

5, Bray and Johnston; 7, Gunn; 8, Shearer; 9, McNaughton; 10, Thom; 11, Colter; 12, Rothwell; 13, Barber; 14, Henderson; 15, Strachan; 16, Fansher; 17, Carpenter.

#### HONOR LIST—THIRD YEAR.

Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.—Class II.—1, Ketchen; 2, Rive; 3, DeCoriolis; 4, Sharp; 5, Broderick; 6, McDonald.

Geology.—Class I.—1, Newman; 2, Ketchen. Class II.—1, McDonald; 2, Klinck; 3, Broderick and Rive; 5, Gunn; 6, Silcox; 7, Galbraith; 8, Atkinson and Cutting; 10, Elderkin and Sharp.

Botany.—Class I.—1, Newman. Class II.—1, McDonald; 2, Atkinson; 3, Ketchen; 4, Klinck; 5, Broderick, Cutting, and Galbraith; 8, Cleal; 9, Silcox; 10, Rive; 11, DeCoriolis; 12, Rivara; 13, Elderkin; 14, Sharp; 15, Peart; 16, Gunn.

Fungi and Entomology.—Class I.—1, Newman. Class II.—1, Klinck; 2, McDonald; 3, Cutting; 4, Silcox; 5, DeCoriolis; 6, Galbraith and Sharp; 8, Ketchen; 9, Elderkin; 10, Broderick; 11, Rive; 12, Atkinson; 13, Peart.

Physics.—Class I.—1, Atkinson; 2, Elderkin; 3, Klinck; 4, Ketchen. Class II.—1, DeCoriolis; 2, Rive; 3, Sharp; 4, Gunn; 5, Silcox and McDonald.

English.—Class I.—1, Ketchen; 2, Rive; 3, Klinck; 4, Atkinson; 5, McDonald. Class II.—1, Elderkin; 2, Cleal; 3, Galbraith; 4, Broderick; 5, Sharp; 6, Rivara; 7, DeCoriolis.

Mathematics.—Class I.—1, Peart. Class II.—1, DeCoriolis; 2, Ketchen; 3, Sharp; 4, Elderkin and McDonald; 6, Newman; 7, Galbraith; 8, Atkinson.

French and German.—Class I.—1, Rive; 2, Sharp; 3, DeCoriolis; 4, Ketchen. Class II.—1, Newman; 2, McDonald; 3, Elderkin and Rivara; 5, Cleal; 6, Peart.

#### Notes from Ottawa.

(Special.)

A visit to the Central Experimental Farm at this season of the year affords a very pleasant outing. The trees are clothed with their green leaves, the grain sowed about two weeks ago has sprouted and is making good headway, while on the far-off fields the cattle can be seen feeding on the green herbage. The men are busy at the planting, and the work is being hustled in all the departments.

#### EXPERIMENTAL FARM LIVE STOCK.

The three imported aged Ayrshire cows, Jessie A., Norah's Last, and Maggie, are giving an average flow of milk of forty-five pounds per day. After being milked three months since they calved, their milk is testing very evenly at 3.9 per cent. butter-fat. These cows are in fine condition, and much admired by the dairymen who visit the farm.

The three three-year-old Ayrshire heifers bred by Mr. Wallace, of Scotland—Daisy, Flecky, and Bloomer—which have now been milking two months, are giving over thirty-five pounds of milk each daily, testing 4.0 per cent. of butter-fat. These three are very promising young cows.

Of the four imported Guernseys, Clatford's Spot and Itchen Lady were imported from England, while Honoria and Deanie were imported direct from the Island of Guernsey. The latter two are a very pretty pair of cows and are of the model dairy type. Their superiors have probably not yet been seen in Canada. These two cows have given a very reasonable amount of milk and of a high percentage of butter-fat. They have not had a chance to show what they can do, as neither of them has had a calf since they landed in Canada, but since their voyage over last summer they have given enough milk to prove themselves good milkers. The other two, imported from England, are of a much larger and stronger type, and have proven themselves to be splendid milkers and good breeders. They have been milking almost three months and are giving over thirty-five pounds each per day, testing 4.6 per cent. butter-fat.

The imported dairy Shorthorns are Lunsdale Marchioness, Illuminata, and Darlington Lass. These three cows are of three various types, one showing very strongly the dairy type, while the other two show much stronger the beef type. Mr. Brettell, the herdsman, says that they have given a very satisfactory amount of milk. One has given 45 pounds of milk, testing 3.8 per cent. butter-fat, and another one has given almost as much. The third one has given an average daily amount of milk, for three months, of forty-five pounds, testing 4.0 per cent. of butter-fat, and dropped a magnificent heifer calf; while the other two dropped bulls. There are also two year-and-a-half-old heifers (Shorthorns) that are superior in quality and promise well.

These dairy cows were fed a daily ration of fifty pounds of ensilage and roots, four pounds of hay and seven pounds of meal. The seven pounds of meal was taken from a mixture made up of 300 pounds of gluten meal, 200 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of barley. Cows giving a certain number of pounds of milk received the full ration, while those only giving a limited number of pounds were fed according to the amount of milk given. Had the officials given the cows giving the limited number of pounds the same quantity of feed as the cows giving a much larger amount, the former would have put the extra amount of feed on in flesh instead of yielding a profit.

Lord Dunsdale, the Shorthorn bull, is still coming to the front, and has every appearance of being a prizewinner. Jessie Elmhurst, the nine-months-old heifer, is developing wonderfully.

There are fifty-three head of steers being fed, which are by far the best group which have been fed at the farm for a number of years. The last fortnight they have made an average gain of 2½ pounds daily. The fifty-three head average per steer 1,450 pounds. In the group are some two, three and four year olds. They have been fed a ration consisting of four pounds of hay, fifty pounds of ensilage and roots daily. Their meal ration commenced January 1st, 1902, on one-half pound of gluten meal, and has been gradually increased to six pounds daily, which is their present feed. These steers were secured by Mr. Alex. McIntosh, of Montreal, at a very fair figure, for shipping to England.

The same experiment with calves is being carried on, "Full Fattening vs. Limited Growing Ration." These calves are just now a year old. The fattening group are decidedly the best animals, and are of much better quality. They are ready for the block any time, while the other group look as though a twelve-months' feeding would be greatly to their advantage, although they are a very growthy lot. There are five fed in each group. The full-fattening group are being fed indoors, 25 pounds of ensilage, 3 pounds of hay and 3 pounds of meal daily. Their meal ration is chiefly gluten meal. The ones on the "limited ration" are being fed what ensilage they will eat on pasture. The "full fattening ration" five steers averaged when 12 months old 820 pounds per steer. The "limited growing ration" five steers averaged at 12 months old 600 pounds. A larger difference is expected in the next twelve months.

#### A BIG CREAMERY ENTERPRISE.

In the near future the County of Pontiac can boast of having one of the finest creameries in Canada, located in the village of Quyon, Que. It will

have a capacity of 10,000 pounds of butter a day, and it will be under the management of Mr. J. D. McCann, of Perth, Ontario, formerly inspector of creameries and cheese factories for the Ontario Government. Mr. McCann states that his company will be ready to open about the first of June, as the building is about completed. The creamery will be known as the Quyon Creamery Co., Ltd.

#### A MILKING TRIAL.

At the Carleton Co. annual fair, next fall, a new feature will be a one day's milking test, which will be conducted as follows: Conditions—Rations fed to the competing cows will not be considered. Cows will stand in open stalls, in full view of the public. Competition open to all dairy cows. Competing cows to be milked clean at 6 o'clock on the day prior to the test. All milking to take place at the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and the cows to be under the direction of the officer in charge. In connection with the poultry department, Mr. F. C. Hare, superintendent of the Dominion Poultry Fattening Stations, will have charge of the judging.

#### TREATING THE PEA BUG.

During the past month a number of applications have been received at the Entomological Department of the Central Experimental Farm regarding the pea weevil, that consumes the interior of the pea. It is about one-fifth of an inch long, of a brown-grayish color, and it comes from an egg laid on the outside of the young pod. The Ottawa Valley and District is not subject to attacks, but Eastern Ontario suffers greatly. The remedy recommended is to place the quantity of peas to be treated in a barrel. One ounce of carbon bisulphide to every hundred pounds of grain will kill the weevil, the treatment lasting 48 hours. The chemical should be poured on the peas in the barrel and the barrel covered immediately with a thick damp cloth. The late sowing of peas is an assistance to preventing attacks of the pest. The following is a simple method also, recommended by the Department. One gallon of coal oil poured over twenty bushels of peas and the grain turned with a shovel till all the peas have a coating of coal oil.

#### PROF. ROBERTSON'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Prof. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture, who returned from England last Saturday, states that Canada, Canadian affairs and Canadian products are occupying a larger attention in England than ever before. He had several interviews at the departments of the Imperial Government regarding future shipments of Canadian supplies to South Africa, and found the

ended has been an important one for sending out samples of seed grain. Nearly 36,000 samples were sent out to farmers all over the Dominion. This is the largest number of applications on record. In 1900, 28,000 were sent out, and in 1901, 25,279. The figures show that more applications come from the Province of Quebec than from any other Province in the Dominion.

#### MR. CARSON'S APPOINTMENT.

At the regular meeting of the Cornwall Cheese Board, held last Saturday, Mr. W. J. Carson, of Vernon, who recently graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College, was appointed as the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association Instructor for that district. Mr. Carson was strongly recommended, and produced a number of letters from the officials at the College testifying to his ability. He entered on his duties the first of the week, and intends to pay a flying visit to all the factories on the Board which have entered the syndicate, so that he may gain a good idea of their location and requirements, after which he will set to work in earnest.

#### CHEESE CURING.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, states that the work on the four consolidated curing rooms being established by the Department is being rushed as rapidly as possible. The buildings at Woodstock and Brockville will be ready for use about June 23rd, and those at Cowansville and St. Hyacinthe by the 1st of July. Mr. Ruddick further states that the Department has had no trouble in inducing a sufficient number of factories in each section to agree to send their cheese to the curing rooms. Twelve factories at each point have been interested in the matter and have accepted the terms of the Department.

#### BUTTER ANALYSIS.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick states that the Department of Agriculture is arranging to have samples of butter from different sections analyzed by Mr. Frank T. Shutt, Chemist at the Central Experimental Farm, the object being to ascertain the amount of moisture they contain. This step is being taken as a result of the recent enactment put in force in the British markets, requiring that all butter shall not contain more than a certain percentage of moisture. Circulars giving all particulars about this matter will be issued shortly.

#### P. E. Island.

May was dry and cool up to nearly the last, but

during the last week we had copious rains, which continued at short intervals up till now. The seeding season was very favorable, and the crop was all sown in good time—about two weeks earlier than usual. Grain has come up well, and clover is making a good catch in the fields seeded down. All that remains of the planting is a small part of the turnip crop. The hay fields are beginning to look up, but the hay crop will be light, as there is no clover at all. Pastures are getting good, but the weather lately has been too cold for much growth. Most of the dairy stations began the manufacture of cheese on the first of June, with a very small supply of milk.

The Thoroughbred horse imported by the Government was sold to our veteran horseman, T. Robbins, of Bedouque, for \$900. He is highly spoken of by good judges of horse-flesh, and will leave a good impression on our equine stock. There is also a high-class Hack-

ney (Kilnwick Fireway) doing service here this year. Very many good horses are going the rounds, and the high price for both drivers and cart horses that now obtains is giving a great impetus to breeding. A great deal has been done through the Farmers' Institutes towards getting good sires for both the dairy and beef.

The poultry business is booming. A strong company, called "The Westwood Poultry Association," has been organized near Charlottetown. It has an American gentleman at the head of it, and proposes to raise chickens on a large scale and fatten them for the English market. They have also intimated to the public that they will be prepared to buy almost any number of live chickens from the farmers in the fall at about 7c. per pound, live weight. Such establishments operated last year paid well, and we predict a great expansion of our poultry business in the immediate future. The Maritime Stock-breeders' Association has been incorporated by the Dominion Parliament.

The announcement has been made that only those provinces that give a grant to the Fat Stock Show at Amherst will be allowed to compete for prizes there. This will shut out P. E. Island, as our government refused a grant to it.

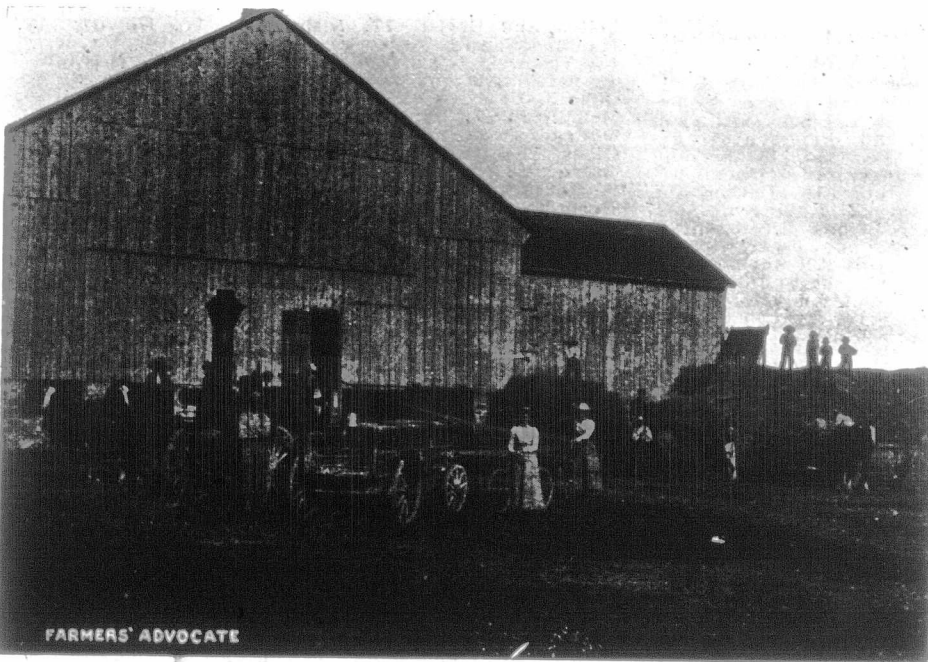
As we write, the trees are loaded with bloom. The weather is favorable and everything points to the biggest crop of apples ever raised here. Plums are also making an excellent showing. The illustrations in spraying are to be again taken up by Mr. Vroom and associates as soon as the blossom falls. W. S. June 6th.

#### Wiarion Sugar Beet Factory.

On June 5th the corner-stone of the big beet-sugar factory to be erected at Wiarion, Ont., was laid by President Jas. Mills, of the Agricultural College. Addresses were also delivered by J. C. Siemon, President of the Company; Mr. Hy. Cargill, M. P.; Dr. Horsey, M. P.; G. M. Boyd, A. G. McKay, O. R. Baldwin, D. W. Simons (Detroit), and others. The building is to be ready to handle 6,000 acres of beets this fall.

#### Precautions Against Spontaneous Combustion.

Owing to wet weather, Kansas farmers are taking precautions to prevent spontaneous combustion in alfalfa hay.



THRESHING SCENE ON ONE OF THE FARMS OF SALKELD BROS., BAYFIELD ROAD, GODERICH, ONT.

authorities most favorably disposed to Canadian products. The hay and flour shipped to Africa has given entire satisfaction. He found, however, that even one inferior bale of hay in a shipment had a tendency to seriously injure the reputation of shippers. While in England he went before the Committee on Remounts to give evidence regarding the supply of horses from Canada. He pointed out to them that Canada could supply from ten to thirty thousand horses per year suitable for artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry. All that was required was a steady market which would encourage farmers to keep up the standard of breeding. A notable increase has taken place in the quantities of cheese, butter and bacon exported. The value of these exported from Canada has increased from \$19,455,544 in 1896 to \$35,822,434 in 1902, and all occupy a relatively better position on the market of the United Kingdom.

#### CANADIAN OATS ORDERED.

The Department of Agriculture has been advised that the Imperial War Office has placed an order for 4,000 tons of oats with the Brackmen & Kerr Milling Co., of Victoria, B. C. These oats will be supplied from points along the Edmonton and Calgary Railway. The oats have to weigh 39 pounds to the Imperial bushel, and must be inspected by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

#### NEW COLD-STORAGE SYSTEM.

The Dominion Government has just closed arrangements with the five large Canadian lines—Allan, Elder-Dempster, Thompson, Donaldson, and Manchester—for the installation of an entirely new system of cold storage on their steamers. A new service is being opened up between Prince Edward Island and Manchester direct, and from this connection great results are anticipated. At all the principal ports in the Old Country, the Canadian Government now has an officer to watch how all Canadian products are handled on their discharge from the ship, and the condition in which they are landed.

#### POULTRY EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. N. G. Gilbert expects to begin the poultry-feeding experiments in the course of a few weeks at the Experimental Farm. Before the hatching season is over, fully 300 chickens will be brought out. As has been the case for a long time, the incubator has given equal results to the hen-setting method of hatching eggs.

#### GRAIN SAMPLES.

A perusal of the records show that the season just