

**Maritime
Students'
Agriculturist**



Published by
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of the
Nova Scotia
Agricultural College

December, 1924

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School of Agriculture

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— AT —

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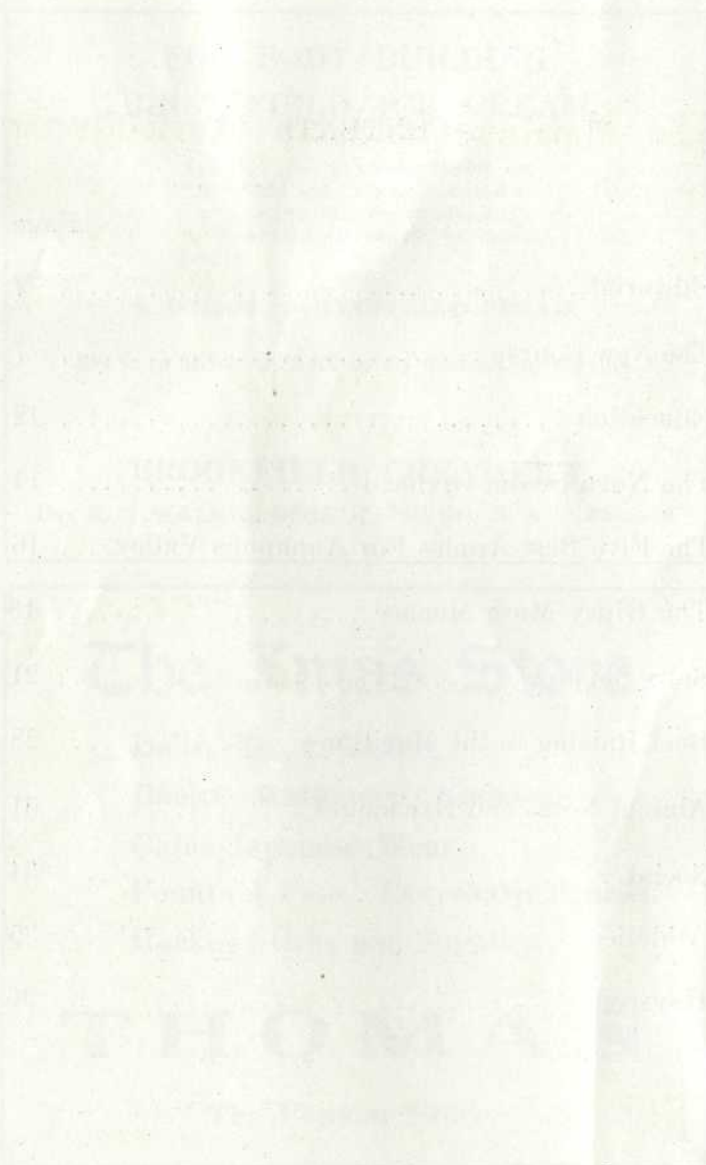
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The Great Stone

THOMAS

The Maritime Students' Agriculturist

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EDITORIAL.

THE new arrangement of courses for the year 1924-25 has created widespread comment among the student body and the young people of the country. We understand that numerous inquiries have been received concerning this course and we hope it will be a success from start to finish. We are very pleased to be able to publish an article by Dr. Cumming, the Principal, which will give us an exact idea of what this course is to be.

THE NEW FARM COURSE.

THE new feature on the program of the Agricultural College for the current year is the inauguration of the so-called Farm Course, the first

term of which commences on January 7th, next. In our judgment, there are many details of this course which should appeal strongly to the farm boys of the Maritime Provinces, especially during the present period of economic distress. The ideals of the course and its content have been set forth in a recent announcement. We think we cannot do better justice to the occasion than to publish this announcement in full. We commend the course to hundreds of farm boys in their teens and early twenties who are living on the farms of the Maritime Provinces. The following is the announcement:

The first term of the new course for young men of the maritime provinces who expect to become farmers will open at the N. S. Agricultural College, Truro, N. S. on January 7th, 1925. The second and final term will extend over the same months in 1926. Boys who are uncertain about taking both terms will find even the one term of great value. Those wishing to finally enter the "degree course" may, under certain conditions, enter the regular second year "degree" class at the conclusion of the two terms.

This new course will be held during the months when the boys can be most easily spared from the farm. The expense will be practically half the expense of the former regular term. The following are the principal items:

Railroad Fare.—Varying with locality.

13 weeks' board at from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per week.

Laundry.

Books.—No books are actually prescribed. Books may be bought, but students can get along with the use of only note books.

The total cost should not exceed \$125 and should in some cases be less. *No tuition is charged.*

Besides instruction in all the main branches of practical farming and allied sciences, training in business methods applicable to farm conditions will be offered, together with such cultural studies as will tend to promote a higher type of rural citizenship. The following is a brief outline of the branches of study:

Farm Crops.

The principles of crop improvement and seed selection with studies of weeds and plant diseases.

English.

Practice in letter writing and other forms of composition and training to stimulate a taste for good reading.

Soil Improvement.

The treatment of soils to secure good crops and increase fertility, tillage, drainage, crop rotation, manures, etc.

Live Stock Including Poultry.

The judging, feeding and management of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The same for poultry, including incubation, brooding, construction of poultry houses and the problems of marketing. Simple studies in the veterinary treatment of farm animals.

Fruit and Vegetable Growing.

A study of fruit and vegetable crops as to selection, varieties, planting, care, management and value as food.

Farm Mechanics.

Farm blacksmithing and carpenter work, including the use of the forge for simple repairs, soldering, gasoline engines, construction of farm buildings, rope work, etc.

Farm Chemistry.

A study of the different kinds of soil; how fertilizers are made and mixed, composition of feeding materials, the mixing of spray materials, farm water supply, etc.

Farm Pests.

Recognition and methods of control of the chief pests of crops and stock, with as much practical work as the season permits.

Farm Bookkeeping.

A study of how to keep simple accounts that will give the farmer accurate information as to costs of production, etc., how to make an inventory and strike a balance sheet. Methods of conducting simple business transactions and how to conduct business correspondence.

Community Organization.

The organization of agricultural societies, handling of public meetings and other business and social activities.

Appeal of This Course.

1. It is a broad, comprehensive and practical course planned for farm boys who have not had opportunities for study beyond those afforded by the ordinary country school.

2. It contains the very kernel of the longer regular courses.

3. Students completing this course and evidencing ability may enter the second year of the degree course.

4. The cost, which will be practically half the cost of a full term of the regular course, is in keeping with present economic conditions.

5. The course is held at a time of year when boys can most easily be spared from the farm.

6. Many farmers are anxious to give their boys who plan to live on the farm the advantages of a better education. This course offers the best possible solution of this problem.

Conditions For Entrance.

Students entering should have a reasonable amount of farm experience with a common rural school education. Other than evidence of these, no examination for entrance will be required. Tuition is free to students from all the maritime provinces.

Students desiring to attend should send application or request for further information to any member of the Agricultural College staff or to

M. CUMMING,
Principal, Truro, N. S.

EDUCATION.

THE topic—education—should have a very direct appeal for students of an Agricultural College because the primary reason for their attendance is to obtain education.

Education is defined as, “all the qualities acquired through individual instruction and social training, which further the happiness, efficiency and capacity for social service of the one educated.”

To many people education means only what can be learned from books, where the thoughts and sayings of men of the past, are stored, or through work in a laboratory where one learns a number of disjointed facts which can be incorporated into ideas. But, education is not contained in books alone, but all influences which act upon the individual constitute education. Everything from picking apples to driving the family to church on Sunday with all stages between from a game of bridge to a basketball game are influences which educate the individual, if he has the type of mind to realize this and receive them. Sometimes, however, the individual fails to gather up these various things and put them through the sifter of his own intelligence and keep what will be of value to him.

Many people consider education worth while only when it can help them to earn more money. All education should be, they think, technical. They can see some use in learning that nitrate of soda will help to produce a good crop of apples but they can see no use in learning that the nitrate and apples are in the last analysis composed of the same

thing. Truly they have their reward "for they make more money than those of another fibre who love knowledge for its own sake." This second class of people want education because it gives them something to think about when they are about any routine work, because it stimulates thought and imagination. The story of the discovery of helium in the sun, before it was discovered on the earth is as interesting as any western story, but, the man with the technical bent of mind would not spend time on it because it would not make more money jingle in his pockets.

The place which true education should fill is part way between these two ideas as the truth often is between two extremes. Education must include a certain amount of technical training and this is more necessary in this so-called "age of science" than ever before. This has been recognized as witnessed by the number of technical schools and colleges which teach how to build bridges, how to set up radios and how to grow apples. But the other part of education should not be neglected and along with the above should go some knowledge of the mysteries of nature and the interesting secrets of science.

The President of one of the Maritime Universities once defined education "as learning how to live together." To many this would suggest much but if one will think about it, it will be seen that just that is the urgent need of the world today.

The purpose of true education then is two-fold—(1) To give one a knowledge of the processes of nature and an understanding of life and human re-

lations as far as possible; (2) To provide one with a mental equipment of tools with which one can earn more. Such education is to be gained not only from books but also from all relations of man with his surroundings. Education is not merely learning a lot of facts,—however interesting—but it is the formation of these facts and theories into ideas and ideals to act as standards for the individual.

C. V. M., '26.

THE NOVA SCOTIA ORCHARD.

APPLE growing forms one of the largest industries in Nova Scotia. At present there are about 50,000 acres in orchard, producing an average crop of nearly 2,000,000 barrels annually. In the Annapolis Valley many men depend on apples alone for their income and in order that the most profit be secured at the lowest expenditure, all the modern machinery and methods practicable are used. In other sections of the Province, however, where only small areas are in orchard, the fruit is not given the attention needed and an inferior article is the result. If these farmers would only take better care of their orchards they would find them a much more profitable investment than at present.

In order to make money from an orchard, five items must be given attention: 1st, cultivation; 2nd, control of diseases and pests; 3rd, fertilization; 4th, pruning; 5th, storing and packing. Only four of these will be touched on in this article.

In most cases an orchard must be cultivated for the same reason that we cultivate any crop. This

especially applies to young orchards. Most orchardists use the system of cultivation with a cover crop. Here the orchard is cultivated from the time the land can be worked in the Spring till the 1st of July, when a cover crop is sown. This may be one of the legumes or fast growing grasses, the legume being preferred. The cover crop not only adds fertility to the soil but, on slopes, prevents washing during the later Fall and early Spring, and also helps to hold the snow in winter, thus preventing injury to the roots. Other methods used frequently are the sod and grass mulch. In the sod mulch method, the grass is allowed to grow but is mowed several times during the summer and allowed to lie where cut. This method gives a minimum of labor with better colored fruit and less loss from drops. The grass mulch has only been lately tried and it is expected to prove very successful. Here the orchard is left in sod, mowed several times a season and left on the ground, and besides this, more material of a similar nature is hauled and spread on the ground.

In order to raise the highest quality fruit it must be treated to control insect pests and fungous disease. This is done by spraying or dusting. The former is usually used for small areas and the latter for larger orchards. Either of these must be done thoroughly to be of any use and the cost is practically the same in either case, although dusting has this advantage, that a whole orchard can be dusted at the right time when it would take several days to spray, and the damage might be done before the orchard was all treated.

To grow large apples of good color and at the same time keep the trees healthy some kind of fer-

tilizer must be used. Most orchardists prefer nitrate but apply bone meal, acid phosphate, and even complete fertilizer, claiming that these produce more high quality fruit. If manure is available it should be applied early in the Spring, so as not to extend growing too long in the fall and result in frost injury. The fertilizers should be applied in two or three applications and not all at once, especially the nitrate, in order that as much good as possible be obtained with the least waste.

The fruit should be harvested carefully and at the right time for the variety. This will differ in different localities, but the fruit should be well colored and good size before picking, although it should not be left too long. Picking should be done with the utmost care as a bruised apple is not a profitable one to sell or buy. The apples must be stored in a cool place, free from frost, and packed in grade according to size and quality as defined in the Fruit Act.

N. I. C., '25:

FIVE BEST APPLES FOR THE ANNAPOLIS VALLEY.

THE five best varieties of apples to grow in the Annapolis Valley are: Red Gravenstein, Baldwin, Golden Russet, Northern Spy and Gano.

The Red Gravenstein is of good size, attractive appearance and excellent quality.

The tree is large and vigorous and, if well fed, it will soon come into bearing and give good crops almost every year. It is quite hardy, and is somewhat subject to canker and flat wood.

The Baldwin is a dark red apple, medium size, good keeping, and is one of the standard apples in the American markets. The season for the Baldwin begins about January.

The tree is long lived and vigorous. It is somewhat slow about starting into bearing, but when it once starts will produce good crops every other year. The year that the tree bears it is liable to have too many apples on it and they will be small. The best way to overcome this difficulty is to thin apples on trees which have too large a crop.

The Northern Spy is large and attractive, being of a bright red color overspread with a delicate bloom. The flesh is very juicy, crisp, tender and most excellent either for dessert or culinary use.

The tree is very hardy and healthy and develops a strong root system both in the nursery and orchard. It is slow about starting to bear, but after it starts it will bear good crops almost every year.

The Golden Russet is of medium size, highly colored specimens becoming a golden russet with bronze cheek. This variety can be kept until late in the Spring.

The tree is thrifty and requires good feed and cultivation in order to get the best results every year.

The Gano is very attractive in appearance because of its deep red color; stands handling well and keeps a long time. It is usually of medium size, but sometimes large.

The tree is thrifty, comes into bearing quite young, and bears regularly and abundantly.

E. R. J., '25.

THE GYPSY MOTH MENACE.

INSECT pests have been a constant source of loss to almost all the enterprises of man as far back as history goes. Today the force of their destructive power is so great that the Governments of almost all the leading countries of the world have found it necessary to establish systematic means to control the ravages of the numerous pests. Formerly many crude methods of control were practiced, and in fact in some districts still are.

Even though insects do such an enormous amount of damage, it is surprising how little the general public know concerning this fact. Even when it is known, they often sit back and take it as a matter of course and think that control measures are a waste of time and money. But when the damage done reaches the stage where there is a serious loss to public property, an appeal is usually made to the Government for aid.

After the ravages of the pest have been fairly well checked, the public think that a continuation of the work is just a waste of money, consequently funds are withdrawn and the work discontinued.

What almost invariably follows is that the insect again spreads and before control measures are again commenced often gets beyond the point where complete extermination is possible.

A striking example of this is the history of the Gypsy moth in the New England States. This pest does enormous damage to orchard, shade and forest trees, conifers only being immune. Its larva in the

form of a large hairy caterpillar strips the leaves of the host tree. If this is allowed to continue for a few years, the tree will die.

The moth was introduced into the U. S. A. from Europe in 1867, by a scientist from Medford, Mass., who had the idea that he could cross it with the silk worm. His efforts proved fruitless and some of the insects escaped from him, multiplied rapidly and have been a constant source of loss to the States ever since.

The people of Massachusetts were alarmed by the amount of damage done to their trees and made an appeal to the Government for aid. A large grant of money was made and the work of extermination commenced.

So successful was the work that by 1900, the pest had almost disappeared. The Legislature of Massachusetts not realizing that the danger was still present, withdrew the grant and the work was discontinued.

The moth reappeared and by 1904, its ravages had increased to such an extent that aid was again asked and control measures again started. From that time until now, war has been waged against the pest in all the New England States. Every possible means of exterminating this pest is being resorted to. This Fall, the official in charge of the Entomological Department for New York State liberated a number of balloons containing written information concerning the seriousness of the Gypsy Moth situation.

Scouting work has been carried on in the United States for a number of years, and this year the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government of Quebec put a number of scouts on the field in the south of Quebec. What is considered quite a serious outbreak was found about three miles from the border.

The U. S. Government is establishing a barrier zone along the international border and with the cooperation of the Dominion, the pest should be kept from our country.

But, owing to the means by which the insect is spread, constant watch should be kept even in districts far removed from the infested area.

The large flow of American tourists into Canada is a constant source of danger for this reason. Either female caterpillars or eggs may become attached to their clothing or luggage and be thus introduced into uninfested areas.

If the people of this Province would familiarize themselves with the appearance of the different stages of this pest and report any outbreaks that may be discovered, large sums of money could be saved the Government. Bulletin No. 5, of the N. S. Provincial Dept. of Agriculture, on "The Brown Tail and Gypsy Moth" affords a very good description of this pest.

G. G. D., '25.

SOL-Y-SOMBRA*

I HAD arranged to meet my friend in Paris, from where we were going south to Marseilles and thence across the Mediterrean to Algiers.

For some reason or other I was delayed in London and found that I must cross by air to Paris if I wished to be on time; so I rang up the offices of the Aviation Company and booked a seat in an open machine that was leaving the following morning.

We left the aerodrome about mid-day, three of us all told, including the pilot. The weather was inclined to be misty but visibility was not too bad until we were half-way across the English Channel, when we ran into a heavy cloudbank.

We struck the French coast just north of Boulogne and turning south, made our way down the coast as far as the mouth of the Somme where we veered off to the left in a direct line for Paris.

The weather now became still more patchy, and when we arrived within a few miles of Paris, we could see that a heavy pall of fog lay over the city. The pilot kept turning and twisting the machine first one way and then the other, and I saw that he was constantly peering over the side; at last he put the nose of the machine down and we landed on St. Cloud race course.

Fortunately, no races were in progress. We got down from the plane and found out from the

* Sol-y-sombra is a word used by the Spaniards when selling seats for the bull fight. The seats are sold according to their situation, either in the sun or shade. The word means "sun or shade".

pilot that he had forgotten his maps, and as the fog prevented him from spotting any landmarks, he wasn't quite certain where to find the aerodrome. One or two attendants came up and we questioned them. They both pointed in different directions, but as one was more emphatic than the other, we decided to follow his instructions.

We took off and headed in the way he had told us but, after cruising about for twenty minutes, the fog became thicker and thicker and we were finally forced to descend again; this time in a small stubble field. In a few moments we were surrounded by a crowd of men, women and children, and we induced one man to fetch a map which he claimed to possess. He brought it and showed us our exact position on the map and the location of the Le Boulger aerodrome which was our destination.

Personally, I should have been quite content to continue the journey by train, but this time the pilot felt pretty confident of success, so we took our seats and started off once more.

I remember we had to follow a railway line; this we did for a few miles, flying very low at about fifty feet, but finally the fog became so thick that we could see nothing at all, no land beneath us and no sky above, and I wished very devoutly that I had taken the slower sea route.

Then vague shadows began to flash past us on each side, and I saw that we were flying in and out of church steeples and factory chimnies. I believe the pilot was really worried at last, and after we had nearly struck a house broadside on, he suddenly brought back the joystick and we climbed almost vertically until we saw the sun, at first a faint ball

of orange, gradually becoming stronger and stronger as we emerged from the fog-bank. We turned and flew to the outside of the fog area where we landed in another field. The pilot was in favor of another attempt, but I positively refused to go up again, and announced my intention of finishing the journey by train. The pilot and the other passengers finally agreed to go with me. We at last got to Paris where I picked up my friend and we caught the night train to Marseilles.

On arrival in Marseilles, we found that all the shipping lines had been disorganized owing to a strike of sailors and we could get no boat to Algiers. We had decided on Algiers as our destination because we were surfeited with the everlasting leaden skies of London. Marseilles was no better than London; it rained from the time we got there, so we thought it best to go by rail down the coast of Spain, going always further south until we reached the sun.

They have a system of buying railway tickets in Spain that suited us admirably. You need name no destination, but simply buy so many kilometers of ticket. Just as our strips were running out, we broke through the grey bank of clouds that had followed us from Marseilles, and there below us, bathed in warm yellow sun, lay the city of Barcelona. We had, at last, found what we were searching for and here we stayed for the next ten days.

Barcelona is the largest seaport and, I believe, the largest city in all Spain, larger even, than the capital, Madrid. The Spaniards of these parts are of a different type to the Spaniards of the south and are more akin to the Basques, who inhabit the nearby mountains of the Pyrenees.

Our immediate need was to get accustomed to the different mode of living; it is strange, at first to find that you do not dine before 9 o'clock and that the theatres are not open until 10. We adopted the siesta habit and slept most of the afternoon; it was only this way that we were able to see the night life of the city, and, as it was mostly the early hours of the morning before we got back to our hotel, we came to regard the siesta as very natural and most essential.

About 11 o'clock each morning, we went down to the sea and bathed and, though it was the month of November, the water was as warm as in mid-summer.

Then came the adventure of the mid-day meal, and some of the Spanish dishes will test the boldest heart. One dish I well remember; it is called "Arroz poella valenciana" and consists of meat, chicken, rice and vegetables, surmounted with little starfish. The waiter advised us to have one portion between two; he was quite right, only one portion is sufficient for six ordinary people. Still, we had our siesta to fall back upon, and so were able to sleep off the effects.

Of course, there some afternoons that we didn't sleep, especially when we saw the notices proclaiming, "Six fine Andulasian bulls, etc., etc." It took us a while to get used to the bullfights. On the first occasion, we left in a hurry, both very green about the gills, but when we became hardened, we had to admit that it was a most magnificent, if somewhat barbaric spectacle. There can be no profession in the world that requires such perfect health, such

concentration of mind and control of body as that of Matador.

It has always been my plan in life to weigh up the various callings and professions with a view to finding whether I myself would be likely to succeed in them. As a boy, I had already considered and rejected those of engine driver, policeman, postman and soldier, and after seeing my first bullfight, I placed the profession of Matador at the very top of my "unsuitable" list.

There can be no doubt that only the finest type of man will succeed as Matador, and the esteem and affection in which they are held is well demonstrated by the frenzy and adulation of the crowds that flock to the "Plazas de Toros." On looking back, two incidents stand out clearly from the rest; one, when a maddened bull leapt the palisade surrounding the arena and just failed to reach the first row of spectators, and the other, when a one-eyed bull was let into the ring.

I am not acquainted with the finer points of bullfighting, but it would appear that a one-eyed bull is more dangerous than the plague, and all the toreadors vanished from the ring as if by magic. But this did not satisfy the crowd; it felt that it was being deprived of its legitimate amusement. An angry uproar arose. Two toreadors appeared in the box of "El Presidente" and could be seen explaining the situation. In the meantime, one of the spectators took a hand in the proceedings.

He would show these toreadors how to play a one-eyed bull. He leapt into the ring, waving a red handkerchief in place of the toreador's cape and

made in the direction of the bull. But this was too great an insult to the toreadors and they gave chase to the intruder. He made to regain his seat but just as he surmounted the palisade, the leading toreador grasped him by the hem of his trousers. Off came his trousers, and when last I saw him, he was being led away between two guards, looking very crest-fallen and not at all the same triumphant being that had leapt into the bull-ring. And the bull which had been the cause of all the trouble was led quietly out of the arena by the office of a tame cow.

I suppose that, next to bullfighting, the thing we associate most with Spain is the National dancing. There was a place in Barcelona, the Villa Rosa, where one saw the best dancing. It opened at four o'clock in the morning after the other theatres and cabarets had closed. It was a small low room, not very clean, dotted with chairs and tables where one sat and drank the bad wine of the country. The dancers were grouped on a high, well-lighted stage at one end of the room. The women dressed in shawls and broad brimmed hats, and the men in short jackets, tight-fitting trousers and high-heeled shoes. First one then another would get up and dance; and as a background to it all, the never ceasing guitar, the click of castanets, and the high wailing voices of gypsy singers.

Most of the theatres and cabarets were free to the public and the profits of the establishment were made from the sale of drinks and from the gambling room attached to the house. I believe all this has since been altered and the gambling rooms have been abolished. But when we were there, they were

still open and it was through them that I got back to Paris with more money than when I had left.

It happened this way. It was our last day in Barcelona and, having an hour or two before the train left, we turned into one of the theatres where I decided to try my luck at the tables. I handed over to my friend all the money I required to get me back to London and found that this left me just thirty pesetas (\$5.00) with which to gamble. By the time we had to leave to catch our train, I had \$100.00. We travelled by night and arrived at Marseilles in the morning. We should have gone straight on to Paris, but as the sky was very blue and as I had \$100.00 we decided to break the journey and travel on to Monte Carlo for a day. At 10 o'clock that night we were in the Casino. We had dined well and I find that dining well is always an excellent preliminary to such games as Roulette and Trente et Quarante. To be in a good humor, is one of the secrets of successful gambling, to be able to leave a table when things are going against you, and to resist the temptation of "fighting" a color or "fighting" a number.

I started small with 5 franc stakes and as I won I gradually increased my stakes; I had 20 francs on zero; it came up; that meant 700 francs. Then I played on the dozens, winning and losing, but at the end of an hour I found I had 2000 francs, so I decided to increase my stakes to 100 francs. I was standing by one table when a woman passed wearing a white cloak with three green stripes on it. I placed 100 francs on three; up it came; 3500 francs at one go. That was good and when the tables closed for the night, I had about 7000 francs.

Our train left at 12, noon, the following day. My friend went on ahead with the luggage and I went into the Casino for a last "five minutes." I made 1000 francs and then by running as fast as I could, just caught the train as it was leaving the station. I totalled up my winnings just over 8000 francs, which at the existing rate of exchange meant that my original \$5.00 had been turned into \$500.00.

I arrived in Paris richer than when I had left it. Here I said "goodbye" to my friend. He was an army doctor and had to get back to England as his "leave" was up.

But with \$500.00 I couldn't resist staying a while. "Just a day or two" I told myself. But Paris is not a city that you can leave as easily as all that and when I finally got back to London, I had to borrow my taxi fare. E. C., '26.

BEEF RAISING IN THE MARITIMES.

UNTIL the last few years, beef raising has been a profitable as well as a very satisfactory branch of the stockraising industry in the Maritimes. However, during the last few years, it has been anything but profitable and consequently the satisfaction has been somewhat reduced.

The term satisfaction is used, because to the lover of live stock, I do not know of anything that can give more satisfaction than seeing about his barnyard a number of those big, square, low set steers that seem to roll at every movement of the body on account of the flesh which they are carrying

and one's mouth is very likely to water at the sight of them, in anticipation of a large, juicy beef steak.

However, the tendency of the farmer of today is to dispose of his beef cattle and go into the dairy business, and the present conditions surely warrant his actions. This seems to be the condition of affairs all over Canada and, in fact, North America. What this very decided turn in the policy of so many farmers will mean to the dairy and beef raising industries is very hard to say, but one thing is certain, and that is that an over supply always means a deflation of prices and vice versa.

Through experience we learn that it is not always wise to join the multitude but is very often safer to be one of the few. We might cite many instances to prove this point.

During the war, the writer was in one of the greatest live stock producing sections of Canada and the prevailing idea of the farmers was to keep great numbers of beef cattle and very few hogs because they believed that when the war came to an end, the bottom would fall out of the hog market, but that the price of beef cattle would remain high, and what happened? The hog is still a profitable animal but the beef animal is not, and so today, with many of our beef producing sections going into dairy industry, it is apt to make one skeptical.

During the present time, in the United States, there is a great movement on the part of the farmers to put their beef cattle on the market, most of them in an unfinished condition, because of the high price of corn and other grain crops. Many of these cattle are breeding stock and this in time will mean

a deficiency in the number of cattle which are needed to supply these markets.

Another point which we might take into consideration is the possibility of an increased foreign trade, owing to the probability of the settlement of international disputes in Europe, and a tendency on the part of these countries to get back to normalcy.

As is well known, beef cattle can be raised at a fairly low cost. On account of their hardiness, they are able to live and thrive in the winter in stables much too cold for dairy cattle, and they are also capable of consuming large amounts of roughage and, consequently, can be wintered at fairly low cost. This also aids the farmer in getting the straw and coarser hay turned into manure. For the farmer who is short of help and has plenty of pasture and roughage, beef cattle may soon become a profitable proposition.

Summing up the whole situation, I feel quite optimistic concerning the outlook for the beef raising industry in the Maritime Provinces and feel that the man who has stayed in the business will yet come through all right and may possibly, in a very few years, have the laugh on the farmers who have become disgusted with the business and have gone in for dairying.

A. D. P., '25.

ALUMNI NOTES AND EXCHANGES.

CLASS mates and ex-students of the N. S. A. C. were very pleased to hear of the record made by Bill Flemming's '16 Holstein cow "Homestead Ida Pieterje." This cow recently finished a 365 day record in R. O. P. producing 24,770 lbs. of milk, containing 1,022 lbs. of fat, equal to 1,277.5 lbs. of butter. This is the Maritime record and the eighth highest in Canada. Bill is farming on the old Homestead in Truro and has an exceptionally fine string of Holsteins. The Alumni will watch with interest the progress of this herd in the next few years.

In a previous news letter we mentioned that Amos Tattrie, '13 is successfully farming at River John, breeding Jerseys. He exhibited a small herd of pure breds at the Pictou Exhibition for the first time and did exceptionally well.

Harry Miller '19, is at Guelph. Harry completed his intermediate work last year and had an excellent standing in his class. During the past summer he was in charge of the shipping of the Farmer's Limited, Halifax.

Kenneth Harrison, '22, is taking the Post Graduate work at Macdonald College. He received his B. S. A., in 1924 and was awarded a Macdonald Scholarship.

Ernest Eaton, '18, is taking a similar course at Macdonald's as the Nova Scotia winner of the Macdonald Scholarship. He is specializing in Field Husbandry and Plant Breeding.

Herb McCharles and A. W. McKenzie both of '21 are on Agricultural Representative work in Ontario. Herb is Assistant Representative in York County with headquarters at New Market.

Howard Trueman, '15, is Agricultural Representative for Grenville County, Ontario, with headquarters at Kemptville.

We are having this column for two reasons, first, we may learn of the activities of the "old boys" and second, that they themselves may keep in touch with each other. We are always glad to hear from them, and appreciate any articles sent in by them.

Anthony Banks '24, is furthering his studies at Guelph this year after spending a successful summer on potato inspection work in P. E. I.

Donald Putnam, after a successful summer in but owing to sickness had to return home. He plans to continue his course next year.

Paul (Bones) Cossman '24 is continuing his studies at Macdonald College, where he is specializing in Horticulture.

Gordon (Spud) Warren '24 is still on the dear old Island. Next year he plans to resume his studies at M. A. C.

Percy McKenzie has obtained a good position on the Highway Board and is now working in Parrsboro, N. S.

Donald Putnam, after a successful summer in Entomological work, has returned to his home, where he plans to spend the winter.

Irving Bishop is also engaged in farming at his home in Paradise. No he's not dead, far from it as a look at his farm activities will soon convince you.

Claude Buttimer is back on the farm where he states things are going with a hum.

We haven't heard from the rest of the last year's students, but are looking forward to any news of them that may be sent in.

R. S. Bell '23 is at present at Macdonald in his third year, specializing in Horticulture. Roy expects to take a special course in Landscape Gardening at Cornell.

F. C. Harrison '22, is taking post-graduate work in Plant Pathology at M. A. C. this year.

C. L. Wright, is now farming in Central Bedeque, P. E. I., where he is specializing in certified seed potatoes.

Walten Wright '19 was married this spring, and the couple are residing in P. E. I., where Mr. Wright is engaged in farming. E. C., '26.

EXCHANGE.

We acknowledge with thanks the Dalhousie Gazette, the King's College Record, Acadia Athenaeum, Mt. Allison Argosy and the Agricultural Gazette.

SOCIAL.

THE social activities of the College have not really started as yet.

Owing to the small number of students it has been found rather impractical to start our regular dances. When the new students come in after Christmas we shall see the social activities at their height.

The Normal students gave a very enjoyable Hallowe'en party and dance on October 30th. Several of the "A. C." boys were present and voted it the best yet.

On November 13th the Faculty of N. S. A. C. entertained the students and their friends at an "at home" in the Science Building.

Mrs. Mosher and Mr. Purdy assisted by giving excellent solos. Dancing was indulged in from 5.30 to 6.30 when the gathering broke up, everybody stating that the "at home" was a great success.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Faculty for the delightful entertainment given.

ATHLETICS.

ALTHOUGH our student body is extremely small this year the term opened with a very pleasing prospect for a successful year in athletics.

We are decidedly handicapped by the new arrangement of courses for the winter.

As yet no really definite plans have been made for carrying on the athletics this winter, and arrangements cannot be completed until the Farm Course Students come in January.

However, the students have been temporarily organized under the efficient direction of Mr. Bird, of the staff, who is responsible for the increased interest in athletics both this and last year.

One must mention in particular the basketball team. Since the first of the year our team has shown marked improvement and at a recent game with the Y. M. C. A., showed that with a few weeks of practice, will be a match for any local team.

It is hoped that our team may be able to arrange games in Halifax and other outside points besides the local games. As yet there has not been a league formed in Truro, but no doubt one will be, before Christmas.

Another branch of athletics in which we hope keen interest will be shown, is the boxing and wrestling. This branch is under the competent direction of Mr. Bird.

The floor having been freshly painted for basketball and indoor baseball we have a gymnasium which cannot be equaled.

Mr. Bird has been our guide and stay in matters athletic and we can only hope he will continue in this capacity. We shall hear more of the athletic side of our College activities in a later issue.

HAYSEEDS.

P-s-cod '25—I was robbed last night. Lost fifty-three articles.

Gou-ley—Robbed? How come!

P-s-cod—Yeah! lost everything I own, a pack of cards and a cork-screw.

Positive and Negative.

A. Marshall—“Are you going to let that horse do as he pleases?” “Where’s your will power?”

Sullivan—“My will power’s all right,” “You just want to come out here and measure this horse’s Won’t Power.”

Maxwell—“What’s that large new book lying on your table?”

Pickett—“Can’t you see? That’s my memory book.”

Maxwell—“Sure enough—I ought to have noticed it was blank.”

“Why does Johnson sleep with his window open in all kinds of weather?”

Pescod—“He heard there was a girl burglar at work in Main street.”

The Upholstered Variety.

Sadler—"What kind of meat is this?"

C. Marshall—"Spring lamb."

Sadler—"I thought so! I've been chewing on one of the springs for an hour!"

Patterson—"That's a beautiful black eye you have."

Gourley—"Yes, I should have asked her first."

Prof. Cunningham—"Well, did you read the letter I sent you?"

Chase—"Yes, sir; I read it inside and outside, on the inside it said, 'you are fired!'" and on the outside it said, "Return in five days."

Nothing Like the Truth.

Dr. Cumming—"Why are you taking this course, Mr. Marshall?"

A. Marshall—"Er—, well, because I am very fond of the subjects. It gives me a new insight into the problems which—er—I am called upon to meet in every day life. It has been an inspiration to me."

Dr. Cumming—"Very good, now, Mr. Smith, you tell one."

Their Single Thought.

Bell airily—"My dear fellow, I paint a picture in two days and think nothing of it!"

Critical McLeod—"I am of your opinion."

Sadler—"Say, Professor, how long could I live without brains?"

Prof. Shaw—"That remains to be seen."

Same Thing To Him.

Sharpe—"What did you do last hour?"

Taylor—"Took part in a guessing contest."

Sharpe—"But I thought you had an exam. in math.?"

Taylor—"I did."

Huh?

"Do you like bananas?" asked Mrs. St. John?

"Madam," replied Dustan (who is slightly deaf) "I do not. I prefer the old fashioned night shirt."

Words of Wisdom.

Late to bed and early to rise, makes the N. S. A. C., boy sleepy but wise.

Smith—(at the bookstore).

"I want the Life of Julius Ceasar."

Clerk—"Too late sir, Brutus was ahead of you."

Prof. Cunningham—"Now the epidermis on plants is just the same as the epidermis on the boys in Junior A. It is transparent and the green shows through."

Pescod—"My father built the Rocky Mountains."

Maxwell—"Huh! That's nothing. Do you know the Dead Sea? Well my father killed it."

A mysterious moaning sound recently alarmed the residents of Lyman street. It is presumed Marshall left his clarinet in the draught.

Nichols—"Look—how do you teach that dog tricks?"

Bob—"It's easy. You just have to know more than the dog."

Longmoore—"I never saw such dreamy eyes."

Miss McLean—"You never stayed so late!"

Dancing at the pavilion tonight. Come and bring your friends—"Fraser's Orchestra."

Chase—(in Horticulture)—"Is this the largest apple you grow in Truro?"

Prof. Shaw (in contempt)—"Mr. Chase, will you please put down that grape."

Prof. Brittain (in Laboratory) to Senior B's—"Don't spit here boys, remember the flood."

Words of Wisdom.

True happiness comes largely through the ability to forget.

Marshall! take that gol-darned clarinet away. Chorus of the new song but entitled "Come Back Old Pal, I've got a New Clarinet."

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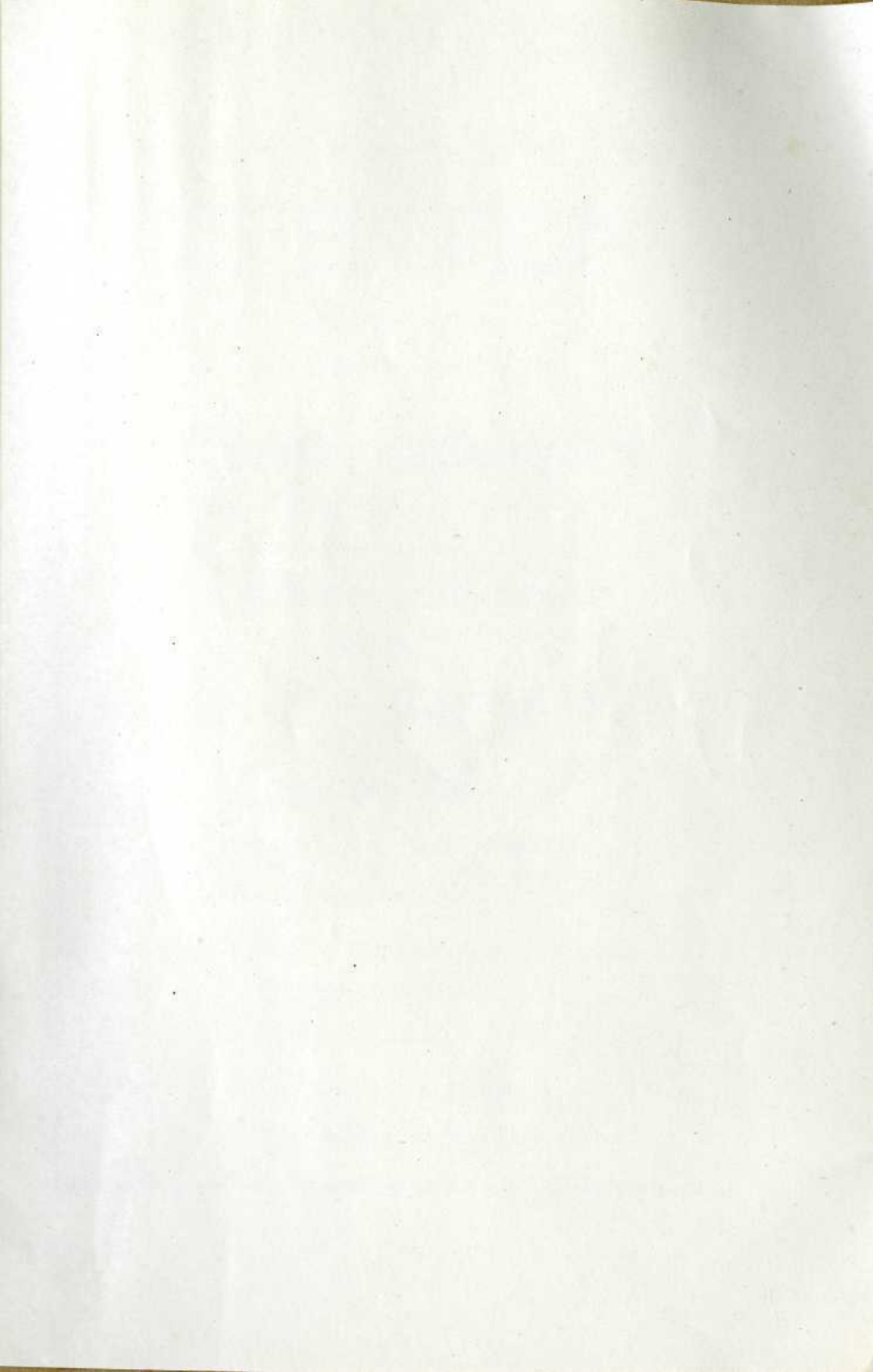
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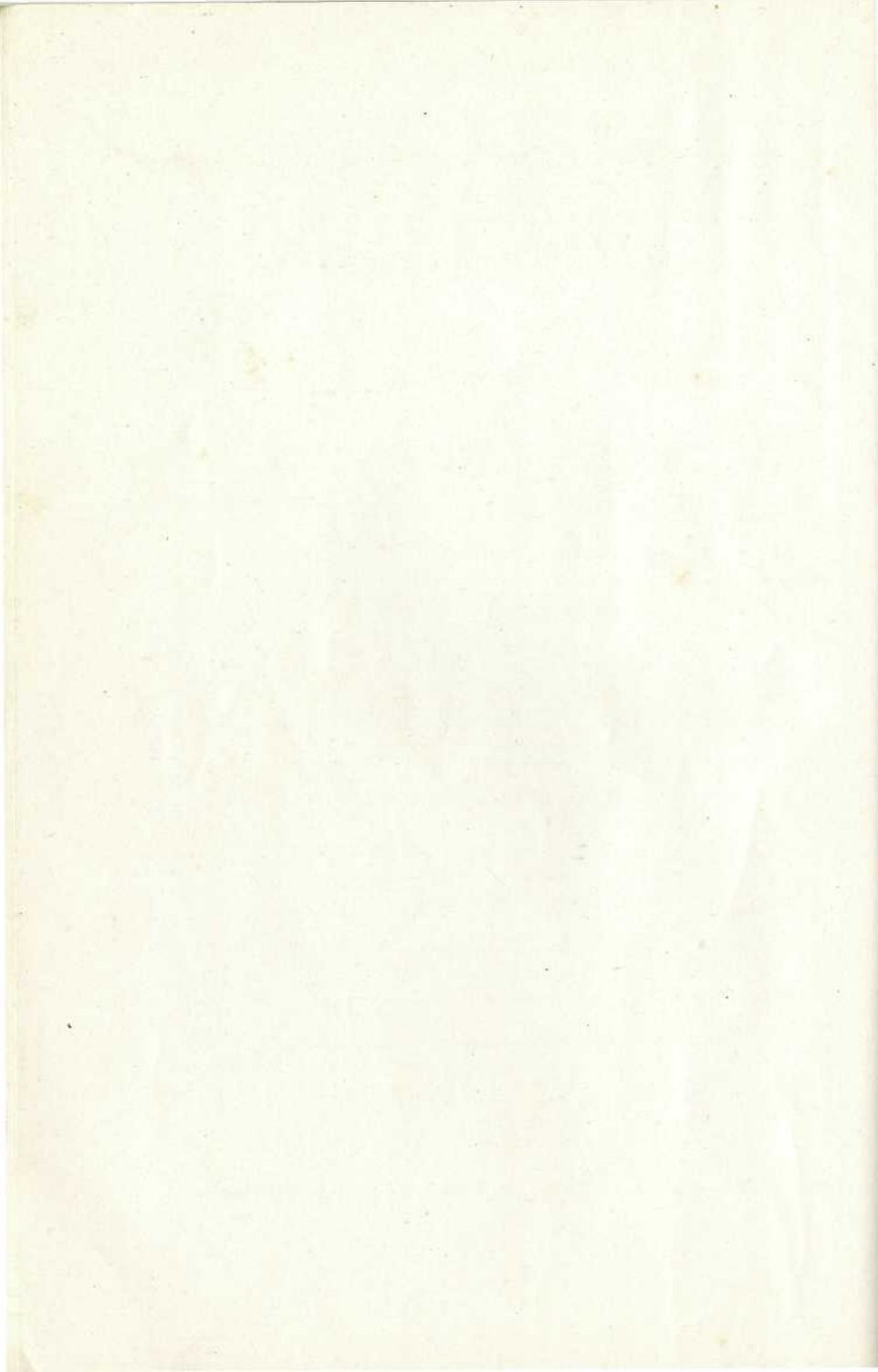
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