

SPLENDID WORK AND PROGRESS OF NOVA SCOTIA'S AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

(Halifax Chronicle)

The popularity of the cry "Back to the Land" may tend to lend some interest to a short account of the work being done at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College which is destined to promote the development of the great natural resources of the Maritime Provinces as to bring them more prominently, even than in the past, before the outside world. Under the leadership of its energetic young principal, the College, so well situated on Bible Hill, Truro, has achieved such results as not only to win the approbation of the Governor General, on a recent visit, but elicited from the Hon. Sydney Fisher Minister of Agriculture, the following words of appreciation to the Hon. D. C. Fraser, Lieut-Governor of Nova Scotia.

"The exhibition of College stock made on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency, Earl Grey, is the finest I have ever seen at any Agricultural College in Canada; and, though aware of the success of the Nova Scotia Institution, I did not dream that since the College had been in operation but a short time, such a valuable collection of stock had been gathered together."

As compared with the Agricultural Colleges at Guelph, St. Anne de Bellevue and Manitoba, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College has undoubtedly fewer and less pretentious buildings. The management, recognizing that in live stock lies the salvation of Maritime agriculture, has hitherto devoted a very large proportion of the funds at their disposal towards that end; for their highest ambition is to keep at Truro the finest class of cattle and horses that can reasonably be procured, in the hope that new buildings will be added as the necessity arises. The average cow of America yields about 1,200 quarts of milk per annum; whereas the herd at the N.S. Agricultural College—consisting of Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys—yielded last year nearly four thousand quarts each. This valuable stock is used primarily to educate the students as to the possibilities of dairying in the Maritime Provinces and also to give them practical instruction as to the care and management of such profitable animals; and secondly, as a source of breeding stock, which the farmers of Nova Scotia can produce at reasonable prices. The same may be said of other classes of stock, including beef cattle, horses—both heavy and light—hogs and poultry.

Up to the present time, a large majority of Nova Scotian farmers have been keeping a class of horses too light to haul modern labor-saving machinery so that the authorities have made a large percentage of Clydesdales, the outstanding feature of the College horse stables. Recognizing that the horse is the farmer's motor power, and as such absolutely necessary to the proper tillage of the soil, the College management has therefore, no desire to keep fancy stock but a class of animal whose essential feature is utility; and that the public appreciates this fact is seen by the Principal's statement that whereas a few years ago there was difficulty in disposing of their surplus stock today there are six to ten buyers for every single animal they can afford to sell.

Realizing that to raise the standard of agriculture is to increase the wealth of a nation, the Government of Nova Scotia, about twenty-three years ago, established a school of Agriculture at Truro in connection with the Provincial Normal College and after organized a school of Horticulture of Wolfville; but it was not until 1905 that these two institutions were united into the present Agricultural College at Bible Hill, Truro, with Mr. Melville Cumming, secretary for Agriculture, as Principal. Since its formal opening in February, 1905, the College has offered the following four educational courses to the public: First, the regular two years course leading to the associate diploma; second, the Short Course for farmers and farmers' sons in which the most practical features of the educational work are demonstrated during the two weeks of its duration; third, a similar two weeks course for ladies, including Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry-raising, Domestic Science, and a little general Agriculture; fourth, the Rural Science School for teachers held during the months of July and August, which works in affiliation with the Normal College. The subjects taught embrace Nature Science in all its phases, and the teachers who complete this three years' course and impart their added knowledge in their schools receive an extra grant from the Government.

It must be understood that the constituency of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College is very much smaller than that of the other three similar institutions in the Dominion, and hence the attendance must be relatively judged; but that marked progress has been made during the five short years of its existence is shown by the fact that the first regular course was attended by but seventeen students—a number now increased to forty-eight. The first Short Course for farmers attended by but sixty students, now numbers three hundred while the first Rural Science School attracted only thirty teachers, in comparison with the 102 enrolled during the season of 1909. Those in attendance at the Short Course held from January 4th to 15th, 1910, numbered more than double those registered in the previous year; plainly indicating that the work of the College has been a marked success and is much appreciated by those most interested in the development of scientific agriculture.

The staff of the College is composed of principal Melville Cumming, B. A., B.S.A., who lectures in Animal Husbandry and Bacteriology; Mr. H. W. Smith, B. Sc., Professor of Biology; Mr. P. J. Shaw, B.A. Prof. of Horticulture; Mr. E. S. Archibald, B. A., B.S.A., Lecturer in Animal Husbandry and Agriculture; Mr. J. Standish, V. S., Prof. of Veterinary Science; Mr. J. P. Landry, Manager of the Poultry Plant and Lecturer in that subject. The faculty is augmented during the Short Course by representatives from the Dominion Department, the various Agricultural Colleges of Canada and by successful farmers from the Maritime Provinces. Principal Soloan, L.L.D., and his colleagues of the Normal College; Mr. F. S. Matthews, Director of Manual Training and Mr. W. R. Campbell M.A., Inspector of Schools also assist the regular course in the branches of Chemistry, Physics, Mechanical Drawing, English and Mathematics, which valuable services are reciprocated by corresponding lectures given by members of the Agricultural College staff, in Agriculture and Nature Science to the pupil teachers; thus disseminating in the best way possible the very newest principles of Scientific Agriculture among the schools of the Province.

It will therefore, be readily seen that the Agricultural College at Truro is not an isolated feature but an integral part of the educational system of Nova Scotia, and destined to play an important part in the practical life and development of the people. The better educated a farmer is, the more pleasure, profit and interest he can take in cultivating and increasing the productivity of his land and the College, by working in affiliation with the public schools, thus exercises a widespread influence over the rising generation.

In connection with the College, there is a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, which is used for carrying on experiments with different kinds of farm crops under various methods of cultivation and also for providing feed for the stock. The buildings consist of a fine residence for the Principal and the large main college, containing the classrooms and offices for the staff; a dairy, fitted with the most modern machinery a live stock judging pavilion; poultry buildings, a piggery and the various barns necessary for stabling purposes. As the whole establishment is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery the thousands who attend the annual summer "Farmers' Picnic" are afforded ample opportunities to see the various labor-saving devices in active operation.

EFFIE M. ROSS, Truro, Nova Scotia.

Performance was not the Result of Deliberation, but was Quite Accidental—Neither Rider or Steed Appeared to Enjoy it.

Bangor, Me., 27.—T. C. Wilson, of South Robbinston, holds the Maine and New Brunswick record for riding a bear bareback. Wilson and the bear did a hundred yards in six seconds (estimated).

Wilson and a friend were using an old footpath. Wilson, who was in the lead, jumped from the fence toward the ground on the farther side and landed upon a large brown body, which rose with a shrill "woof!" and streaked it down the path with Wilson aboard. At the end of a hundred yards Wilson managed to fall off. The bear kept on and may be going yet.

BRITISH DIVORCE ENQUIRY HEARS INTERESTING FACTS

Some interesting evidence has been given recently before the Royal Commission on Divorce, which is taking evidence in London. A recent witness was G.A. Lightfoot, a Carlisle solicitor, who, speaking of the causes of matrimonial unhappiness, included early and improvident marriages, drink home neglect and interference by relatives and mothers-in-law. Forced marriages were usually unsatisfactory while it was significant, he added, that a considerable proportion of matrimonial suits arose in cases where there were no children.

Another solicitor favored sex equality, while he believed the absence of divorce facilities resulted in immorality, and that there was a considerable demand for such facilities, more among the lower middle-class than among the very poor.

The witness opposed newspaper publication of divorce proceedings, believing it corrupted the morals of the younger generation. Names of parties and results of suits should, however, be published. Other witnesses took the same ground, claiming that passionate love letters and sentimental episodes might be made the subject of ridicule and laughter, and comment, in his opinion, would, and often did, act as a factor in restraining men and women from following guilty inclinations.

There was evidence regarding extension of grounds, and one witness favored including permanent insanity and incurable drunkenness. He would also give the courts discretion to dissolve marriages in cases of persistent cruelty which fell short of legal cruelty—such, for example, as habitual neglect.

One witness claimed that the American States had set an example to this country by taking steps to provide against improvident marriages. Generally the marrying age had been raised from the common law rule of fourteen and twelve to eighteen and sixteen years. His experience in America and England convinced him that what was wanted for the welfare of society was a middle course between the laxity of American law and the difficulty which attended the obtaining of divorce in England. There were too many cases for divorce in America; too few in England.

BROKE THE RECORD FOR BAREBACK BEAR RIDING

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GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS

INTERCOLONIAL

DEPARTURES.

No. 303—Mixed for Loggieville, 5.00.
No. 317—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 6.15.
No. 321—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 11.15.
No. 323—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 16.20.
No. 301—Express for Loggieville, Chatham, Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal, etc., 18.30.
No. 327—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 18.40.
No. 329—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 22.00.

ARRIVALS

No. 306—Suburban from Marysville, 7.45.
No. 302—Express from Loggieville, Chatham Junction, 11.25.
No. 308—Suburban from Marysville, 13.30.
No. 304—Mixed from Loggieville and Chatham Junction, 16.00.
No. 316—Suburban from Marysville, 19.15.
No. 316—Suburban from Marysville, 21.55.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DEPARTURES

6.20 a.m.—Express for St. John, Portland, Boston, Woodstock, etc.
7.55 a.m.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North. Leaves St. Marys at 8.10.
9.45 a.m.—Express for St. John and points east.
4.45 p.m.—Mixed for Woodstock, via Gibson branch on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
5.50 p.m.—Express for Montreal, and Boston, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.
9.05 p.m.—Express for St. John and points east.

ARRIVALS

9.10 a.m.—Express from St. John and points east.
11.20 a.m.—Mixed from Woodstock, via Gibson branch, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
11.35 a.m.—Express from Montreal, Boston, etc.
7.50 p.m.—Express from St. John, and points east.
9.05 p.m.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points North.
10.50 p.m.—Express from Boston, Portland, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.

STAR LINE S. S. CO.

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Steamer Hampstead leaves Fredericton every week day for Gagetown at 4 o'clock p.m. Arrives from Gagetown at 10.30 a.m.

Stage line for Meductic and points on western side of river leaves the post office Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.30 a.m.

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FRIENDS (Kalem)

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APPENDICITIS; SOME OF THE CAUSES WHICH LEAD TO THE EXISTENCE OF THE DISEASE

(London Chronicle)

The death of the youthful Viscount Chelsea, following so closely on the death of Lord Grosvenor, the little son of the Duke of Westminster, last February from the same disease, at the age of five, has again directed attention to this most complicated of human afflictions.

Discussing cases of appendicitis in very young persons, one of the surgeons of King's College Hospital said to a Daily Chronicle representative: "None of the factors we know of comes into operation in such cases, except this: that at the ages of 5 and 7 boys are liable to have enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and the appendix resembles these very much. The danger of appendicitis depends, however, upon whether the disease takes the form of a simple case of inflammation, or whether it develops into genuine appendicitis.

"Mortality statistics are apt to be misleading, and I do not think it can be said that the death rate from appendicitis is advancing. Any apparent increase arises from the fact that surgeons and physicians in recent years have been recognizing it as a special form of inflammation. People who live well on rich foods are, of course, more liable to appendicitis than others, but that hardly applies to the case of boys of tender years.

"Many causes for appendicitis have been suggested. It has been said, for instance, that it is often brought on by the use of tooth brushes, hairs from the brush lodging in the system. In the same way the pips of fruit have been spoken of as a cause of the disease. All I can say is that it is very rare to find any of these things in the appendix, and the most impor-

tant factor in bringing on appendicitis is undoubtedly indigestion and certain other familiar disorders."

In this connection there was an interesting article in recent number of the International Journal of Surgery, by Dr. Burke, one of the leading physicians of the United States.

During the last fifty years, writes Dr. Burke, "there has been a radical change, both in Europe and America, in food, which is now largely meat. Formerly their food consisted of vegetables, cereals, and milk, and rarely of meat. In the United States the amount of meat consumed is enormous. It can be observed that the nations that are more nearly vegetarian have little appendicitis; those who use the most concentrated food and meat as Americans in the United States have most appendicitis. In the United States, where our food consists so largely of meat, the appendix becomes degenerate from a lack of exercise of function, and is an easy prey to inflammation. The United States leads the world in the consumption of meat and in the frequency of appendicitis per capita."

OPERATION PERFORMED ON EX-PRES. ROOSEVELT

New York, June 27.—It was reported at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital that Mr. Roosevelt would today undergo an operation on his throat and that Dr. Walter Frank lin Chappell, of 7 east Fifty-fifth street, visiting physician at the hospital would perform the operation. Dr. Chappell was educated in Toron-

SALMON CANNING

PLANT VALUED AT \$50,000 DESTROYED

Vancouver, B. C., June 27.—Fire at yesterday destroyed the buildings and plant of the Eagle Harbor Packing Company, situated just above Pt. Atkinson, on Howe Sound, ten miles from this city. Preparations were well advanced for the canning season, which opens next month. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, partly insured. The Company has been carrying on the salmon packing business at that point for the past ten years.

TO DISCONTINUE RACING ON ENGLISH RAILWAYS

American Visitors to England landing at Plymouth will in future be brought to London over the Great Western or the London & South-western.

This is one of the first fruits of the working agreement arrived at by the two roads, between which competition for American travellers for a period was so keen that records between Plymouth and London were broken almost weekly.

On one occasion the Great Western conveyed its passengers and mails from Plymouth to Paddington in three hours and 47 minutes, the average speed being 65.2 miles an hour. After the Salisbury accident had drawn attention to the danger the public ran, both companies agreed to discontinue the racing.

TYPHOID GERMS MADE HARMLESS

Paris, June 28.—Prof. Vincent tonight announced before the Academy of Medicine the discovery of a new anti-typoid vaccine, which he prepared by steeping typhoid bacilli in a weak solution of water and sodium chloride (common salt) with an admixture of ether.

Prof. Vincent made a number of experiments with animals which after being vaccinated, withstood subsequent inoculation with typhoid germs. He also vaccinated thirteen persons an examination of whose blood after the operation showed that it possessed to a high degree properties destructive of the typhoid bacillus.

Further experiments demonstrated that the typhoid bacilli when placed in contact with the serum of the blood taken from the persons vaccinated lost all vitality.

To determine whether epidemics of typhoid can be discounted in the future by use of anti-typoid serum the medical officers of the United States Army started inoculating officers and enlisted men at Governor's Island and other places with the serum last winter. This serum was prepared in the army medical laboratory at Washington. During the first few months more than 4,000 received treatment. It was explained at that time that the anti-typoid serum was not a cure for the disease but a preventive. The results were satisfactory.

Rub mirrors with methalated spirits and polish with a touch of blue powder.

While shawl collars are still a feature of many of the new coats, the majority do not show so long a roll as did those of last year, and many are so constructed that in cooler weather they can be fastened up to the neck.