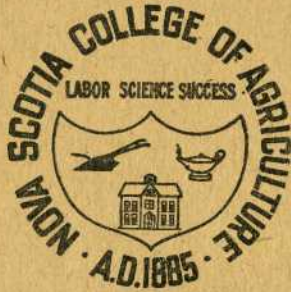


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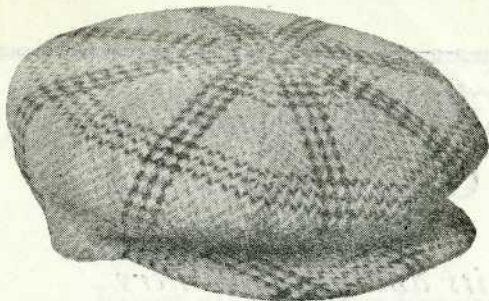
VOL. XXII

NO. 2

Graduation
Issue

Nova Scotia
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THE YEAR

1881

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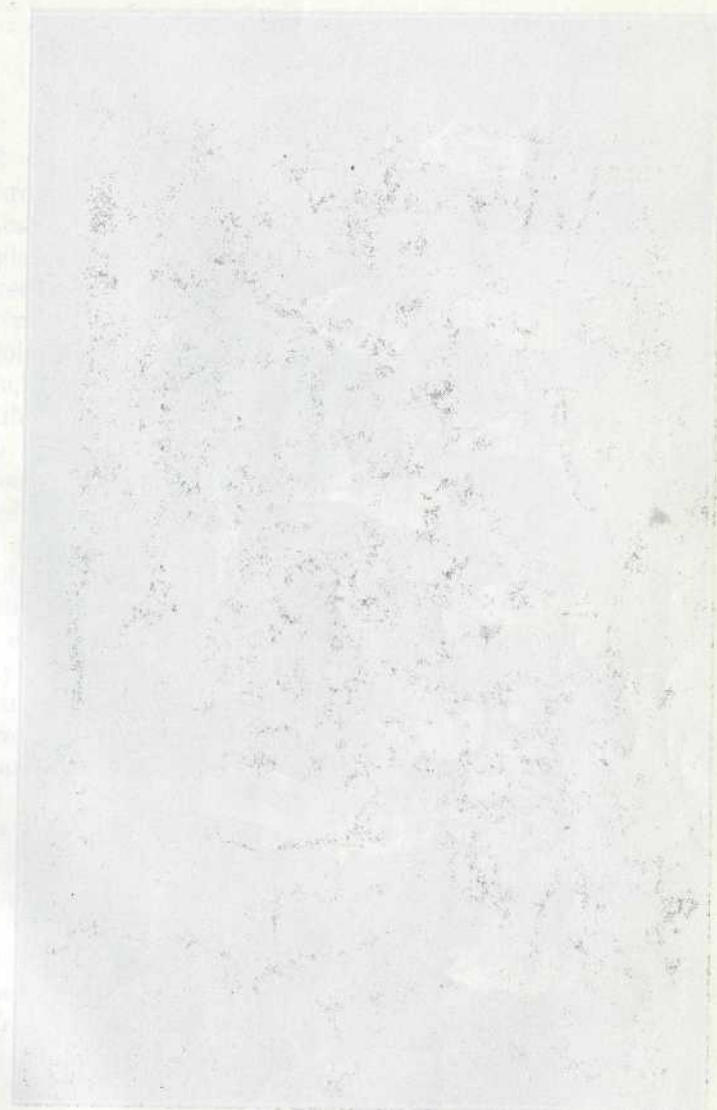
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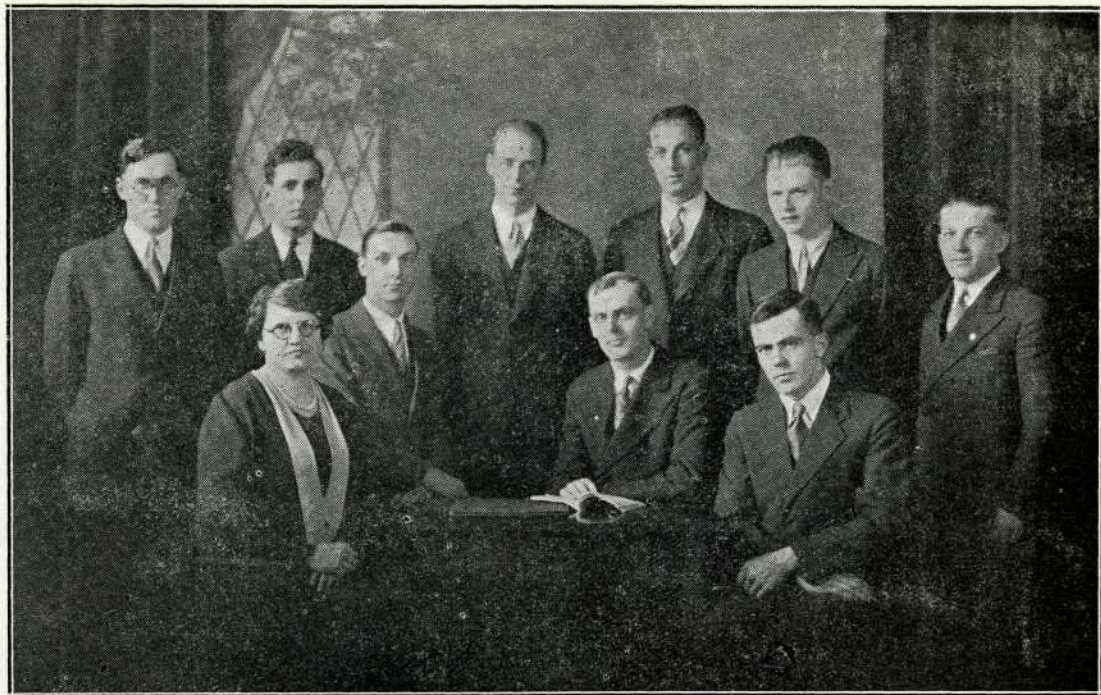
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Editorial

—o—

THE snow of winter is gone, sap is running, brooks and streams are swollen and overflowing their banks, birds are returning from the South and are glorifying the days with song, the grass is showing green, buds are swelling, full grown downy pussy-willows sit perched upon their slender branches, and the boys are rolling marbles on the streets. Surely this is not strange, for spring is here; the beginning, as it were, of a new life, new activity, a resurrection after winter's dormancy. But just as spring announces a beginning, it announces a closing—the closing of the college year. To those of us who are students, the closing of the college year, and the hour of parting which it brings, has a very profound meaning. It brings to a close another year of diligent application to studies, another year of fellowship and pleasant recreation, another year of mental and physical improvement. To the graduating class as a class it means separation. The class will be shattered. Some of its members will continue their study together at other institutions, some will discontinue study and become engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. What success they will have, what victories they may win, the future alone can tell. But we have strong hope and abiding faith that all will be well with them if they perform their duties faithfully. As they go forth we trust they will forget all misunderstandings, if there have been any while they were here, and in their farewells they will renew the ties which their

friendship at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College has woven.

To those of us who expect to come back, the closing of the college year means but a change, a laying aside of books and pencils. It means a separation, but with the hope of reunion as a class. Next year we shall be the Seniors and it lies with us to maintain the standards of scholarship, standards of fellowship, and the honor of N.S.A.C. as maintained by the class to which we say farewell,

The Law Must Take Its Course

—o—

THE decree had been given. The prisoners—twenty-four in number, must die. For seven months they had been confined on an acre of ground with a "coop" to shelter them from storms. During the last month the weather had been such that they had been forced to remain inside practically all the time. As they were guilty of very serious crimes, common assault for instance, and public demand for their deaths was so keen that "Major" gave the order for execution. Furthermore, sparing them longer involved unnecessary expense and further confinement placed their healths in serious danger. The execution was to be carried out according to the law of the state which reads as follows:—"Grasping the prisoner firmly by the legs, hang him from the ceiling of the building erected for the purpose. Open his mouth with the left hand and with the right hand insert into the prisoner's throat the regulation knife pre-

viously sharpened. The knife must be inserted upside down, but the executioner will take care to turn it over before severing the bridge vein. Then pierce the brain to cause paralysis. Begin removing the clothing at once. No prisoner will be blindfolded."

Some twenty executioners previously selected by the "Major" assembled at the building where the execution was to take place. The services of the regular executioners could not be secured. As it was the first performance of the selected executioners, some of them were somewhat nervous, but each succeeded in "killing his man," although some of them think there should be an amendment to the law as to time, since it reads: "Ten men must be killed and properly undressed in fourteen minutes." To tell the truth, it took at least fourteen minutes per man.

When the executioners arrived at the building of execution they found the prisoners crowded into six small cells. Dressed in their suits of grey and white stripes, bright red head-dresses and yellow boots and socks they were generally a fine looking lot of prisoners. In fact, several of the executioners vowed it was "First degree murder" on the part of the "Major" to have them killed. But since there is a law in the state which says "No decree, once given out, shall be annulled," the killing must go on.

The "Major" was the first to kill. Going through the process according to regulations, he gave an excellent demonstration for the benefit of the newly appointed executioners. Then came the real killing—two execu-

tioners to a prisoner the deed was carried out. The hardest task was removing the knife which occasionally got very firmly embedded in the skull of the prisoner. The most tedious part of the execution was the removal of the suits. These are composed of numerous small patches which overlap with such uniformity as to give the effect of grey and white stripes.

After the prisoners were undressed, except for head-dresses, boots and shoes, they were stretched on a firm wire to cool. The following morning the "stiffs" were put into caskets. The "Major" being of a very economic nature, ordered that the "stiffs" be carefully packed, twelve in a casket. After the packing operations were concluded, the caskets were taken to the railway station and shipped to the T. Eaton Company, Halifax.

The "Major"—J. Landry.

The executioners—Junior Degree Class.

The prisoners—Twenty-four Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels.

M. B. M. '32

Thankful

—o—

Naught to be thankful for, did you say.

As you sat by the old garage to-day.

The crops are poor and the cattle thin

And the spuds are not what they might have been.

And there isn't much you can sell this year,

You're going to be very hard up you fear.

Well, what if you are, why man alive,
If you have to struggle and skimp and strive,
And pinch a dollar until it hurts,
For winter woollens and shoes and shirts
We've all been over the trail before,
And poverty's often knocked at the door.

It won't hurt you a bit, old man, you know
If you have to put the gears in low,
When the crops were good and the prices high,
Say, didn't we soar and spend and fly?
The sky was the limit, we took the air,
And blew our crops like a millionaire.

But there's always a time when we have to pay
And the bills pile up for a rainy day.
And you start to think where you might have stood,
If you'd kept your head when the crops were good.
But cars cost money, and trips, oh say,
The dough has a habit of melting away.

And what crops we had in our countryside,
When the wheat threshed out like a golden tide
And the god of harvest with lavish hand
Scattered his riches across the land,
When the wheat poured out on the granary floor
And there wasn't room for a bushel more.

But let's forget what we might have done,
There'll be more harvest and rain and sun,
And let's be decent and take the blame,
And be sports enough to play the game.
And let's come down to earth and stay,
And get a grip on the things that pay.

The Interclass Debate

—o—

THE remark is often quoted that a matter is never settled until it is settled right. Whether that feat was accomplished in this instance or not remains to be seen. But in any event, the vexed question of the St. Lawrence waterway project received earnest attention at the hands of the Senior and Junior Degree teams in their interclass debate on the evening of February 21st.

J. Smith '31 acted as chairman and introduced the speakers.

Wilson, Moore and Armstrong presented a carefully outlined and well reasoned case upholding the affirmative on behalf of the Juniors. Layton, Rowter and Hilton, the Senior team, while making a strong plea against the proposal, failed to break down the arguments built up by their opponents. In rebuttal, the witty sallies of Router were met in kind by Moore, who successfully clinched the points advanced by the Junior team.

A decision in favor of the affirmative was handed down by Prof. L. A. DeWolfe, Mr. A. Humble and Rev. J. D. MacLeod, who acted as judges.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. So is a little Normalite.

SKIING

—o—

SKIING has been described as the action, while temporarily insane, of fastening two long boards on your feet and then trying to defeat the forces of nature usually unsuccessfully.

In buying skis the best ones to get are Norwegian made ash skis, costing in the vicinity of twelve dollars. A pair of hickory or ash poles are stronger than bamboo ones, these will cost you another two dollars.

On level ground you simply slide your feet along as if you were walking on slippery ice, helping yourself along at the same time with your poles much in the manner of grandpa taking a stroll. One thing you have to watch is to keep your skis pointed along two lines that will never meet, for if your geometry is weak, you will take a nose dive and spend the rest of the day trying to get on your feet again.

To turn around you raise your right foot until the back end of the ski just clears the snow, and your pants are ripped, then twisting your ski right around you bring it down with the toe to the other heel. The left foot is then raised and swung around until you are facing in the new direction. If you succeed, you go to the top of the class; otherwise you untangle yourself.

Paths through the woods with winding gentle drops (how appropriate) are great fun. You glide along turning to right or left by leaning to either side as you would on skates, saving your life by turning your toes

in and braking with the inside edges of your skis as you would with skates. Coming to a tree and having your skis undecided as to the rule of the road and so on.

But the cream of the sport comes when you get on a high steep hill and you can't take your skis off and walk down, because the tackle is frozen or "she" is there. The first step is to say your prayers and look up your insurance, then you lean forward, take your last breath and shove off. From that moment you have no further say in the matter. You are dropping through flying snow, the wind is like a wall, the bottom is making a thousand miles per straight toward you, then you are on the level, beating Seagraves' record until you slow down, stop, turn and yell, "come on up again."

With a twelve dollar pair of skis, you can have the combined thrills of a thousand dollar car, a ten thousand dollar airplane and a million dollar fight with Dempsey.

Visitors in Our Midst.

—o—

IT IS greatly to the credit of our college that she has produced in the past a type of man that has, since graduation, won distinction in almost every line of agriculture, and we who are following in their footsteps are fortunate, indeed, when these graduates return and tell us of their work, and how they meet their difficulties.

On January 27, all classes were distinctly honored when in Room I, we listened to an address by F. W. Walsh, a former student, and later professor of this college, and now Superintendent of Agriculture for the Can-

adian National Railways. He gave us an intensely interesting lecture on agricultural conditions in Canada, and compared these conditions with Denmark, which country he was privileged to visit last summer. This country, he said, is in no way better adapted for successful farming than our own province, and yet in almost every phase of agriculture, a comparison between the two countries resulted in their favor. The keynote of their success is "co-operation" and in the past decade they have advanced very rapidly in their standards. Heavy crops of hay were to be seen everywhere, even though last year was a comparatively poor year. This production was the result of extensive study of their soil conditions and an intelligent application of fertilizers.

In speaking of the herds, he said that there are few record-breaking producers in Denmark, but the average production is very high, and the herdsmen know the record of every animal in the herd. The hogs, he said are no nearer to the ideal type of bacon hog than many in Nova Scotia, but there is a vaster proportion in Denmark near the type than in this province. The men are good farmers as well as livestock men, a combination necessary for success.

Canada is not taking the advantage of her root crops that Denmark is, neither is she paying the attention to her pastures that is done in England, where they can keep an average of 1.3 cows on an acre of improved pasture, such as is practised in Nova Scotia.

In speaking of the standard of living in Denmark, Prof. Walsh spoke very highly of the manner in which he was treated while in that country. If the standard of living in Nova Scotia is higher than in other parts of

Canada, the standard of living in Denmark is higher than that of Nova Scotia. Electricity musical instruments, radios, etc. are in nearly every home, and everything is kept spotlessly clean. Each house has two sitting rooms, one for the family, the other for the women-folk, a sanctuary into which few men dare venture.

The gardens are a source of pride to the women, and show the care given them.

One cardinal characteristic attracted his attention as he went about—that is, the love for the home shown by these industrious farmers. They seldom go out at night save to a friends for a chat, but prefer to stay at home with the family, to talk over the day's work, and plan for the morrow. The people of Denmark he said in closing, are a sturdy, industrious race of people. They are, on the whole, well off financially and the present depression is causing them little worry.

A new and interesting insight was given of a happy people often thought "below" us socially, and brought as it was, by one of our graduates, will cause us to look with a new respect to this sturdy race of people. Perhaps it might be well for Canadians to follow more of their practices.

—E. A. H. '31

Normalite—"And are you the little boy that was born in Yarmouth County?"

Robbins—"Yes"

Normalite—"Oh, And what part?"

Robbins—"Why, All of me of course."

To Truro

—o—

O H, Truro, nestled between the hills
In Scotia's province fair
I do not think there are many towns
That to you can compare.

You may be small, but that's no fault
It isn't the size that counts,
For in many cases the smaller things
Make the highest bounce.

Thou art the home of many folk,
Who boast you to the top
If the hockey team keeps on winning
I know they will never stop.

I indeed am indebted to you
For many hours of fun and glee
When I attended the College
Known to all as the "A. C."

At that College, I enjoyed
Two winters of work and play,
I learned much, made good friends
Their memories with me will stay.

But fair Truro, we (grad. class) must leave
For other fields, our work to pursue
However, we will never forget
The many happy times spent in you.

—L. W. '31.

The Honey Bee

—o—

(Continued from last Issue)

IN the last issue of this magazine we discussed the races of bees, the nature of a colony and its development. We will now continue with the hive.

There are several different kinds of hives in use to-day. However, the most common one is the Langstroth, eight or ten framed hive, with Hoffman frames, and of these two the ten framed is much better, as it gives the bees much more room to work. We will now describe a hive as it may be seen during the clover honey flow. First, the hive stand and floor board may be seen, raised about six inches off the ground, then there is the first box or the brood chamber in which all the young are reared, where the queen is confined by the wire queen excluder, through which she cannot pass, but the workers may go at will. Above this queen excluder, may be found from one to four or five full depth honey supers, depending on the flow and time of season, or there may be shallow supers with comb honey; it all depends upon the apiarist. If he wishes to produce extracted honey he will use the full depth supers and large combs for extracting, but if he wants comb or section honey, as it is sometimes called, he will use shallow supers with the section combs. On top of the last super will be found a mat made from oilcloth or linoleum, just large enough to cover the top of the hive, which is used to prevent the bees from glueing down the cover with propolis or bee-glue, and wax, and then there is the waterproof cover slightly telescopic in style to allow it to fit down all around, so that the wind cannot blow it

off the hive.

The hive parts should all be of a standard size, so that any part may be interchangeable with any other part of the same hive or another one. The bees will cement all joints with propolis so that in a few days the entire hive and the frames within it will be solidly glued in place to prevent the wind or a jar from disturbing them.

Bees, like everything else need constant and regular attention, but only very little time is required for this care. If they are to be properly kept they must be examined every eight or nine days during the swarming season. The best time to examine bees is on a fine day when most of the field bees are out gathering honey and it is recommended between the hours of ten and two, as this is the time when the least number of bees will be in the hive.

The operation begins with a few puffs of smoke in the entrance to the hive, then, always standing at the side of the hive so as not to interfere with the field bees remove the cover and lift one corner of the mat, give a few puffs of smoke here and gradually remove the mat then one is ready to go to work. Most beginners find gloves and veil necessary, but later they discard the gloves and use only smoke. Always wear cotton clothes, as cotton is a plant while wool is an animal material and bees dislike it for that reason. Never apply too much smoke unless the bees get extremely ugly. The frames will be glued together and a hive tool or screw driver is necessary to pry them apart. The first frame may be examined then, if the queen is not on it, stood at the side of the hive, making more room to finish the work. Each

frame should be replaced in its old position when the operation is finished. If honey supers are above a brood chamber and queen excluder, it is only necessary to examine a few frames to ascertain the nature and extent of the honey flow, then the super may be lifted off and the brood chamber examined carefully. Always keep an eye open for any possible diseases and check them at once.

The bees should be examined the first warm day in the spring and any disease or food shortage noted and corrected. All work done with the bees in the spring should be done with a view to preparing them for the clover honey flow, which only lasts a few weeks; therefore, the first essential is to see that the colony has a strong active queen laying worker eggs—not drone eggs, so that it may be rapidly built up and to prevent swarming. It may be necessary to feed the colony in the spring, but if so, it is a sign of poor management in the fall.

All preparations should be made before hand for the main honey flow, extra supers fitted with full sheets of foundation, or better still, drawn combs from the previous season, should be kept in readiness so that when the main flow of honey starts it will not have to be interrupted for lack of supers and combs. If comb or section honey is to be produced, a number of shallow supers with sections and foundation should be in readiness to put on as the first ones are fitted. When the first super is about two-thirds full of honey, place an empty one between it and the brood chamber, taking care to have the full super on top, otherwise the bees

will take the honey from the full super to the empty one on top and waste time that they might be using to gather honey in the field. The supers may be removed as soon as filled or may be left and all removed at once, but it is desirable to remove them after the clover honey flow, as the fall honey is of a poorer grade and flavor and should not be mixed with the clover.

Swarming is the bees natural method of increase, but it reduces the yield of honey and strength of the colony as well as the profit, hence it is desirable to prevent it as much as possible. The three main factors in swarm control are ventilation and plenty of room, a young fertile queen and manipulation. Extra ventilation may be given on a hot day by raising the front of the hive on small blocks. It is necessary that the bees have plenty of room. This may be attained by adding supers as needed and placing one or two combs of brood from the brood chamber in the super. The examination every eight or nine days is the biggest factor in swarm control as all queen cells may be removed at each examination, then toward the latter part of the honey flow, after the swarming season is over, the examination need not be so frequent.

As a precaution against stings, while examining the bees and at any other time, make no hasty movements and take care not to crush or squeeze the bees.

There are two methods of wintering bees—in the cellar and outdoors, and of these two the latter method is generally preferred as it is more convenient and does not take up space in the cellar. The hives are put in cases, usually four to a case, but separate cases may be used if desired, and packed with shavings or buckwheat

hulls. Before this however, it is necessary that they have plenty of food for winter, as they cannot be fed during cold weather. By the last of September or the first week in October at the latest, the bees should be fed and packed for winter. A normal colony requires about 45 pounds of good wholesome stores for winter use, and quite often the fall honey is not of a good enough grade for winter food, so it must be removed and sugar syrup fed to make up the necessary weight of stores. The main factors in wintering bees then, are plenty of good wholesome stores and freedom from dampness and winds. For the latter factor, a windbreak may be erected around the wintering case and a short distance from it so that very little wind reaches the case.

An orchard makes a very good location for an apiary, or if it is not convenient to keep bees in the orchard, any spot that is dry and somewhat sheltered from strong winds is good.

There is a great deal of profit to be derived from this little insect, both from honey and wax. Wax is worth nearly twice as much per pound as honey, but by far the greatest profit comes from the work that the bee does in the pollinization of orchard trees and small fruits. "Do not keep the bees, but make the bees keep you."

Much literature is available on the subject of beekeeping at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and many places, but the best thing for a beginner to do is to get in touch with the Provincial Apiarist and get all necessary aid and information from him.

R. E. W. '31

Apropos of Nothing

—o—

MANY, nice, pleasant easy-to-read articles are published in each issue of the "Gateway." While this article may produce a jarring note and may effect the sensibilities of a few, I justify it by saying that it is merely much needed, constructive criticism and, as such, should be received in the spirit in which it is offered.

It was stated in the last issue of the "Gateway" that "A social committee, which, according to some, should be electrocuted, was appointed to have charge of social events." Perhaps this sentence should be explained, lest following generations of aspiring agriculturists should obtain a wrong impression. The members of this year's social committee have endeavored to discharge their obligations to the student body and to their alma mater conscientiously and to the best of their ability and have striven to maintain the equilibrium between the classroom and the social life of the college. Looking back at the efforts of the social committee with a critical eye, I cannot see where it has been sufficiently lacking in success to merit the words I have quoted. Their utterances were brought about in this way.

It had been decided at a meeting of the Student Council to give a dance in order to raise funds, this dance to be held shortly after the Christmas holidays. The social committee was directed to proceed with the arrangements whenever they saw fit. It so happened the committee did not deem it wise to hold it at all for a num-

ber of reasons. Exams. were imminent. It was then in the midst of the hockey season and the dance would have had to be wedged in between games which would mean a poor turn-out. Because of these and less important factors, which were considered good and sufficient reasons for postponing the dance, the social committee as a whole voted against it.*

Upon making known its decision to the student body, an indignation meeting was held by some few of the students who, it seems wanted the dance to go on purely to further their own ends, and regardless of the fact that it was against the best interests of the student body, against the wishes of the Faculty and that it would probably result in a serious deficit. This handful of students circulated a petition and by misrepresenting facts, induced a majority of the students to sign in an effort to force the committee to hold the dance. Three out of the four composing the social committee promptly resigned, the other one having changed his mind and gone over to the insurgents. To make a long story short, the resignations were not accepted and the dance was not held, but neither has it been forgotten. In this connection I would like to say, that having met hundreds of people and associated with them socially, at work and in sports, I have never encountered such an utter lack of the essentials of good sportsmanship as has been exhibited by one who, in this case was the leader of the opposition and who, because of the position he holds, should be setting an example in good sportsmanship to the rest of the college.

In the social evenings, the student body has been

backing up the committee almost to a man. In the last issue of "The Gateway" it was erroneously stated that, "The object of these socials is to give some of the boys an opportunity so learn to dance." This phase of the social evenings was merely a bye-product. The socials were instituted primarily for the purpose of enabling the students to become acquainted socially, it being considered that the esprit de corps of the student body would be promoted thereby and that the students would find a greater interest in college life all round. These expectations have been fulfilled.

The Normalites, of course have done much to make the socials a success, as, without their sprightly presence the evenings would be dull indeed. The socials have done much to increase the cordial relations existing between the Agricultural College and the Normal College. Not only the Normal girls, but also some of the Normal boys, attend regularly. What, I ask you, would an evening be without the usual kick on shin or ankle from Mr. Holmes' dainty flying feet? Even the Business College and the Academy have betrayed their interest by trying to crash the gate, but few of the members of these institutions have been admitted unless escorted by some of the A. C. students, and these few unofficially. We are not trying to discriminate against them but are unable to handle them due to lack of floor space as, especially in a Paul Jones, the floor is already overcrowded.

Being a member of both the social and sports committees, it has often been a source of wonderment to me, that, in a college, the student body of which is

composed almost entirely of men, I have several times been in hot water as a social committeeman, but never as a member of the sports committee. This fact has struck me all the more forcibly because I feel that I have done nothing whatever to justify my election to this committee. On only one occasion during the year was a meeting called and a matter referred to it. This meeting was, to put it mildly, very informal and lasted not over two minutes which is certainly not sufficient time to consider a question of importance. I would suggest that next year the number on this committee be increased to four instead of having only two members serving on it as has been the case this year, and apparently in preceding years, and that all matters pertaining to sports be referred to it. In this respect at least, athletics will then be placed on a par with the social life of the college.

This year basketball has been, or so it seems to the writer, left entirely in the hands of one man and partly for this reason, the team was not run in an efficient manner. In sports as in all other endeavors, two or more heads are better than one. Although the team has splendid material as is evidenced by the scores of the games it played, it could have done much better under proper management and had it been practiced regularly. That it produced such an excellent record in spite of the hardships under which it labored, is a credit to each member as an individual.

Just one more point. In a college of this size and limited finances, it is, in my opinion, as much the duty of the captain of the basketball team to prepare and

coach a team for the following year, as it is to run the current year's team as efficiently as he is able. This has certainly not been done this year. No interest whatever was manifested in the junior team, until the juniors organized themselves and commenced to play games with outside teams. The "scrub" team of this year will form the backbone of next year's senior team and, therefore, it should be properly coached, at least in the fundamentals of basketball. If this is done from year to year, the A. C. team will stand a fair chance when it is called upon to play with other colleges.

—D.M.S. '32

A Beauty Spot of the Valley

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WHOEVER he or she may be, the visitor to the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys must admit that even when Fall's barrenness or Winter's snow envelopes them, they possess a natural beauty of their own. Who, when he views these two valleys, snuggled in between the wooded ranges of the North and South mountains, dare say they are not as beautiful as anything God ever made?

From Annapolis to Windsor, in apple-blossom time, is one long stretch of marvellous scenery permeated with that sweetest of odors from the bursting buds, and intermingled with the busy hum of the bees or the steady put-put of the sprayer. Everything seems contented—the farmer is always filled with expectations and hopes,

even though to him these scenes are yearly occurrences.

In the midst of scenes such as these is situated the little country town of Kentville, and within a mile of this town—within the limits in fact—is the Dominion Government Experimental Station. During the summer months this place is unsurpassed in beauty, even by the Valley itself. Situated on the sloping sides of the South mountains, it overlooks in one direction miles and miles of the beautiful Cornwallis Valley with its river meandering quietly in and out in perfect harmony with its surroundings. Far off one can see the spire and church at Port Williams, and shifting one's gaze, he can see, on a clear day, Grand Pre with all its historic romance, and the beautiful Basin of Minas, while looming up in the background rises Blomidon, zealously guarding nature's beauty spot. In the opposite direction one can see down on the roof tops of Kentville. The beautiful new Cornwallis Inn, the Sanitorium and all the rest may be taken in at a glance.

The Farm itself presents more than just "experiments", although by these experiments in all branches of horticulture, a continuous and changing scene of beauty is afforded the tourists who annually trek to this place. It has been the privilege of the writer to be placed on the Farm during many Sundays and holidays as guide, and incidentally as a watchman. In the early spring the cherry and plum orchards were the chief attraction, presenting snowy clouds of white and delicately tinged blooms. A little later the sixty-five acres of apple orchard began to express itself in no uncertain terms and found a quick response in the admiration of

thousands, for it is a wonderful sight to be able to look over twenty five acres of orchard in full bloom. About this time the flower gardens begin to bloom, and from then until the frost, they presented a marvellous panorama of color. The dahlias, some of them rare species were often eighteen to twenty inches in diameter.

The vegetable garden is a study in itself. In the space of five acres there are some three hundred and fifty different varieties of vegetables being tested out—everything from Kohl Rabi to Peppers and Egg Plants. The latter two, especially, attracted a great deal of attention, as it is commonly known that they exist for the most part in tropical lands. The rows are all drilled with mechanical perfection, and certainly look fine, as straight as a die, and hundreds of true garden lovers visited here.

It is the variation on the Farm that makes it so beautiful. The orchard, flower garden, vegetable garden, all possess qualities that, together make it a lovely drive in and around this place. The picnic grounds, under a grove of tall pines invites the tourist to a quick lunch and he is off again to hunt up new items of interest. The poultry houses, barns and other live stock buildings are an attraction to those interested. And over and through it all is that spirit of hospitality exhibited by all, from the genial "Chief" as he is called to the workman. All kinds of questions are asked—some of them bordering on the ridiculous side, but all were answered. It is the policy of the Farm so to do, and

Experimental Farms everywhere are recognized by this hospitality.

Anyone in, or near Kentville in the future can find no more pleasing or instructive occupation than visiting this "Beauty Spot of this Valley."

E. A. H. '31

Special Students' Service

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THE twenty-ninth day of January is observed as the day of prayer, in all the colleges of Canada. This is a day of special services under the auspices of the Student Christian Movement. The aim of this day being to strengthen the local units of all colleges in the great work of the movement, by prayer and special service.

Although the Agricultural College and the Normal College have no active S. C. M. group, the students in both units realized the importance of this great work. They wished in some way to show that they were joined to a movement which had for its aim and basis, the development and building up of a more lasting friendship in all colleges, by a study of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.

Arrangements were made by the students and faculty of both colleges, to hold a special service on the day set, the First Baptist Church being the one chosen

in which to conduct this service. Rev. Mr. Barrass officiated.

A large number of students, over two hundred attended in a body, and occupied the centre pews of the church. This large number of students further showed that they were trying in this way to show that they wanted to be affiliated in this great movement.

The service proved to be a very great success, and was well arranged by Mr. Barrass. Miss Cahill of the Normal College read the scripture lesson, Isaiah, chapter 40, verses 1 to 17. Dr. Trueman, principal of the Agricultural College, led in prayer. Mr. Layton of the N. S. A. C. then gave in a few words, what the Student Christian Movement really was, and some of its aims and basis. Dr. Davis, principal of the Normal College, then gave a short address stressing the need of students realizing the need for greater study of the higher and better things of life.

Mr. Barrass pastor of the church then gave an address, taking for his subject "What is the real aim of the Student Christian Movement?" "World Brotherhood," and pointed out briefly, ways in which this world brotherhood could be gained in this world. Special music was also rendered by the choir, featuring a duet by Miss Ryan and Miss Baker.

A special collection was taken among the students to be forwarded to the World's Student Federation, the amount taken being twelve dollars and fifty cents.

The service proved such a success that we were all in hopes and looking forward to its being carried on in the years to come, on a greater scale even than was this the first such service to be carried on in Truro.

—R. C. L. '31

Show Ring Preparations

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IN this article, I shall deal with the preparing and showing of dairy cattle, this being the only line of showing I have had any experience in, and my knowledge being limited at that. However, I shall attempt to convey to the reader some of the most important things in this connection.

No one knows any better, the time required and the work involved, than the showman himself. Meaning the average showman found at fairs who is a farmer when at home and this means a big undertaking.

The work must be started to some extent about four or five weeks before the show. The first preparations being to blanket the animals, and start the feeding of such feeds as oil cake meal and crushed oats which tend to loosen and give the hide a glossy appearance. These feeds are given in addition to the regular feeds, that is, if not fed previously.

These animals must be carefully looked after, kept well groomed, and about two weeks before the fair the process of clipping is undertaken. This requires skill and patience to be done neatly and uniformly. The general practice followed in clipping is to clip the head and neck back to the shoulder blades and following up to the chine at top of shoulder, not forgetting to trim the hairs out of the ears in the process. The udder is then clipped and also the milk veins thus giving them more prominence. The tail is clipped leaving a good switch. This completes the clipping, giving the animal

an outstanding appearance and showing it up to much better advantage.

Another item that must be taken into consideration is the rasping and scraping of the horns. This must be done to bring the horns down to a medium and uniform size and requires a good deal of time and patience.

After the journey to the fair has been complete and the cattle comfortably stalled, the finishing touches must be undertaken.

First the animals must be heavily blanketed, this is done by using a light flannel blanket underneath, and an outside blanket over that. This tends to keep the hair smooth and with grooming gives it a glossy appearance. Next the horns must be polished. Some showmen use a good brass polish for this, while others use such preparations as shellac and others. This gives the horn a bright shiny appearance, and adds to the attractiveness of the animal. The switch of the tail must be washed and braided, This gives the hair a curly appearance when combed out on show day.

Everything is now about ready for the big day—"show day."

On the morning of this day, no milk is taken from the milking females. By not milking them out it shows the udder up to better advantage.

Now comes the showing which is a very important matter. A very good animal can be taken in the show ring, and if not shown to advantage, may be placed nearer the bottom than the top. On the other hand,

an animal having some weakness, and if properly shown to cover it up, may be placed handy the top.

The fruits of your labor may depend largely on the way in which the animal is shown, providing the animal has the confirmation and the proper fitting.

—J. D. R. '32

N. S. A. C. Versus Mount Allison Debate

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NOW that the vexing question of Empire Free Trade has been finally settled through the combined wisdom of the two college teams, we are free to discuss the events surrounding the debate which took place in Fawcett Memorial Hall on the evening of March 25th.

Leaving here on the Limited, we arrived at Sackville shortly after noon, and were met at the station by the members of the Mount Allison team. Lunch was followed by a tour of the campus, the splendid library and the Art Building being of particular interest. The latter contains specimens of the work of many noted painters, the character sketches of Millet being especially striking.

Supper was shared in the men's dining hall with some two hundred of the student body. Here a group of student waiters put on a most efficient service, a system which has been in vogue for many years and which enables boys to earn a considerable portion of their expenses.

All the details of the evening program had been carefully planned and went through without a change.

Moore opened the case for the affirmative and was followed by a vigorous speech from the Mount Allison leader, Berry. Hilton, the A. C. leader came next with a strong support of the principles of Free Trade. Weeks of Mount Allison made an effective plea for the welfare of the Canadian worker with a solid argument from Armstrong concluded the case for the affirmative. Young closed the debate for the negative with a note of warning to those who would make a hasty change in national policies,

Berry delivered a carefully prepared rebuttal for the negative, and Hilton dealt effectively with many of the Mount Allison arguments in a final attempt to clinch the case for the Empire Free Traders.

While man proposes, someone else usually disposes, and in this case the judges disposed of the matter by awarding the decision in favor of Mount Allison. C. R. Smith, K. C., and Rev. Mr. Orchard of Amherst, and Rev. Mr. Markham of Sackville acted as judges,

At the conclusion of the debate the visitors were paired off with members of the ladie's debating team and adjourned to Tally Ho Tea Room where they were guests at a sumptuous midnight banquet, presided over by S. Moosai-Naharaj, familiarly known as "Steve," who was the directing genius of the entire affair. Brief addresses were made by the judges, members of the faculty and the team leaders. The group finally broke up in the "wee sma' hours," victors and vanquished parting in the best of good fellowship. While our boys were the losers they acquitted themselves with distinction, and their sportsmanship in defeat was a real honor to the college they represented.

PIUS J. CAMPBELL**Campbell's Cove, P. E. I.**

Campbell comes from the Garden of the Gulf and is a very successful potato grower there. Next to potatoes poultry claims his greatest interest and attention.

He is a very industrious student and in chemistry he surpasses all. He is always at class on time and wide awake, except when kept out late by feminine friends with whom he is very popular.

In returning to the Island we hope he may be successful and go far in the field of Agriculture, and may he long remember the good times and many friends made at the old A. C.

JOHN E. C. SMITH

"What'er he did, was done with so much ease, In him alone 'twas natural to please."—Dryden.

From Shinimicas comes John E. C. Smith, one of our very much respected and esteemed classmates. He graduated from the Farm Class in 1928 and in 1930 came back to take up the degree course. He is a great student and is one of the leaders of his class.

John thoroughly believes in thoroughness and mass production. Everyone who knows him is familiar with the first point and his letter writing would convince anyone of the second.

This year he is Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Council, President of his class and a member of the magazine staff. John also knows his livestock and has demonstrated his ability in this respect several times at the

winter fair. Last year he did extension work in Pictou County. When he has obtained his degree he will doubtless make an ideal Agricultural Representative. We wish him all success.

CLINTON J. PAYNE

"He never opens his mouth, but one must laugh at his utterances."

Clinton hails from Bathurst and is one of those genial New Brunswick agriculturalists full of fun and a good plugger. As a judge of live stock he excels, having won a trip to the "Royal" by his superiority at the Maritime Winter Fair. Eager to further his knowledge he entered the farm course at N.S.A.C. Here he became the touchstone of his class and his cherubic expression won many friends at the Normal College, especially with the fair sex. He returned in 1929 to enter the degree class, but it is our belief that some fair lady of Truro is to blame for this—just mention ice cream and Clinton is ready to go. He is not all one-sided, being a very industrious person when so inclined, and we are sure he will gain success in whatever line of work he undertakes.

EDGAR A. HILTON

"When he speaks he holds his listeners in suspense."

Studios Ed. as he is often called comes to us from the stony county of Yarmouth, the county of big blueberries and oxen. He lived the building years of his life in Carleton, graduating from the high school of that town with high honors. Feeling that his education was far