibh anns an tigh so?  
Beaton: Cha neil, ach tha deagh spuradon anns an tigh-òsda!

Vol. 2

March 1937

No 5

New Improved Edition

Editor: "Bill" Jenkins  
Sports Editor: "Jim" Wright  
Joke Editor: "Ken" Morrison  
Social Editor: "Al" Grant  
First Snoop: "Hat" Wilson  
Second Snoop: "Butch" Butcher  
Feature Writer: "Bert" McFee  
Reporters: Curtis and Mackinnon



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## E D I T O R I A L

Somebody, at one time or another, conceived the idea of an editorial and this idea seems to have gone over pretty strongly, so that today we find in almost every paper--no matter how small or insignificant--a section devoted to editorials. As we go to press this month we are inclined to submit to that resistless human desire of keeping up with the Joneses and write a few lines under the title of "Editorial".

First of all, we wish to compliment our predecessors on their excellent work. There has been some talk of bringing back the old A.C. Gateway in place of our Herald, but the majority deemed it more advisable to continue with our current paper, as it was too late in the year to undertake the publication of a Gateway.

In looking over the editorial section in a recent copy of one of our provincial papers, we happened to see a few paragraphs entitled "Good Man". We do not remember the exact words that were used, but they were full of encouragement and praise for our own Principal L. T. Chapman. The editorial was written by one whom we would term an "outsider" and speaking from an "insider's" standpoint, we can only endorse the writer's statements most heartily.

Taking a hasty glance at the world's stage we see that humans are still human and in Spain that same old scrap continues to hold its popularity. The world is getting bored to death and is wishing they would make it snappy and wind up the whole thing. When Spain was sitting on top of the world she was writing her history in letters of blood and now that she has sunken to the status of a sixth rater she does not appear to have changed her habits.

Well, they're over--we mean the Vet. exams. They were just a little taste of what we may expect during the next month. Of course we are glad to have them out of the way but, nevertheless, we are sorry to lose the Doc. and we feel that he will be sadly missed by all those who love a good story, and who doesn't?

In this issue we have printed an interesting article on the correct procedure that should be taken at a public meeting. We are printing this article with the hope that you will like it, study it and apply it, thereby helping to carry out our meetings in a more orderly fashion.

The new seed catalogues are beginning to make their appearance now, which is a sure indication of coming spring. Farmers all over the country are looking towards the approaching season with renewed enthusiasm and an anticipation of fulfillment of plans. One important factor in carrying out a successful system of spring work is to keep all operations up to date. The foreman on our College Farm seems to be well aware of this fact and had his teams out on the land on the fifteenth of March taking advantage of the fine weather. His motto, "Make hay while the sun shines" is an old one but, nevertheless, it can be applied by farmers to the best advantage even in this day and age.

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EDITORIAL

one of the most interesting and important of the  
the fact that the world is not a uniform whole,  
in which the same laws apply everywhere. As we go to  
the North Pole, we find that the laws of nature  
change, and that the same laws do not apply  
everywhere.

It is a common mistake to suppose that the laws  
of nature are the same everywhere. In fact, they  
are not. The laws of nature are different in  
different parts of the world. This is true of  
the laws of physics, and it is true of the laws  
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IN MEMORIAM

The student body of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College deeply regret the passing of Mrs. W. V. Longley. To her husband, Dr. Longley, to Mrs. Smith, her mother, and to her other relatives we extend, not sympathy--there should be no sorrow for such a heroic victory--but with them we should rejoice in that the tired body has been relieved from its suffering and the spirit carried into a more glorious realm. We hope that the great Easter story will bring peace and comfort to those whom she has left behind.

Her magnetic personality, her unabated interest in youth and everything worth while, has made her a shining example to all those who have been fortunate enough to have made her acquaintance. Always cheerful in manner, encouraging and kind, she will long be remembered by many former students who gained much from her sagacity and sound advice.

Her great and far-reaching influence was not limited to our own Campus but spread out through various organizations in which she held many prominent positions. Of her it might be said, she had fought a good fight and the strength and beauty of her life will remain forever, enshrined in the annals of the Agricultural College and in the hearts of all who knew her.



Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several lines and appears to be a list or a set of instructions, though the specific words are too light to read accurately.



### By-Products of Coal

Most people today do not realize how important coal really is; many believe it to be just another fuel; however, it is the aim of the writer of this article to mention a few of the by-products of coal, how they are made, and what they are used for.

To get these various by-products, coal is poured into furnaces or "batteries", as they are called, from above by coal cars which run on rails on top of the batteries. In each battery eleven tons of fine coal are poured. In there the coal is heated to 1000° C. for a definite period of time. From these eleven tons of coal, four tons of by-products are produced by the intense heat.

Coal gas coming off forms 17% by weight of the eleven tons of coal. This gas is separated by means of air condensers from the less volatile products such as coal tar, and ammonia liquor. The coal gas is finally separated from hydrogen sulphide, and carbon dioxide gases by scrubbers and purifiers. The pure gas is used as an illuminant and as a fuel.

The coal tar that is formed in the tar well contains a top layer of ammonia liquor. This liquor is evaporated and treated with sulphuric acid to form ammonium sulphate, which is used as a fertilizer. Ammonium nitrate used in the manufacture of explosives is also obtained from this ammonia liquor.

The residue left in the battery is pure coke; this is used as fuel.

The coal tar is distilled to a certain temperature to get "naphtha" which is used as an illuminant, and solvent for rubbers in the waterproofing process.

The creosote fraction of the coal tar is used as a wood preservative.

Mauveine, another valuable by-product, was discovered by an eighteen year old student of the Royal College of Chemistry in London in 1856; this mauveine is used as a base for dyes, perfumes, explosives, medicinal and photographic chemicals.

The five base substances of coal are colorless when pure; these are benzene and toluene, which are liquids, naphthalene and anthracene, which are solids, and phenol or carbolic acid. This acid is different from the rest because it contains oxygen.

The crude naphtha, the lightest oil, will be found on top in the receiving well of the distiller. Carbolic acid is in the middle, creosote oil or the heavy oil is below with anthracene oil or green oil, and pitch on the bottom. Pitch is used in roadmaking.

There are various components of these oils, benzene, toluene, phenol, naphthalene cresols, but these would only tend to confuse the reader, so the writer deems it advisable to leave out a number of perplexing names and formulas.

The by-products of coal in all supply the base for some three hundred distinct substances which are being used every day all over the world; these, of course, are too numerous to mention in this article.



PROCEEDINGS

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Nova Scotia Agricultural College Short Course

On Monday evening, March 1, 1937, the Short Course in Agriculture was officially opened by Honourable J. A. McDonald, Minister of Agriculture. Mr. McDonald welcomed the students to the course and spoke of the great importance of farmers, how necessary they were in the province, and asserted that the young men who study agriculture are even more necessary.

On Tuesday morning, some one hundred short course students, and the regular students, gathered in the College pavilion, where a live stock show was conducted by the senior and junior general classes.

The stock show consisted of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The stock was judged on fitting and showmanship.

The horses were shown first with five contestants. The winners were: Rod McLean, first; Kenneth Holmes, second; Norman Smith, third; Peter Magennis, fourth, and James McKeague, fifth.

The mature Ayrshire class was then shown with four contestants. The winners were: Norman Smith, first; Bernard Longley, second; James McKeague, third; and Aubrey Briggs, fourth.

The third class was the Guernsey cattle with five contestants. The winners were: Stanley Curtis, first; Kenneth Holmes, second; Miles Durno, third; Louis Robicheau, fourth, and Peter Magennis, fifth.

The fourth class was the Holstein cattle with four contestants. The winners were: Ernest Jarvis, first; Rod McLean, second; Lawrence Westcott, third; and James Thomson, fourth.

The last class on Tuesday was the yearling class of Ayrshires, with two contestants, Webster McKinnon and Austin Churchill winning in this order.

Tuesday afternoon the sheep were exhibited with three contestants. The winners were: Lawrence Westcott, first; Webster McKinnon, second; and Bernard Longley, third.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up by Principal Chapman on the topic of feeds for cows. Several of the College herd were brought in for demonstration and a general discussion was open to all concerning the feeding of cattle.

On Wednesday morning the swine were shown. Due to the flu epidemic, some of the contestants were unable to attend. The winners of this class were: Ernest Jarvis, first; Stanley Curtis, second; and Aubrey Briggs, third.

Much interest was shown by the students in the conditioning of the stock for showing. Many were the comments of experienced ringmen who viewed the stock from the seats.

On Saturday morning a grain judging contest was carried out by Professor A. W. MacKenzie. The contestants were called to judge wheat, oats, barley and potatoes. The winner of this contest was Rod McLean.

The trophies donated were:

Honourable John A. McDonald, shield, won by Rod McLean;  
Dr. J. M. Trueman, trophy for dairy cattle, won by Norman Smith;  
F. V. Walsh, trophy for swine, won by Ernest Jarvis; Dr. Cumming



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. From a small collection of colonies on the eastern coast, it grew into a vast nation that spanned the continent. The early years were marked by struggle and conflict, but the spirit of independence and self-determination prevailed.

The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history. It was a fight for freedom and the right to govern oneself. The Declaration of Independence in 1776 was a bold statement of the colonies' desire to break free from British rule.

The war was long and difficult, but the colonies emerged victorious. The new nation was born, and the path was set for a future of progress and innovation. The American dream of a better life for all became a reality.

The 19th century was a time of great change and discovery. The westward expansion of the United States opened up new frontiers and opportunities. The Industrial Revolution brought about significant advances in technology and industry.

The American Civil War was a defining moment in the nation's history. It was a struggle over the issue of slavery and the rights of all citizens. The war ended in 1865, and the Union was preserved.

The Reconstruction era followed the Civil War, a period of rebuilding and reform. The nation sought to heal the wounds of war and ensure the rights of all citizens. The 13th and 14th Amendments were passed, guaranteeing freedom and equality.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries were a time of rapid growth and change. The United States became a world power, and its influence was felt around the globe. The Progressive Era brought about significant reforms in government and society.

The 20th century was a time of great challenges and achievements. The United States played a leading role in the world, and its values of freedom and democracy were spread across the globe. The American dream continued to inspire and drive the nation forward.

The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit. It is a story of resilience and hope, of a nation that has overcome adversity and built a great future. The American dream remains a guiding light for all who seek a better life.



trophy for horses, won by Rod McLean; H. K. MacCharles, trophy for sheep, won by Lawrence Westcott; J. P. Landry, trophy for poultry, won by Rod McLean; Prince Edward Island short course students of 1911 trophy, won by Rod McLean.

Many congratulations are due to Rod McLean, Grand Champion of the N.S.A.C. Winter Fair, and to Lawrence Westcott, Reserve Champion.

On Wednesday morning from 8:45 - 9:30 Dr. Sims of the N.S.A.C. staff, lectured to the short course and regular students on the warble fly. This lecture was very interesting, as the warble fly is commonly known among all farmers and all herds are usually infected with it. Dr. Sims stressed the point that it was a great hindrance to the farmer, as it reduced the return of products, such as milk, and the methods of control were also mentioned.

Again on Thursday morning Dr. Sims spoke on Bang's Disease in cattle. This disease appears quite frequently in herds and Dr. Sims described the symptoms, treatment and prevention of the disease.

#### Pasture Improvement

On Wednesday morning, C. F. Bailey, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Fredericton, spoke on pasture improvement.

Mr. Bailey told of the many experiments they had worked on their farm and of the results they had, and yet, farmers next to them had great failures in pastures. He talked largely on the fertilization of pastures. In using the commercial fertilizers where barnyard manure was not available, the grass crop was largely increased and growth started much earlier. This enabled farmers to put their cattle on the grass earlier.

After the lecture the students were given an opportunity to ask questions on points which were not clear or those which probably were not brought out.

In the afternoon pasture improvement was again spoken on by Dr. Cumming who, a few years ago, was Principal of this College. His lecture was very interesting, as he told of experiments that had been worked on the College farm to improve the pastures, all of which were a great success.

In the evening Mr. J. E. MacIntyre of the Potash Fertilizer Company showed lantern slides of crops where fertilizers had been supplied, as well as those where it had been deficient; also the results of fertilized pastures as contrasted with those which had received no fertilizer, these showing a remarkable difference.

Another lecture of the evening was Mr. LeLacheur of the Seed Branch at Sackville, N. B. Mr. LeLacheur told of how important it was to have all seed tested, as in many places the farmer often could not obtain the seed he demanded, and a substitute of inferior quality was furnished instead.

A. W. Mackenzie, Professor of Agronomy, spoke on the rotation of crops. He stressed their importance in the increase of production, the decrease of labor and cost of production, all combining to net a great increase in profit to the farmer.

On Thursday, March 4, J. W. Graham, B.S.A. gave a demonstration on rail grading of pork. Mr. Graham stressed the qualifications of hogs before they would be accepted, and explained the different grades in which they were classified.







Mr. Graham stated that not nearly the quantity of pork was raised that there should or could be, and showed that this was a very interesting and profitable business.

Mr. Graham's lecture was followed by "Feeding of Hogs" by W. W. Baird of the Experimental Farm, Nappan.

Mr. Baird stated that in raising hogs the feed could and should be raised on the farm. Such crops as potatoes, mangels and grain crops were excellent feeds and much cheaper than feeds that could be bought. He submitted several rations which had been proven by experiment to give a satisfactory profit.

Mr. Baird spoke again in the afternoon on the "Cost of Production of Farm Crops". He stated that the farmers were not producing as cheaply as they could. He also submitted figures of crops they had grown on the Experimental Farm at Nappan, which showed a large profit. His figures were debated quite strongly on the estimated low cost of labor and short time taken in seeding these crops.

Dr. Cumming gave a short lecture on "Roots and Forage Crops". He named several good strains and recommended the growing of more, as they were unexcelled as feed for the farm animals.

On Friday, March 5, the lectures were centred mostly on seeds.

Dr. Clark of the Experimental Farm, Charlottetown, P.E.I., spoke on the potato crop, the importance of this crop to the province, and the methods of handling, such as planting, digging and shipping.

C. M. Collins of the Extension Department gave a short talk on co-operation of farmers. Mr. Collins discussed the situation of the farmer and stated that the agricultural representatives should be used to a greater extent. If the farmer would do this, Mr. Collins stated the representatives could then convey to the farmer the results furnished by experimental farms.

Kenneth Cox, Assistant Superintendent of the Nappan Experimental Farm, spoke on "Cereal Grains and Forage Crops". Mr. Cox pointed out the method by which seed was obtained and the painstaking care exercised in making each variety pure.

Mr. A. Hope of the Dominion Seed Branch, Sackville, gave an interesting account of the work carried on in the Seed Department. He gave an explanation of the testing of seed for purity, trueness of variety and freedom from weed seed. He also showed the seed test by the use of blotting paper. He extended a hearty invitation to all farmers to send seeds to be tested which they were using as seed.

The last lecture on Friday was given by W. K. McCulloch of the Experimental Farm, Kentville. The lecture was on "Potatoes for Seed and Table Stock". He also described the requirements for seed stock of the market which is supplied at the present time and during past years.



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Short Course (cont'd)

The speakers for the second week of the short course were as follows: Dr. Thos. W. M. Cameron, Director, Institute of Parasitology, Macdonald College, Que.; E. M. MacDougall, Secretary, N.S. Silver Fox Breeders' Association, Bridgetown, N.S.; C. E. Benoit, Poultry Promoter, Extension Department, N.S.A.C.; T. D. Carruthers, Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, Summerside, P.E.I.; A. F. Curran, Poultry Division, Dominion Live Stock Branch, Truro; C. M. MacMillan, Dominion Live Stock Branch, Truro; Dr. F. B. Hutt, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; F. V. Walsh, Director of Marketing, Department of Agriculture, Halifax; J. P. Landry, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, N.S.A.C.;

Dr. Cameron spoke several times during the short course on the various kinds of parasites which attack sheep, foxes, horses and swine. In speaking of parasites which attack sheep, Dr. Cameron emphasized the importance of pasture rotation in preventing parasites of sheep. In his lecture on the parasites of foxes, Dr. Cameron described the different kinds such as the lung worm, rock worm and whip worm, and explained the life cycle of each. He also spoke of the importance of sunlight and hot water as disinfectants in cleaning the fox pens.

Dr. Cameron described the different kinds of worms that attack horses and explained the ways in which they get into the animal; he also outlined several precautions for preventing these worms, such as, avoid permanent pastures; do not mix young and old stock; encourage mixed grazing; keep bedding clean and quarantine imported stock. Dr. Cameron stated that the worms of horses will only live in horses and the same is true of sheep and swine.

Mr. MacDougall and Mr. Carruthers spoke quite extensively on the fox industry, stating that foxes should be another kind of livestock on the farm. They explained the variations which appear in live foxes, using live foxes for comparison. Mr. MacDougall and Mr. Carruthers also spoke on the preparing of pelts for market, and the difference in prices paid according to condition in which the pelt was marketed.

On Wednesday March 10th the poultry show took place. Poultry, one male and one female, also one dozen of eggs were shown by the general class students, both juniors and seniors. Those taking first place in the different breeds of poultry are as follows:

Barred Plymouth Rocks - Rod McLean  
Rhode Island Reds - Lawrence Westcott  
White Leghorns - W. M. Peers

Killing demonstrations were given, also lectures on the use of wax plucking, Thursday, following the show.

During the last two days of the short course several lectures were given by Dr. Hutt, on the feeding, care and breeding of poultry. Dr. Hutt cited several factors influencing the hatchability of eggs, which are as follows: First, age before going into incubation; second, size, recommending medium sized eggs. He stated that the longest time that eggs should be kept before hatching was a week to ten days and that during this period the eggs should be kept at a temperature of between 50 and 60°.



10/10/1950

Dear Mr. [Name],  
I have received your letter of the 10th inst. regarding the matter of [Subject].  
I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time.

As you are aware, the [Organization] is currently reviewing the [Subject] and  
I will be sure to advise you as soon as a final decision has been reached.

I am sure that you will understand the need for thoroughness in this process.  
Thank you for your patience and understanding.

Sincerely,  
[Name]  
[Title]

Enclosed for you are [Number] copies of the [Document].  
If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,  
[Name]

cc: [Name]  
[Name]  
[Name]



Dr. Hutt when talking about the best breeds of poultry, said that Leghorns give greater production and are a little more economical to keep than the Rhode Island Reds or Barred Plymouth Rocks, but they were not as vigorous as the Reds and Rocks, and were also more susceptible to disease.

Mr. Walsh spoke on two occasions on markets and the marketing of farm products, and emphasized the importance of grading and cooperation in marketing in order to get the best returns.

Mr. MacDonald spoke on the grading, packing and candling of eggs, and stressed the importance of marketing eggs in standard size, clean boxes, with the grade stamped on both ends.

Mr. Landry gave a lecture to the students of the short course and also gave a demonstration of incubators.

D.W.M. '38.

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#### A Little Hot Air

It has long been a source of wonderment among other folk why a Cape Bretoner will, upon getting acquainted, proudly parade the country of his birth. Although this is a closely guarded secret, I shall "let down my hair" on a few of these points (where did I hear that word before?). I shall confine my remarks, however, only to my birth place, Glace Bay, and not touch on other points.

Glace Bay contributes little to the person who gives it a quick glance (many find it difficult to find the town). However, one must be well acquainted with the town to know some of her secrets.

As the coal mines are the chief means of revenue we shall deal with them first. There are five coal mines in Glace Bay proper, with many others surrounding. Old Caledonia is the logical starting point in a tour of these. Caledonia is the oldest working coal mine in America, if not in the world. In many families three generations of miners have derived sustenance from her black bowels. Glancing briefly at her other points, one remembers that the first underground telephone in the world was used here. Up in her engine rooms you may also see the still glistening metal of the old air compressor brought to Caledonia after winning first award at Chicago in 1893, not having been replaced yet for want of a more efficient machine. Finally, this old colliery is holding her own with the newer collieries, being second last year in production. This in spite of the fact about six miles of workings are traversed, two of these under the sea.

On the other side of town, you will find two more interesting collieries, Nos. 2 and 1 b. The latter colliery is the show colliery of this area and it is possible after a day or two chasing officials to get a pass to go down into it. Below, the visitor will see the workings of America's most modern colliery. Most wonderful, however, to the visitor is the underground flower garden made possible by large electric lamps. No. 2 colliery is the "heavy producer" and is the deepest coal mine in the world. At present an air shaft of 465 feet has been driven into another seam to boost her already enormous production.







Having skimmed over the coal mines we look around for other interest points. One might point to the great Marconi towers erected under the supervision of Marconi himself. When at their former location at Tablehead, these towers inaugurated the first transatlantic wireless service. Later removed outside of the town, they are now the chief receiving point for all wireless messages to America.

But what of the business life of the town? Is it one of these sleepy towns you get once in awhile? As a sign of activity, one might point to the \$100,000 nurses' home erected this winter, to the \$90,000 hotel now being built, to the large modern Caledonia school now being completed, to the extensive school and road paving program undertaken by the town; lastly, to the one hundred and fifty houses completed last year.

Glace Bay is rapidly forging ahead!

A.G. '37.

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#### Social Notes

On February 19 the annual mid-year Prom of the college came off. The efforts of the decorating squad showed up well and with the good orchestra present a winning combination was struck. Result--a highly successful dance, with attendance well beyond expectations. The struggle continued well on into the night.

February 27 saw the resumption of the regular Saturday night dances. It was a very pleasant affair with some demonstrations of plain and fancy dancing, cause unknown. The orchestra was good.

March 5, although not exactly a regular dance, being held on Friday, brought forth a bumper crowd. Attending the dance were the victorious Pictou and Mount A. basketball teams, as well as a strong contingent of new recruits from the Academy. This dance was a real big affair and brought comment from everyone.

The next dance narrowly missed being unlucky, as it landed on Friday, the 12th. However, a "day was as good as a mile" (some metaphor what!) and the dance was a great success. There was a note of ill-fortune, however, in that a well known commentator was present and it was whispered that he took notes of the boys' efforts "with regards to" the extremes of their lower appendages. Results will probably be published elsewhere. Pine Hill basketball team was present and they just went to prove my theory. You've got to be a basketball hero, etc. etc. you know it.

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Our College Basketball Team

Tech. - A.C.

The A. C. team took the floor against Tech, tired and stiff, after a long drive. The regular five players comprising Smith, Churchill, Pattillo, Miller and Horton, were started by Coach Mackenzie. The tricky, elusive work of the forward line, backed by the ever reliable work of the guards resulted in the A.C. building up a lead of 15 - 8, at the end of the first period.

In the second half the Tech. defense stiffened and their forward line opened up a swift passing attack which resulted in several baskets being scored. The A.C. line fought back and the individual brilliance of Laurie Smith and Starr Pattillo brought the score up to that netted by the Tech. rally. In the dying minutes of the game, MacDonald and Boutilier of Tech. combined to drop in three baskets, which netted them a one point lead. A pretty heave by Pattillo gave the lead to the A.C., but a power play originating at the Tech. defense brought results and Boutilier scored on a nice shot from close in. The timer's whistle ended the game with Tech. leading by one point.

Final Score: Tech. - 24 -- A.C. - 23.

Halifax Academy - A.C.

The team took the floor at the Halifax "Y" and showed the results of a good night's sleep. The Academy attempted to play the slow breaking game which featured their attack when in Truro, but the ganging attacks of the whole A.C. team left them demoralized, and Pattillo and Smith were able to pierce their faltering defense at will.

Opening the second period the Halifax team attempted to score on long shots, but the A.C. guards snared the rebounds and several long passes resulted in Pattillo going right in for lay-up shots which gave the A.C. a comfortable margin which, despite the last minute rally of the Halifax team, was easily protected.

Final Score: A.C. - 26 -- Halifax - 18.

Pine Hill - A.C.

Immediately following the game at Halifax "Y", the team travelled to the spacious Studley Gym. to take on the Pine Hill College team, which had humbled us in Truro the preceding week.

The first period saw the tired regulars hopelessly lost on the new floor and the cagy veterans on the Pine Hill team, used to the larger playing surface, scored at random. Frequent substitutions by Coach Mackenzie brought no results and the period ended 15 - 3 in favor of the Halifax team.

Opening the second period the A.C. team came out looking for blood. Smith snared the first tip-off, a delayed pass to Pattillo, a toss to Churchill and the A.C. had scored. From the opening whistle the A.C. forward line surged in on the bewildered Pine Hill defense and piled in basket after basket until the deficit of the first period had been wiped out. A slight lull in the middle of the second period and a basket by Pine Hill resulted in another outburst







by the A.C. line and Smith and Pattillo rivalled each other in making almost unbelievable scores. The whistle sounded with the ball in Halifax territory and the A.C. sharp shooters looking for scores.

Final Score: A.C. - 31 -- P.H. - 19.

In conclusion credit is due Coach Art. Mackenzie for welding together a smooth machine which, as this goes to press, has just won the town championship and the Gordon T. Purdy Cup.

Credit is due Starr Pattillo and Laurie Smith for their being the most dangerous scoring duo operating in the town league.

Orchids to Aus. Churchill for his capably filling the capacious shoes left by Stew. Kinley. Aus. lacked the experience, but made up for it in sheer fight and he fitted into the Pattillo-Smith line very nicely.

Hats off to Lloyd Horton and Dave Miller who comprise the strongest defensive duo in the locality. Horton at standing guard used his height to advantage and occasionally lumbered down the floor to score a basket. Miller at running guard combined ability to score long shots with sturdy defensive work to lead the league's scoring defencemen.

Doug. Fond, alternating rear guard, showed plenty of class and before his unfortunate illness, was showing all the qualities of a first-class guard.

Orchids to Angus Rose, he of the flaming thatch, for his ability to relieve at any position on the team and for his ability to completely smother any opposing player when necessary.

Credit is due Bruce Trenholm and John Forbes for the long steps they have made in becoming such a smoothly functioning line. Both are just breaking into the game and with continued practice will capably fill the jerseys left vacant by graduation.

Thanks are due Bill Jenkins and Jim Wright for splendid games turned in when the team was so short handed due to illness. Jenkins, a forward, shows plenty of class and it is hoped he will be a regular member of the squad next year. Wright, a guard, was invaluable when the illness of Pond and Churchill left the team crippled.

Sincere thanks are due Professor Fraser for his capable handling of the team in Coach Mackenzie's absence, and to his heartening support at all times.

Contributed.

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### Conducting Public Meetings

The Students' Council meetings are a source of education which may form an invaluable asset in later years. They provide experience and practice in conducting public meetings, and rules and regulations governing "parliamentary procedure" should be strictly adhered to.

The following "Points of Order" are submitted with the hope that they may serve as a guide in conducting future meetings.

A.D.B. '38.



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CONDENSED RULES - 300 POINTS OF ORDER

Trace each motion to its respective reference and you master at a glance the intricacies of parliamentary usages, comprising some 300 points of order.

Motion to adjourn .....	1	a	#	B	a	11	x
Motion to determine time in which to adjourn.	2	a	z	A		11	x
Motion to amend .....	3	a	z	A	a	11	x
Motion to amend an amendment.....	3	a	#	A	a	11	x
Motion to amend the rules.....	3	a	z	A	b	11	x
Motion to appeal from speaker's decision in re indecorum.....	1	a	z	A	a	11	y
Motion to appeal from speaker's decision generally.....	3	a	#	A	a	11	y
Call to order.....	1	a	#	A	a	111	y
Motion to close debate on question.....	1	a	z	A	b	11	x
Motion to commit.....	3	b	z	A	a	11	x
Motion to extend limits if debate on question	1	a	z	A	a	11	x
Leave to continue speaking after indecorum...	1	a	#	A	a	11	x
Motion that ..... do lie on table.....	1	a	#	C	a	11	x
Motion to limit debate on question.....	1	a	z	A	b	11	x
Objection to consideration of question.....	1	a	#	A	b	111	y
Motion for the orders of the day.....	1	a	#	A	a	111	y
Motion to postpone to a definite time.....	4	a	z	A	a	11	x
Motion to postpone indefinitely.....	3	b	#	A	a	11	x
Motion for previous question.....	1	a	#	A	b	11	x
Question touching priority of business.....	1	a	z	A	a	11	x
Reading papers.....	1	a	#	A	a	11	x
Questions of privilege.....	3	a	z	A	a	11	x
Motion to reconsider a debateable question...	3	b	#	B	a	11	q
Motion to consider an undebateable question..	1	a	#	B	a	11	q
Motion to refer a question.....	3	b	z	A	a	11	x
Motion that committee do not rise.....	1	a	#	B	a	11	x
Question whether question shall be discussed.	1	a	#	A	b	111	y
Motion to make subject a special order.....	3	a	z	A	b	11	x
To substitute in the nature of an amendment..	3	a	z	A	a	11	x
Motion to suspend the rules.....	1	a	#	B	a	11	x
Motion to take from the table.....	1	a	#	C	a	11	x
To take up question out of its proper orders.	1	a	#	A	b	11	x
Motion to withdraw a motion.....	1	a	#	A	a	11	x
Questions of precedent of questions.....	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 12
Forms in which questions may be put.....	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

- 
1. Questions undebateable: Sometimes remarks tacitly allowed.
  2. Undebateable if another question is before the assembly.
  3. Debateable question.
  4. Limit debate only on propriety of postponement.







- a. Does not allow reference to main question.
- b. Opens the main question to debate.
- #. Cannot be amended.
- z. May be amended.
- A. Can be reconsidered.
- B. Cannot be reconsidered.
- C. An affirmative vote on this question cannot be reconsidered.
- b. Requires two-thirds votes unless special rules have been enacted.
  - a. Simple majority suffices to determine the question.
- 11. Motion must be seconded.
- 111. Does not require to be seconded.
- x. Not in order when another has the floor.
- y. Always in order though another has the floor.
- q. May be moved and entered on record when another has the floor, but the business then before the assembly may not be put aside. Motion must be made by one who voted with prevailing side, and on same day the original vote was taken.
- 5. Fixing the time to which an amendment may be made, ranks first.
- 6. To adjourn without limitation; second.
- 7. Motion for the Orders of the Day; third.
- 8. Motion that.....do lie on the table; fourth.
- 9. Motion for the previous question; fifth.
- 10. Motion to postpone indefinitely; sixth.
- 12. Motion to commit; seventh.
- 13. Motion to amend; eighth.
- 14. Motion to postpone indefinitely; ninth.
- 15. On motion to strike out words; "Shall the words stand part of the motion"? Unless a majority sustains the words, they are struck out.
- 16. On motion for previous question the form to be observed is, "Shall the main question be now put"? This, if carried, ends the debate.
- 17. On an appeal from the chair's decision, "Shall the decision be sustained as the ruling of the house?" The chair is generally sustained.
- 18. On motion for Orders of the Day, "Will the House now proceed to the Orders of the Day?" This, if carried, supersedes intervening motions.
- 19. When an objection is raised to considering question, "Shall the question be considered?" Objection may be made by any member before debate has commenced, but not subsequently.



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

- 1. The first part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from its origin to the present time.
- 2. The second part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from its origin to the present time.
- 3. The third part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from its origin to the present time.
- 4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from its origin to the present time.
- 5. The fifth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from its origin to the present time.
- 6. The sixth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from its origin to the present time.
- 7. The seventh part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from its origin to the present time.
- 8. The eighth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from its origin to the present time.
- 9. The ninth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from its origin to the present time.
- 10. The tenth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from its origin to the present time.



The Flu Germs vs. N. S. A. C.

The N.S.A.C. squad held off the wicked attack of the Flu Germs here on the Hill and earned the right to continue in regular order for the remainder of the year.

The Micro-organisms opened the attack early in the season and for over sixty days of play the battle waged between the two bitter rivals. The Little Fellows returned this year with unusually strong forces and during the opening sessions it looked bad for the Agriculturals. Lady Luck, however, crossed their trail and they were able to hold their wicked opponents at bay.

After losing out to the boys the Micros turned their forces towards the staff, but the Prophets were a little too strong for them and turned them aside after a gruesome battle.

Doc. Sims was well protected for the terrific onrushes of the invaders and was able to stand up throughout the entire game. There were a few more lucky ones who were fortunate enough to withstand the attacks of the visitors, but most of the boys had to take time out.

Messrs. Chapman and Landry were outstanding for the defenders and travelled about with such a terrific speed that they evaded the enemy attacks with amazing skill.

Boulden, tactical play-maker for the A.C.'s., turned in a stellar performance, but could not hold out against the enemy rushes and had to be relieved for a few days in the early part of the season. He returned later in the game, however, and generally made up for lost time.

"Bill" Ross, the lanky lad who juggles figures in the defender's camp, suffered several attacks at the hands of the visitors, but each time came back more determined than ever. The Micros, becoming aware of the fact that a good man cannot be kept down, gave him up for a bad job and concentrated their play in another quarter.

Jim Thompson, the clever Freshman lost his voice in the early part of the game as a result of a vicious attack. Of course we sympathize with "Jim" on the loss of his voice, but at the same time we imagine the people at the house had a short period of . . . . . Yes, we imagine.

Doug. Pond, the popular New Brunswick boy, turned in a great game, but was badly shaken up in the latter stage and had to go to the hospital for a few days. \*They must have treated him well down there for we hear he is going down to see \*\*them again, but this time he is walking.

Tiny Tim, the invisible captain of the visitors, turned in a spectacular game and caused the Hill boys much worry with his terrific rushes and persistent attacks.

The A.C. played a wide open game throughout and the Little Fellows took full advantage of all the "breaks", thereby giving the Citadel boys a good scrap for their money.

W.A.J. '38

\*The nurses

\*\*The same nurses



The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the... The ground was soft and spongy... I had never felt this way before... It was a strange feeling, like I had stepped into a new world...

As I walked along the path, I saw many people... Some were looking at me with curiosity... They seemed to be in a hurry... I wondered what they were doing here...

At last, I reached the top of the mountain... The view was breathtaking... The sky was clear and blue... I felt a sense of accomplishment and peace...

W. A. J. 177

W. A. J. 177



How They Will Get the Lusitania's Gold

Captain John Craig, captain of the salvage ship Orphir is in command of the expedition. The exact position of the Lusitania was found last year by them. This year they hope to recover the gold. The search will be carried on in the most scientific manner. The suit used by the divers is made of rubber and the helmet is made of an alloy lighter and stronger than aluminum. There are no air lines or life lines. The air is contained in small cylinders in the suit. In this suit they can go to a depth of 312 feet. The suit is inflated to raise the diver.

The British all steel suit will also be used by divers. This suit weighs 900 pounds. It can be raised from the bottom in three minutes when ordinary suits take two hours.

The work on the hull of the ship will be difficult. Explosives will be used to blast a hole in the hull. Grappling hooks will be used to tear away the plates. The most dangerous part of the job will be entering into the ship after a hole is made. The work inside will be difficult and dangerous. The tremendous pressure at this depth can crush a diver to death against the hull. The walls will have to be broken down. Oxygen acetylene torches will be used to cut their way thru steel walls. Near the strong room are the safes. These will be taken up by grappling hooks, if they are there.

The work will be carried on by the aid of huge undersea search-lights. Each diver will also have a light. Broadcasts of the undersea operations will be given. Pictures of the operations will be taken. All sounds will be radioed to the ship. Captain Craig believes he will succeed in bringing up the gold.

G.B. '38

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THE STATE OF TEXAS,  
COUNTY OF [illegible]

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a legal document, possibly a deed or contract, containing several paragraphs of text.]

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WITNESSETH



THE PROBLEM OF PRODUCTION

Should a stranger come into Nova Scotia and were it announced from the house tops that he proposed or was interested in establishing an industry in Nova Scotia which might pay in cash to the people of the province, to the extent of eight to ten millions of dollars, responsible people, no doubt, would be very much interested.

In Nova Scotia there is waiting development, an agricultural industry calculated to be worth in cash to the province, approximately eight to ten million dollars. The total will depend on the price of farm products. This industry includes a large portion of the staple or main food products consumed by the people of this province. To make it possible for people to live in Nova Scotia, there must be imported thousands of beef carcasses, about five million pounds of creamery butter - this is an amount about equal to that made in the Nova Scotia Creameries - all the cheese that is consumed, as no cheese is made in Nova Scotia, because there is not sufficient milk produced. Also, a quantity of whole and skim milk in the form of powder, condensed or evaporated milks, and dried buttermilk, come from Ontario and Quebec for use in Nova Scotia. It is estimated that for every ten hogs consumed in Nova Scotia nine are imported. To these commodities must be added a quantity of potatoes, fish and canned fruits and vegetables; also hundreds of carloads of mill feeds, flour and coarse grains. In very dry years we must import hay to winter the stock. These various foodstuffs are imported mainly from the other provinces of the Dominion and, in all, represent a considerable amount of cash leaving this small province.

Dairy farms balanced for production could supply much of the imported foodstuffs. A good herd of cows, hogs, and poultry with cash crops grown, such as potatoes, strawberries or vegetables according to the location of the farm and the market requirements. Also, such a program on a dairy farm would have a fat cow or two each year for beef. A diversity of products is the usual program for a productive dairy farm and variety, no doubt, is the secret of so many successful dairy farms, now operating in Nova Scotia.

The problem of increasing production is not an easy one. A survey of twenty-nine creameries in Nova Scotia shows approximately 12,000 farmers names on the books. That is, at some time during a year, cream was received in the name of each of the 12,000 farmers. An examination of the farmers' cream accounts shows approximately ninety per cent of the butter produced by approximately twenty per cent of the farmers. Eighty per cent of the farmers do not have cream all the year around and many feed cows which produce only a few weeks of the year.

If we go back to the individual small producing farms, most likely we will find things apparently fairly comfortable, but evidence of the lack of cash. Each small producing occupied farm is what might be termed a producing unit, that is, there are acres of cleared fenced land, a home for the family, buildings for the stock, horses, cows, young stock, poultry, perhaps but not very likely, a hog or two. Also implements to cultivate the soil and operate the farm. However, with all the requirements there is an extremely low yearly cash income from the farm because only a small quantity of saleable farm produce is produced.



THE HISTORY OF INVENTION

The history of invention is a long and varied one, extending from the earliest times to the present day. It is a process that has shaped the human race and its progress. Invention is not merely the discovery of new things, but the application of these discoveries to practical purposes. It is the result of the human mind's ability to create and innovate. The history of invention is a testament to the power of the human imagination and the drive to improve our lives. From the simple tools of the cavemen to the complex machinery of the modern world, invention has been the driving force of human progress. It has allowed us to overcome our limitations and reach new heights of achievement. The history of invention is a story of human ingenuity and the pursuit of knowledge. It is a story that continues to this day, as we strive to create a better world for ourselves and for future generations.



If we ask these non-producing farmers why the small amount of farm commodities, no doubt the reply will be: "No market", "It does not pay", "Mill feed is too high in price". The fact is there is an organized market in Nova Scotia for all the dairy farm produce, including hogs and poultry products, which are consumed. Nova Scotia farm produce prices are high, possibly the highest in the British Empire. The local mill feed prices, of course, must depend upon international feed prices. Canada is a grower and exporter of mill feeds, coarse grains and flour. It is quite evident that low grain and mill feed prices are not good for Canada, from a national standpoint. Low wheat and grain prices about wrecked Western Canada and did not benefit Eastern Canada. Also, it is quite evident that mill feed prices are not going to remain low, in order to allow Nova Scotia farmers to buy feed for their stock, and in order to produce milk, pork and poultry products.

This problem of production is mainly a question of soil fertility, soil cultivation, growing feed crops, hay, and improving pastures. In Nova Scotia we have three distinct types of occupied farms. First, the fertile land which is well farmed and is producing. This land is not a problem but is another story and one that is extremely interesting. Second, there is a large acreage of good to medium land occupied but only producing small quantities of saleable farm produce. This land is the problem or perhaps is more correct to state those who occupy this land, create the problem. The farmers now occupying this land are earning cash at one or more of the variety of jobs for which labour is required in Nova Scotia, namely, lumbering, mining, fishing, and road building. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that a farmer cannot successfully farm if much time is spent off the farm and, further, a man owning good land is much better off in say, at the end of a period of ten years, if he stays home and works the land. It has been the history of practically every farming country that land, at some time or the other has been neglected and impoverished. In practically all countries with a temperate climate poor land has been restored by cultivation and growing root crops. The accounts of early farming in England record the poor condition of the soil and the indifferent methods of cultivating. After Tull introduced the turnip and the drill method of cultivation, the worn out lands in England gradually became fertile. What has been done and is being done by the cultivation of root crops in other countries, can be done in Nova Scotia. Before the production of foodstuffs can be considerably increased, there must be a change of attitude by those who occupy this land. There must be created a desire to farm and apply considerable labor to cultivating the land. This, of course, will be a gradual change. We know that many farms have been improved and just how and when this change takes place is difficult to record. To improve land is a long period program. The work is progressive, goes along from year to year most likely unheeded, except by those who do the work.

Third, is the difficult group of occupied farms with poor, run-out and sour soils. We cannot expect much from this group. The problem is to know whether or not it is necessary to continue occupying this land. If the people living on this land can find a place on better land or can be absorbed by industry, there is no problem. However, if people must occupy farms with soil worn out and sour,



The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is still in a state of depression, and that the government has taken various measures to stabilize the situation. The report also mentions the progress of the reconstruction work, and the need for further assistance from the international community.

In the second part of the report, the author discusses the social and cultural aspects of the country. It is noted that the population is still suffering from the effects of the war, and that there is a need for social reforms. The report also mentions the progress of the educational system, and the need for further investment in education.

The third part of the report deals with the political situation in the country. It is noted that the government has taken various measures to stabilize the situation, and that there is a need for further reforms. The report also mentions the progress of the political system, and the need for further assistance from the international community.

In the final part of the report, the author discusses the future prospects of the country. It is noted that the country has a long way to go, and that there is a need for further assistance from the international community. The report also mentions the progress of the reconstruction work, and the need for further investment in education.



there must be some construction policy to assist these classes. It is quite evident that for those who are willing to work and have shown their desire to permanently occupy these depleted soils, there must be available capital to replace the lost fertility. Many of the worn-out soils in Nova Scotia are the result of excessive cropping, chiefly oats, without returning fertility, and also indifferent methods of cultivation. The younger generation, if they must make homes on this land cannot be expected to replace the fertility which has been sold from this land or lost by poor farming practices of the past generations. Also, information on the best methods to handle worn-out soil is necessary. It has been demonstrated that bringing these old lands back into a condition to grow good crops is a tricky piece of work. It requires more skill and information than is often expected.

It seems correct to state that an increase in the production of dairy products and other food commodities from Nova Scotia farms will come first from our better lands and farmers. Now that there is no new land to occupy in Western Canada and other parts of the world, we may conclude the better soil at present not producing to capacity will be gradually occupied and worked to increase production.

An increase in feed grown on the Nova Scotia farms must be the basis for a continued increase in the production of dairy, pork and poultry products. Successful cropping in Nova Scotia is based on a sound method of soil management which must include a reasonable acreage for root crops. As the root crop acreage increases so will the production of dairy products.

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#### These Maritimes

The Maritimes is an area infringing the Annapolis Valley. Apples are grown in the Annapolis Valley and stored in warehouses. The price of apples is raised in the warehouses. As more money can be made by raising the price in the warehouses than raising apples, they are thinking of doing away with apples, thus eliminating the Valley.

Mining is one of the principal industries. Some experts think that as a whole mining is being run into the ground by heavy taxation.

Reforestation has been undertaken. It succeeded in proving - "Only God can make a tree".

There are two railways serving the Maritimes - the C.P.R. and C.N.R. The C.P.R. is trying to sell the C.P.R. to the C.N.R. The C.N.R. is trying to sell the C.N.R. to the C.P.R. There are two kinds of freight rates - discriminatory and favorable. Discriminatory are the kind they use in your area.

A.G. '37 - K.I. '38.

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S P O R T S

Despite the fact that the Blue and Gold failed to take the silverware in hockey there's still hope in the basket game.

Altogether the hockey team played 14 scheduled league games, besides a few exhibition tussles. The team, efficiently captained and managed by Starr Pattillo, showed a decided improvement with each game, due largely to the capable coaching of Messrs. Ross and Boulden.

On Feb. 20th the North River Aces battled their way to a 3-0 win over the College team on slush covered ice. It just seemed to be a case of Blairs here, Blairs there, Blairs everywhere.

On the following Tuesday, Feb. 23rd, a determined A.C. team pulled themselves out of a rut and won a hard fought battle from Bible Hill by a score of 2-1.

On Feb. 25th the A.C.'s. went down to defeat before the hard shooting, league leading Hilden sextette by a score of 2-0.

The College team, weakened by the absence of Trenholm and Pattillo, wound up the hockey season in style by defeating the Great Villagers by a 2-1 score.

During the "short course" a number of the regular and short course students watched the A.C. trounce the Business College by a 9-2 score in an exhibition game played at the arena.

Hockey has had a more successful season than any other season in the past few years and it seems fitting at this time to say that the team appreciated the hearty support given by the students.

Basketball

Since the time of the previous writing the above mentioned hope has become a reality. Yes Sir! the A.C.'s. are town champs and winners of the trophy donated by Gordon T. Purdy. Under the able leadership of Captain Laurie Smith and coaching of Mr. Mackenzie, the A.C. team has played a high class brand of basketball throughout the season.

Feb. 19th. The A.C. defeated the Normal College at the "Y" gym. by a score of 26-19. Pattillo with 10 points, Smith 8 and Miller 6, carried the play for the A.C., while Johnston with 8 and Crosby with 6 were high men for the Normals.

Feb. 26th. The A.C. again took the Normals to the tune of 31-20. The Aggies took a good lead in the first half and held it right through to the end of the game. Smith was outstanding for the A.C. netting 15 of the total 31 points. Johnston was high scorer for the Normals with 8 points.

Feb. 27th. On their way home from New Glasgow the H.C.A. basketeters stopped off to play a friendly game with the A.C. The Halifax boys led by Dunbrack defeated the college team by a 27-21 score. Smith, Pattillo and Churchill were high scorers for the collegians.

Mar. 5th. Mt. A. Engineers and a Pictou team were week-end visitors in town and the games arranged between them and the A.C. and Normal College drew good crowds. On Friday night the A.C. and Mt. A. played a closely fought game with the A.C. coming out on the short end of a 19-18 score. Laidlaw and Tweedie were outstanding for Mt. A. while Smith and Rose were high scorers for the A.C. In the second game of the night Pictou defeated the Normals 18-10.







Mar. 6th. In another double-header a smooth passing Pictou team defeated the A.C. by a score of 20-12, while Mt. A. Engineers trimmed the Normals 26-24. Ross and English were high men for Pictou while Churchill and Smith accounted for most of the A.C. baskets.

March 12th. The regular yearly visit of the Pine Hill basketeers provided an attractive card in basketball for the week-end. A large crowd watched the trailing Pine Hill team surge ahead in the second half and trim the A.C. 32-25. MacIntosh with 12 and McSween with 13 points, were outstanding for the visitors, while Pattillo, Miller and Horton were high scorers for the A.C.

Mar. 15th. In the first game of the play-offs the A.C. defeated Bible Hill by a 33-28 score in an evenly matched game played at the "Y". Pattillo with 14 points and Smith with 11 were high scorers for the college, while McKenzie and Piers led for Bible Hill, with 11 points each.

Mar. 22nd. Bible Hill squelched the A.C.'s hope of taking the play-offs in 2 straight games by trimming them 34 to 23 at the college gym. Piers, Doyle and Mackenzie accounted for most of the Bible Hill baskets with Smith, Pattillo and Churchill leading for the A.C.

Mar. 24th. Having won a game each the A.C. and Bible Hill hooked horns at the college gym. in the last and deciding game of the play-offs. The Aggies turned on the pressure at the start and at the end of the first half had an 11 point lead. The Bible Hillers made a valiant attempt to even things up, but at the final whistle the A.C. emerged with a 32-19 victory. Pattillo and Smith were high scorers for the A.C. with Youlds and Piers leading for Bible Hill.

Interclass basketball now is well under way, while volleyball also seems to have its share of enthusiasts.

In the basketball league the seniors defeated the intermediates with the intermediates in turn trouncing the juniors.

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J.W. '37

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We want to know

How Ted Bird finds time to smoke his new long stem pipe?

What kind of fertilizer Smith and Milligan are using in their crop producing program? Is it a 10-5-10?

Why Miller goes to Halifax so often? Is it to save a laundry bill?

If North River girls are good wrestlers? Ask Ira Lewis!!

If Allan Ross ever turned down a bet?

What Horton would do without a Legge?

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J O K E S

Sandy (at breakfast table): "This butter is so strong it could walk over and cuss the coffee."

Bill L.: "It wouldn't do any good. The coffee is too weak to talk back."

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Mr. Harlow: "What is a nitrate?"

John F.: "A compound of nitrogen and oxygen, I guess."

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And then there was the Scotchman who bought only one spur. He figured that if one side of the horse went one way, the other was sure to follow.

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Mr. Payne: "Great profits are made in keeping bees."

McKay (just waking up): "Oh yeah!"

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Son: "Dad, what does 'college bred' mean?"

Father: "That, my boy, means bread made from the flower of youth, and the dough of old age."

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The A.C. hockey team was giving a poor exhibition against North River. In the last period the score was 7 - 0, and when Laurie got in close, Thorne yelled, "Shoot Laurie! Shoot Laurie!"

John Forbes (pretty disgusted): "Why shoot Laurie? Why not shoot the whole team?"

-----  
Grant had given great encouragement during the basketball game. When the game was finished he said to Ross, who was sitting next to him, "My goodness I've lost my voice".

"That's all right," said Ross, "You'll find it in my ear."

-----  
Red Durno (at Moore's): "Hey, my plate is wet."

Sandy: "Shut up, you fool, that's your soup."

-----  
Louie: "Is Starr a reckless driver?"

Laurie: "Reckless! say, when the road turns the same way he does, its a coincidence."

-----  
Angus Rose: "I wish I had a nickel for every girl I've kissed."

Peers: "Yes, I suppose you'd rush right out and buy a chocolate bar."

-----  
Wilson:(at Moore's): "Did you forget my chops?"

Waitress: "No sir! We never forget a face."

-----  
Starr: "I've had this car for years, and never had a wreck."

Pond: "You mean you've had this wreck for years and never had a car."



U O K S

Sandy (at breakfast table): "This is a very interesting  
thing. I'll be glad to see you at the bank to  
talk it over."

John: "I'll be glad to see you at the bank to  
talk it over."

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Prof. Harlow: "What's the formula for water?"

Wilson: "H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O."

Prof. Harlow: "Where did you get that idea?"

Wilson: "From you, Sir, you said yesterday it was H to O."

-----  
An Alchemist (?) made the analysis of the following element:  
Woman - Found wherever man exists. Seldom in a free state;  
with few exceptions, the combined state is preferred.

Physical Properties - All colors and sizes, usually in a  
disguised condition. Face covered with composite material. May  
freeze at any moment, but will melt when treated.

Chemical Properties - Very active. Great affinity for gold,  
silver, platinum and precious stones. Is able to absorb its own  
weight of food at any time. Turns green when placed beside a  
better looking specimen. Fresh variety has great magnetic  
attractions, but it is inclined to age rapidly.

-----  
Mr. Fraser: "Can you tell me the kind of illumination they had  
on Noah's boat?"

Miller: "Arc light, Sir."

-----  
Alex McK. claims that a grass widow is the wife of a dead  
vegetarian.

-----  
Ross: "What makes those red marks on your nose?"

Sandy: "Glasses."

Ross: "Glasses of what?"

-----  
Bill Jenkins: "I'm off girls for life."

Sweet: "Shake, I'm broke too."

-----  
Conductor (on train): "Iona Station! Iona Station!"

Angus Beaton: "I owna farm but I don't go around bragging about  
it."

-----  
Alex McKenzie: "Would you marry a stupid man if he had money?"

Ruth: "Oh Alex! This is so sudden."

-----  
Herb: "What are you doing, Sandy?"

Sandy: "Nothing."

Herb: "Gee, but you are getting like Red."

-----  
Do right, and fear no man. Don't write and fear no woman.  
-----







"Hits" of the Year

I'm Putting All My Eggs in One Basket.....Hal Wilson  
Get Thee Behind Me, Satan.....Studying for Exams  
Let Yourself Go.....Laurie Smith  
Magnificent Obsession.....Dave Miller, June Duchemin  
(S.A. Record 35-36)  
The Man Who Came Back.....Doug Pond  
I Dream too Much.....Allan Taylor  
Pennies from Heaven.....Check from Home  
Last of the Mohicans.....Moose McBay  
Little Lord Fauntleroy.....Pete Magennis  
Green Pastures.....Smith's and Milligan's Moustaches  
A Fine Romance.....Lew and Bea  
Dancing Cheek to Cheek.....Angus Rose  
Treasure Island.....Ask a Cape Bretoner for this one  
Did I Remember?.....April 28, 4:30 P.M.  
Singing Kid.....Jim Wright  
The Thin Man.....J.A. Harrison  
Things to Come.....Final Prom  
Charge of the Light Brigade.....When the Chem class gets  
out "early" 4:30.  
Sleepy Town Express.....D.A.R.  
Chapel In the Moonlight.....Waiting for the girl after church  
Whoopee.....April 29  
The Woman Rebels.....Ask Al!  
Soldier's Three.....42 Ryland Ave  
Swing High.....Art Bushel  
The Great Barrier.....Final Exams

K.M. '38 and A.G. '37

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We will never forget

Principal Chapman - "Incidentally, By Jove;"  
Harlow - Waving his hands;  
Landry's - Sneeze;  
Fraser's - "Thank you;"  
Roland - Smoking chalk;  
Boulden's - blushes;  
Louis' - whistles;  
Laurie's - laugh;  
Churchill's - crows;  
Dr. Sims' - jokes;  
Rose's - Long shot.

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"List" of the Year

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 The second of the year...  
 The third of the year...  
 The fourth of the year...  
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 The twenty-ninth of the year...  
 The thirtieth of the year...  
 The thirty-first of the year...

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