

"Et conflabunt gladios suos in vomeres et lanceas suas in falces."

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Editorial Notes - - -	5, 6
Manganese in Agriculture - - -	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
Trip to Kangaroo Island - - -	12, 13, 14
Farming Questions of the Moment - - -	15, 16, 17, 18
Welcome to Professor Perkins - - -	18, 19
Stacks - - -	19, 20
Farm Notes - - -	20, 21
Harvest Hands - - -	21, 22
Cricket Notes - - -	22, 23
Tennis Notes - - -	23
Criticism - - -	24
Departing Lights - - -	24, 25
Chaff - - -	25
Wanted to Know - - -	26
Correspondence - - -	26

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Editorial.

THIS issue brings us once again to the close of another College year, and though not so successful as the last in the way of farm yields, it has been a comparatively good all round year, and feed has been plentiful.

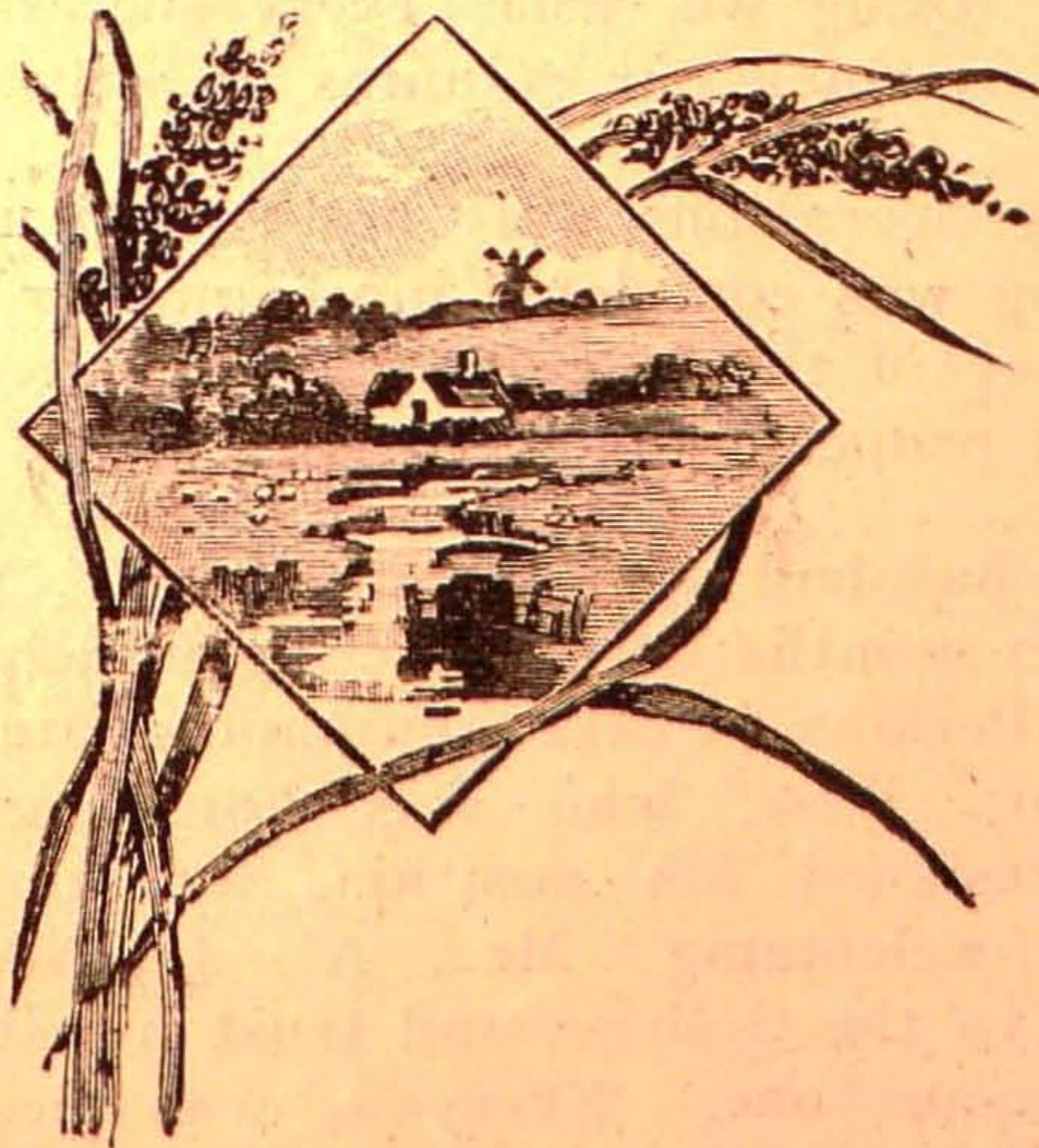
The year has seen many changes, and is one that will no doubt remain long in the remembrance of those that have been associated with the institution. To those whom we are losing we wish every success and trust they will not overlook our columns in future days.

Harvesting operations were not so extended as last year, thrashing was completed more quickly, and owing to the clemency of the weather the hay was all got in before harvest proper commenced.

The Staff has had some changes. Mr. W. J. Colebatch, after 12 months with us acting principal, has left for Professor Perkins to take command again; also Mr. H. E. Pearson, B.Sc, who was housemaster during 1910-11 has resigned his position, and we have much pleasure in welcoming Mr. A. J. Adams, M.A. (Cambridge), to the College, and trust his stay with us will be a pleasant one. Everyone was pleased to see Mr. G. E. Wells' re-appearance at the College after some months farming in Western Australia, and I'm sure all of us wish him every success in his new venture. We

understand he is going into partnership with Welbourn. Mr. Baker is to be congratulated on his promotion to Lecturer in Dairying as well as being Superintendent of the College Dairy. Mr. W. R. Day has also been given the position of Superintendent of the Northern Poultry District.

It is with regret that we heard of the serious calamity that befell Mr. H. J. Apps, our esteemed late Lecturer in Dairying, and trust he will have a speedy recovery. Mr. McEwen also is dangerously ill and all will be pleased to see him about again. This session has not been without its accidents, though there were only two of any note. Students Hoile and Hannam received severe jams while working on the straw press. The former was fortunate in escaping with a severe squashing, but Hannam had his finger so badly lacerated that it was many weeks before he could regain the use of it. In both cases had it not been for the promptness of the men around the thrasher and press, the results might have been much more serious.



Manganese in Agriculture.

POT EXPERIMENTS WITH VARIOUS SALTS OF
MANGANESE.

THE article appearing in the last issue of the "Student" gave an outline of the experiments being conducted at Roseworthy College on this question, a list of the various salts of Manganese used, and the quantities applied to the several pots. To this was added a table showing the germinations of the cereals, and also a progress report on their development, taken as the total length of growth in each pot on September 27th.

The present article has for its object the consideration of results obtained from September until the date on which all were harvested.

This article must necessarily be very short; first because it can do little more than chronicle figures, due to the fact that they are the results of only one season's experiences; and secondly because of the fact that the plants were not allowed to reach absolute maturity. This latter season, the harvesting of the crops before they were ripe, was rendered necessary by the ravages of our old enemy, the sparrow. As it was due to ineffectual protection of the experiments, the sparrows took absolutely all the grain before it was anywhere nearly ripe, and to get any results at all it necessitated the cutting of crops at a stage practically equivalent to the hay stage in the field.

These results can be nothing but a comparison one with the other, and then only as regards the quantity of growth, because there is absolutely no reliable way of calculating the amount of grain lost, nor of knowing what was the effect of the various salts used, on the proportion of grain to produce. This being so we can only give a few tables showing the progress of growth at a more advanced stage than the one given in previous issue, the number of plants reaching maturity, any differences or alterations in positions of development

brought out in the later stages of growth, and the weight of produce obtained at a given date.

The first two tables given will be quite similar to the progress report of September 27th, and for the sake of comparisons will have the positions stated in which pots were on September 27.

TABLE V.

Showing development of Wheat Plants on December 3rd.

Pot	Plants Present	Total Growth	Average Growth per Plant	Position	Position on Sept 27
		inches	inches		
1	7	328.5	46.9	3	3
2	7	245	35	4	7
3	7	368.5	52.6	2	2
Check	6	175.5	29.2	9	11
7	7	236	33.7	5	4
8	7	224	32	6	5
9	7	180	25.7	11	12
Check	7	178.5	25.5	12	9
13	7	215	30.7	7	6
14	7	177	25.3	13	15
15	7	159.5	22.8	15	19
Check	7	371.5	53.1	1	1
19	6	155.5	25.9	10	17
20	7	149	21.3	17	18
21	7	108	15.4	20	20
Check	7	159.5	22.8	15	10
25	7	117.5	16.8	19	12
26	7	207	29.6	8	8
27	7	162	23.1	14	12
Check	6	117.5	19.6	18	15

AVERAGE OF CHECK POTS 30 inches.

The differences in the positions of the various pots is so little, between September 27th and December 3rd, that it points to the fact that the action of Manganese on the growth of wheat where it has been beneficial or otherwise has been very regular throughout the period of growth in these experiments.

TABLE VI.

Showing the development of Oat Plants on December 3rd.

Pot	Plants Present	Total Growth	Average Growth per Plant	Position	Position on Sept. 27
		inches	inches		
4	7	383.5	54.8	1	4
5	7	363.5	55.9	2	11
6	7	332.5	47.5	3	6
Check	7	278	39.7	5	5
10	7	198	28.3	8	7
11	7	315	45	4	3
12	7	166.5	23.8	15	16
Check	7	178	25.4	12	15
16	7	160	22.9	16	18
17	7	177	25.3	13	14
18	7	181.5	25.9	11	12
Check	7	243.5	34.8	6	2
22	7	149.5	21.3	17	20
23	7	145.5	20.8	19	19
24	7	147	21	18	17
Check	7	142	20.3	20	15
28	7	233	33.3	7	1
29	7	186.5	26.6	9	8
30	7	186.5	26.6	9	10
Check	7	172	24.6	14	9

AVERAGE OF CHECK POTS 28.9 inches.

The action of the Manganese on the Oats has been very marked in the later stages of growth, as is very plainly seen by the alterations in the positions of the various pots, between September 27th and December 3rd, as shown in the above table. The improvement shown seems to indicate that the salts of Manganese that improve the Oat plant have most effect on the development of the plant in the later stages of growth.

These figures, of course, only show the relative positions of the pots as regards the amount of the total length of growth on the dates given, and are only of minor value; if any results are to be of use they will be found in the average weight per plant in the various pots.

The plants were cut on December 3rd close to the surface of the soil in the pots and allowed to become air dried, when they were weighed. The following tables give total weights obtained from each pot and the average weight per plant present.

TABLE VII.

Showing weights of produce obtained from the various Wheat Pots.

Pot	Plants Present	Total Weight grams	Average Weight per Plant grams	Position
1	7	13.3	1.9	3
2	7	9.5	1.36	5
3	7	17.3	2.47	2
Check	6	7.5	1.25	7
7	7	9.5	1.36	5
8	7	10.1	1.59	4
9	7	6.2	0.89	12
Check	7	5.2	0.74	16
13	7	8.6	1.23	8
14	7	6.7	0.96	11
15	7	5.3	0.76	14
Check	7	18.7	2.67	1
19	6	5.9	0.98	10
20	7	4.4	0.63	18
21	7	2.3	0.33	20
Check	7	5.2	0.74	16
25	7	4	0.57	19
26	7	7.8	1.11	9
2	7	5.6	0.8	13
Check	6	4.5	0.75	15

AVERAGE OF CHECK POTS 1.23 grams.

TABLE VIII.

Showing weights of produce obtained from the various Oat Pots.

Pot	Plants Present	Total Weight grams	Average Weight per Plant grams	Position
4	7	20.2	2.88	2
5	7	21.1	3.01	1
6	7	14.2	2.03	5
Check	7	16	2.28	4
10	7	9.6	1.37	8
11	7	16.6	2.37	3
12	7	5.8	0.83	16
Check	7	8	1.14	11
16	7	5.3	0.76	17
17	7	7	1	14
18	7	8	1.14	11
Check	7	11.4	1.63	7
22	7	4.4	0.63	20
23	7	4.5	0.65	19
24	7	6.4	0.91	15
Check	7	4.7	0.67	18
28	7	13.4	1.91	6
29	7	8.9	1.27	10
30	7	9.1	1.3	9
Check	7	7.3	1.04	13

AVERAGE OF CHECK POTS 1.35 grams.

As it was before stated these results have been obtained from only one season's work, so that absolutely no stress can be laid on them, and but for the fact that they are useful data to which to add more of a like kind, practically no notice can be taken of them.

Owing to the unfortunate destruction by birds already mentioned, the most valuable part of the experiment so far as Australian requirements are concerned—the increase in the yield of grain—was rendered useless; but if any notice can be taken of the above data, the amount saved gives some idea of the effects of Manganese on cereals grown for hay.

With the Wheat experiments the figures given show in most instances practically no increase on the average of the five check pots, and in a great many instances

the yields are considerably lower. The one exception of any note is pot 3, where the largest quantity of Manganese sulphate (.5675 grams) was used, and this application gave an increase of over 100 per cent. above the average of the check pots; but this was counteracted by one of the check pots which gave a higher yield than the treated pot mentioned.

With the Oats the position is somewhat different in that the yields of a number of the treated pots were considerably higher than the average of the check pots, and in three instances, pots 4, 5, and 11 the yields were higher than that of the best check pot. Two of these pots, namely, 4 and 5 were treated with Manganese Sulphate (.1135 grams and .227 grams respectively), and the other, pot 11 with Manganese Chloride (.2044 grams) but as stated before the data is very far from being sufficient to take these results as final, and on the strength of them to advise the use of Manganese Sulphate or Manganese Chloride to increase the growth of Oats.

We have every hope of continuing these experiments during this coming season, and if so we shall have much more data to put forward, on this perhaps important new means of increasing the yields of the cereals under our special climatic conditions.

W. J. SPAFFORD,

Assistant Experimentalist.

Trip to Kangaroo Island.

By "DAD."

THE second session of this past year (1910) ended on October 14th, and it was the intention of the writer to spend the holidays on Kangaroo Island.

The shearing had just finished, and the majority of us went down to the Gay Cit. on Friday night.

I boarded the S.S. Karatta at Port Adelaide soon after 8.30 next morning. The trip was negotiated safely, although some of the passengers (including myself) did not feel too much at home while steaming through Backstair's Passage. We reached Hog Bay about 4

o'clock, where I landed. Kingscote is another two hours trip further on. I had been on the Island before so was not altogether a stranger.

Kangaroo Island was at this time seen at its worst as regards crops (cereals). The year 1910 was the wettest on record, and old settlers who had been there for the greater part of their lives said that they had never known such a year for rain. The fall recorded up to the end of October being nearly 30 inches. Consequently the cereal crops were not looking as good as they might otherwise have been. Big patches of low-lying ground that were sown to crops were bare, the plants having been drowned, and on hillsides under cereals could be seen bare streaks where the water in rushing down had washed out the plants, consequently the yields will not be very high. The plants, however, that are still growing are looking very good. On low-lying patches of ground big sheets of water, up to 20 and 30 acres in extent, may be seen. These are good breeding places for mosquitos, as I found out to my discomfort. In some parts of the country where the land has been cleared very good grass could be seen—not so good perhaps as the grass we have had here at the College this year—but nevertheless very pleasing to the eye considering the newness of the country.

Shearing was in full progress while I was there. There are no up-to-date sheds fitted up with machines, the shearing being done with the blades in sheds or barns. The wool is not classed by the latest methods, i.e., making more than one lot of each breed. The fleeces are skirted, stained pieces removed, and all fleece wool of the one breed or cross put into same lot. The Merino and Lincoln are the breeds mostly bred, the latter ram and merino ewe giving excellent mutton sheep. There are some flocks of about 2,000 kept, this being a fairly large number considering the conditions, as sheep, if kept too long near the coast, become what is known as "Coasty." When this attacks the sheep the constitution suffers, they become weary, weak looking, and finally die. To guard against this the sheep have to be shifted periodically from the proximity of the coast to another place further inland, the change seeming to set them right.

There are no Government Railways on the Island, and this comes pretty hard on settlers who have long distances to cart their produce. The want of railways having a lot to do with the further development of the Island. There is, however, a private railway belonging to a salt company about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, constructed from a point on the American River to a salt lake, which is only about one mile from the South coast, used for carrying the salt from the lake to the river where it is shipped. This salt as it is scraped from the lake is some of the purest in the world, containing about 98 per cent. pure sodium chloride. The American River is an arm of the sea, and is deep enough for ketches to sail its entire length. Settlers near this river take advantage of this by way of getting their produce to market, such as wood and grain. This river is also well suited for fishing, and many and fine are the hauls

taken from its waters.

The Island is not without its minor industries. Brickmaking is carried on to some extent; fine road-making stone is easily procured; some yacca gum is exported, and some Adelaide wood merchants obtain their supplies from Kangaroo Island.

The Island is not very popular at the present time as agricultural country, but if we happen to get a few dry years I think the Island will spring into prominence, as it is the place that is always sure of a good rainfall, and that perhaps is the main thing in a new country, comparatively.

It is now very popular as a week-end holiday resort, the summer weather being all that could be desired by pleasure seekers, especially as the American River is such a good fishing ground, and situated as it is between the two principal towns.

My holiday was by this time at an end, and after spending a very pleasant week, I returned to the College, to go straight into the harvest work.

Farming Questions of the Moment.

ON the completion of a three years' course at perhaps one of the finest institutions of its kind in the Commonwealth, viz.: Agricultural College, Roseworthy, a graduate, provided he is physically fit, and has arrived at an age when he would be deemed competent to do so, should be qualified to manage any branch of agriculture either for himself or for some other person. When he leaves the College he is thrown on his own resources to either rise in the agricultural world or go under.

Unless he has had practical experience, prior to his arrival at the institution, only the first part of his education as far as farming is concerned, is completed, and all other knowledge has to be gained at his own or someone else's cost. Perhaps it will be dearly bought, but he must undoubtedly benefit by his own mistakes in the end.

By rising in this particular occupation "making money" should not by any means be the least phase taken into consideration. There are several courses open to the young man who has chosen the land as his vocation in life, and is about to make a start, and which course he will pursue must to a great extent depend on these four factors: What his parents are, amount of capital at his command, and amount of knowledge, and experience he has had.

Let us consider first the man whose father is a firmly established land owner. The best outlook of any for the young man fresh from a college of agriculture, who is quite ready to take over the reins of management willingly and confidently surrendered by his parent, who has had the foresight to have his son, not only theoretically, but practically made competent to work and improve land held for him through good times and bad.

Secondly, let us consider the young man who has capital, yet not quite enough at his disposal to warrant him launching out on his own account. Again there are several courses open to him. Take which at the present

day are considered by the majority to be the main two, share system and the management of another person's property.

First and foremost, the share system, which in my own and the opinion of many others is the better plan to adopt. Only a part of the capital or outlay is needed and only a part of the loses, but of course only half or at least a part of the profits. However the object aimed at is gained, a start, and once a fellow is on his feet the rest should be easy.

Secondly, the management of another person's property. At the present time this is not either a very satisfactory or particularly remunerative position to fill, again, a very difficult billet to procure, and when obtained it needs some holding.

The present day Australian pastoralist and agriculturalist is seeing more clearly the worth of the agricultural colleges for turning out capable farmers, and let us hope that in the future they will look more and more favorably on the man qualified in agriculture and the kindred sciences. Till they get more reconciled to the man who uses theory, combined with practical knowledge managements will be exceedingly scarce billets.

Thirdly, take under consideration the man who has sufficient means—financially—to take up land and work and manage it himself. This position may again be divided into two headings. Over and above the supply of capital needed or only a comparatively limited amount of money at his disposal.

Just at the present time there is land to be opened up by the Government that will suit either of the above classes of people, namely: North Booboorowie Station, which will be fairly expensive, and several Hundreds on the Pinnaroo line, which will be on the other hand moderately inexpensive and within reach of the smaller man.

The point to consider mainly is this: Which IN THE LONG RUN will turn out the better investment? There is ample scope for comparison between the two classes of land, on the one hand we have the better land which will be much more expensive, and will be cut up into very much smaller blocks than the mallee country,

and in my opinion on that last statement hangs the whole situation. Of course it must be noted that either block may be taken up just as a speculation, and in all probability the mallee would be treated in that way. That, however, is a point we are not discussing. The man has to thoroughly consider what he wants as far as area and quality of the land are concerned prior to launching out. If he means to settle in such and such a district permanently he needs an area that will keep him and enable him to rely on a comfortable income for life.

This subject forms the hypothesis for a splendid debate, but unfortunately this paper is published at such rare intervals that it is impossible to pursue it, and therefore compels one to deal with very briefly in this article.

Which is the best investment, five hundred acres of North Boohoorowie or two thousand acres of mallee country? Let us consider first points in favor of the former. Markets are close on every hand; returns are quicker and larger; the climatic conditions are practically perfect for wheat growing; the soil is well known to be good for the raising of cereal crops, and the land has not to be cleared in any way. Against this we have the expense per acre to consider, it is quite five or even more times the cost of the mallee country, and there is no doubt that five times the yield could never be obtained from it. The land again is much harder to work and has to be tilled practically the whole year round, and high yields are necessary to pay for high rental and increased cost of working, in order to get a good nett profit and good interest on capital expended.

Now for the larger block of poorer land; but it must be borne in mind that the young man must use the soundest judgment in selecting his block as regards the average rainfall of the locality, for the time must surely come when another drought will be over the Colony, and there is not the slightest doubt that without the rain the light soils of the mallee country will never grow wheat.

There are many points both for and against the advisability of settling on this scrub land. It is the

place for young men, it is for them to settle the new country, not their fathers. A tremendous amount of labor is entailed, land must be cleared, fenced, etc. and there are hardships without number to be battled against. True the land will not give very large yields of wheat, but they are sufficiently good to pay handsomely on account of the reduced price of the land. Markets are comparatively close; a railway runs right through the centre of the district, and owing to the texture of the soil, the land can be worked at any time of the year, though fallowing and its consequent tillage operations are not necessary. And lastly, the great point, What have we in the end? This, the knowledge that we have a freehold property of two thousand acres, which has, in the course of years of judicious management, provided existence and more to many people, improved in quality and greatly in value, while the other block of five hundred acres, though it may also have yielded a comfortable income, can not have improved to anything like the same extent as the mallee holding, and is still five hundred acres in area and only five hundred.

G. G. MASSON, Editor.

Welcome to Professor and Mrs. Perkins.

ON Wednesday evening, January 25th, a welcome social was extended to Professor and Mrs. Perkins, following their return from their oversea trip, and about forty visitors were present. Miss Parkes opened the proceedings with an overture, and Mr. Stone rendered two songs which were appreciated. Mr. Colebatch handed Professor Perkins a framed address, expressive of pleasure at the safe return of the Principal and his wife and son. Professor Perkins expressed his hearty thanks at the warmth of their welcome and said that his trip had been thoroughly enjoyed, and that such information as he had gained would be used for the advantage of the State.

Mr. Colebatch was presented with a spirit stand, which was handed to him by Mr. Phillips, who tactfully expressed his regret at Mr. Colebatch's departure, and eulogised his work at the College during his term of office as acting Principal. These remarks were supported

by Mr. Quinn. Mr. Colebatch in replying said that he had done his work to the best of his ability, and in the doing of that work he had been always helped by the attitude of both staff and students which must be very pleasant for us all to know. After the presentations and speeches were finished dancing was indulged in.

Stacks.

By "A Second Year."

ON looking through a guide book of Italy the following:—"Pisa,"—Noted for its leaning tower, finest in the world," would immediately catch the eye.

What cheek those fellows have. I know a way of knocking Italy and all its towers into a cocked hat. It's this—Take about a dozen chaps, give them each a plot of ground, plenty of hay, unlimited time and someone soft to relieve their feelings on; that's what was done at R.A.C. As the best builders in the College were not to be had, the authorities had to put up with the third Year's—rather hard luck for the College.

They gave each man as much hay as he wanted, and being very considerate hunted up an animal of the ant-eating tribe to bear the force of the builder's feelings.

Well, they started and built, and they did build; never was there such confusion—I mean industry shown. The students built as if for dear life; in fact, some of the hay is said to be damaged by the perspiration flowing. They built quickly too, and after a week's work it was rumored that one man was going to finish inside three months.

I wish I could explain to you all the different architectural devices of the stacks. One fellow assailed with a big feeling of laziness made one side of his stack a great deal lower than the other, probably so that he could slide to the ground without the trouble of coming down the ladder.

Another built his stack straight but in the wrong direction, for instead of leaving the earth at right angles it started at an angle of forty-five, and when he had

half finished the builder thought there was something wrong so he built the rest in the opposite direction. Result—the stack looked as if it had been run into by a fifty-ton aeroplane, going ninety miles an hour. Most of the stacks had to be given legs to keep them from falling, but we believe the Government have been debating as to whether it would be more advisable to put up a strong masonry buttress or establish a framework of steel girders round this particular one.

A stack that started well eventually turned out like the builder, too weak under the thatch. He was too Young for such work, anyway, so we didn't expect much.

Another stack looked very well right up to the finish, but when the Stone came down it immediately tried to measure itself on the ground.

Of various shapes, and sizes were the other hayheaps, but of one thing you may be sure and that is that the departing lights will always look back with a certain amount of pleasure, not unmixed with pride, on their first attempt at stack-building.

Farm Notes.

HAYCARTING, was completed by the second week of December. Each third year student built a round stack, several of which we believe were favorably spoken of by members of the Scottish Agricultural Commission. These stacks have since been thatched with sheaves of straw.

All reaping and threshing was completed by January 14th, and the yields, though not up to those of last year except in a few cases, were still satisfactory.

The farm and College property as a whole has, during the year, received many improvements and additions in the way of stock and implements. A Sunshine Harvester, Rotary Disc Cultivator, Massey-Harris Binder, and Reaper & Thresher are perhaps the most notable implements, while among the stock the two draught

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Cornsacks, 5-ply Twine, Best Manilla Binding Twine, and all other Farm
and Station Requisites supplied at lowest rates.

mares, Ruby and Lady, and two lighter saddle hacks were purchased. Moreover, the new Southdown sheep presented by Mr. Alick Murray and chosen by Professor Perkins in England, ought to improve the College flock to a great extent, while the Berkshire pigs, also purchased by the Professor in England, will prove a valuable addition to our already famous piggeries. It was exceedingly unfortunate that one of the best sows died while on Torrens Island. There has been during the term a serious loss in the sudden death of our old friend, Moffat. She will be missed in the drill teams and as a single leader very much.

Harvest Hands.

FIRST came Redwing (some say he winged it all the way from Dry Creek, but that is probably an exaggeration). While among us he developed a passion for song, and the memory of his tuneful voice still lingers fondly to be recalled "When the moon shines bright."

He was soon followed by Clancy—noble youth. Clancy possessed an expressive and varied vocabulary and was always to be found near the shed about "Smoke-ho," just to keep us entertained. He had a great liking for pitchforks, had Clancy, until they took to chasing him across the paddocks. Then he suddenly quit.

His place, however, was ably filled by Pyjama Percy. Couldn't he pitch, and carry bales too? Good as any two students was Percy. And what about Bannister, that promising son of toil! So ready for work and eager to learn. Had a real genius for handling horses, don't you think?

Another good man we had too, at first, known as Stricker, but after abbreviated to Strich, I suppose to rhyme with pitch. He jogged along in his own slow old way and incidentally got through a considerable amount of work.

But don't let us forget Bengier, whose skill and practice were needed to manage the new machines. Rather hard lines on Bengier, though, don't you think, having these complicated tasks thrust on him when the students were only too willing to take his place. But cheer up Bengy, we're in hopes that next year no outsider will be called in to drive any of the College teams.

Cricket Notes.

By "Onlooker."

OUR team this year is undoubtedly a strong one, both in the way of bowlers and batsmen, and there is now only one more match to play, viz.: against Unions, the outcome of which will practically decide the premiership, and every hope of success is entertained of the top position in association once again being held by Roseworthy Agricultural College.

Out of six matches played four have been won and two lost. Some tall scores have been made during the season—Young's 151 against Wasleys, and Bruce's and Magarey's 123 each against Willastons. A pleasing feature also was the good average scoring by the middle men of the team, the thirties, forties, and fifties which so greatly help to swell the tallies.

CRITIQUE OF TEAM.

Young, Captain.—Fine bat, scores freely both sides of the wicket. During season has made a splendid captain and has managed his team well.

Magarey, Vice-Captain.—Slashing bat and good bowler, always to be relied on, besides being one of the best fields in the team.

Bruce.—Best wicket keeper in Association, and probably best bat, good change fast bowler and best field in team.

Mowat.—Good forcing bat, but hasn't shown proper form till late in season, good field and wicket keeper.

Driscoll.—Good man with ball, breaks both ways and may always be depended on. Very fair bat and field.

Sibley.—Fair bat, would do much better had he appeared on practice field oftener, rather slow in field.

Hester.—Shows excellent form at practice, should do better in matches with more experience. Good field and sure catch.

Stone.—Very fair medium pace bowler, great enthusiast, but notwithstanding regular attendance at practice, is still very poor in field.

Hocking.—Fair left handed forcing bat, but should endeavour to play the willow much straighter. Very good field.

Dunne.—Fair change fast bowler, but very poor field.

Bruen.—Sure catch, fair field, but rather slow.

Howard.—Very fair field, has not had many opportunities of showing his capabilities as a batsman.

Tennis Notes.

THIS year the advent of the new men brought not only cricketers and footballers, but also men who handle the racquet just as well and perhaps in some cases better than the willow. The handicap doubles were got through in good time, but the very unseasonable weather during the early part of February checked the playing of the singles to a great extent, and they are very late in finishing in consequence.

Again the Gawler clubs found it inconvenient to meet us on Saturdays, and as Wednesday afternoons were an impossibility for us matches could not be arranged.

The handicapping was good, being proved by close results in sets. Madely and Sibley are to be congratulated on their success in winning the doubles. We regret being unable to supply the winners of the singles this session, but either Madely, Sibley, or Magarey should be hot favourites for top place.

Criticism.

WE have amongst our number a very wiry, active, and sportsmanlike fellow, but of late he has been studying too diligently, with the result that he is pasty looking, lacking his usual vim, and really dwindling away to nil. I'm afraid a good deal of it has to do with those ever sought after things called acids, weeds, fags, rigacettes, etc., etc. By the way, since we have been at R.A.C. we have learnt how to breed, hybridize and cross fertilize practically everything it is possible to treat in that way, but this little lad that is shortly to dwindle away to nil, possessed, till quite recently, when his power seems to have deserted him, the happy faculty of producing those aforesaid articles from nil, which was an unceasing source of wonder to us all. Comes from N(h)ill, produces from nil, goes to N(h)ill, truly a wonderful number of accomplishments. Oh! yes, Nhill is a wonderful place; anyhow it has given us one of our shiniest lights, Jocky Sambo, a good sport, a good student, and always looks on the bright side, though the air might be a trifle thick when he gets run out at cricket. We understand that he received a good recommendation as a splendid farm labourer. Yes, Ive, old chap, I can picture you with bow-yangs. We can't but mention Ive's popularity, he being one of the most liked here, always gets on well with himself and everybody.

He's got a motto, always doing his nut
 Toddlng around but he must mind
 Berties not hiding behind the blind;
 The rod will whizz,
 But though the time's a rough one,
 He says as he cracks him across the head:
 Cheer up Ivan you'll soon be dead,
 A short life, but a gay one.

Departing Lights.

N. S. Fotheringham.—Entrance Scholarship, 1908. Silver medal, 1909-10, top man of year all through.

I. S. Young.—Good sport. Vice-Captain football team, 1910. Captain cricket, 1910-11. When there were convenient bunkers played a little golf in 1909.

S. Genders.—Great supporter of sport, though he only plays tennis.

B. J. Magarey.—Good all round man. Captain footer team, 1910. Good cricketer and tennis player. Councilman, III year.

G. G. Masson.—Editor of "Student." Good supporter of sport, and watches instead of playing.

T. R. Welbourne.—Secretary of dance committee, and one of our cheeriest and brightest lights.

W. I. Everard.—Plays tennis.

M. Hunter.—Good sport. Plays footer well, cricket and tennis.

F. A. Wheaton.—Plays tennis, a great grafter, the father of the mob.

H. Manuel.—Plays football, always looks on the bright side, and is an unceasing source of merriment and good fellowship.

A. P. Stone.—Plays football, cricket, and tennis equally well. The musician and warbler of the year.

M. Bruce.—Good all round sportsman at footer, cricket and tennis, all of which he plays par excellence.

Chaff.

Oom.

Syd.

Chuck.

Mr. Pitcher.

Policeman G.

Square the dink.

Pawitch one!

Amfilography.

I come from the College.

Ow about a little hile.

Wanted to Know

How to shorten back secondary arms ?

Who the second year colt breaker is ?

Who couldn't agree with my lady Nicotine ?

Who is a coming fireman in the corridors ?

Who's purveyor of nitrogen to the King ?

Why 'Ardy T. goes to Gawler so regularly now ?

When South G. shares are producing a divvy ?

Correspondence.

" 'Ardy Toll."—Everybody is anxious to know when you are to make your debut on the boards, and who you are going to understudy.

" M. O. Harold."—Yes ! 'darling, you should have a very small sparring partner ! Dit it hit un's very hard on the boco ?

" Ivan."—Sincerely hope you have discovered the value of organic manure for watches, but in future would not advise you to submerge.

" English."—Though you may have heard Australia is the land of opposites, don't let anyone bluff you that the breeching strap goes round the nag's neck.

" Irish Lad."—Believe you're hot favorite for the Narridy Stakes, but strikes me your stable mate is jaming you on the rails.

" Neuter."—Isn't it just about time you published the prospectus of the New Sahara Tramway Co ?

" Bertie."—Is your's really lumpy ? Aw yer can't bluff us ! !