

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

HORTICULTURE NEWLY PLANTED TREES

How to Shape Them for Future Protection and Usefulness.

An important part of orchard work just at the present time is the forming of the tops of the young trees. The height of the trees is a matter of moment and this is determined at the start. There is no question but that the lower the tops can be formed the better it will be for the tree, yet cultivation must be carried on and the tops of the trees must be adjusted to accommodate this work. I have often thought that if I could get plenty of straw or other material to cover the ground I would form the tops of the trees as now planting, close to the ground, and would use much instead of cultivating, taking the chances against fire. This is out of the question, and the proposition is to form the tops of the trees as low as possible and still allow room for cultivation. This work must be done by hand men, and the hired man must always be reckoned with in all our orchard plans. It is a matter of a different proposition with different kinds of trees and of different varieties of the same kind. A very good way to study up trees and note how many branches may be allowed in these and at what distances from the trunk, remembering that the smaller limbs and branches we leave now practically rot when they are in place for changes that may be made later by the load of fruit bringing them closer to the ground. Then arrange the branching in the light of the observation this gained. Edward Hutchins, in Michigan Farmer.

STOCK CARING FOR THE SOW

I have my brood sows in good condition at breeding time. There is a pen for them to go to whenever it suits them. In this way they get plenty of exercise.

A week before farrowing I put the sow in a box stall in the cow stable, and feed her chopped oats and bran, split parts, wet in a sort of molasses. She is fed of herself. After farrowing I do not feed her until she looks fit, and then very lightly—only a little bran and water in the shape of a drink for two or three days.

I keep the young pigs as dry as possible and leave space under the stall doors for them to go out into the stable. When a week old they will run around the stable, and grow nicely. I let the sow out every day for a short time in the yard for exercise.

When the little ones are over three weeks old and begin to eat a little, I start to feed them. They feed outside the box stall door, and continue growing right along. When six or seven weeks old, I wean the pigs, and the sow is ready to breed again in three or four days.—D. D.

STOCK LICE ON CATTLE

Although some cattle certainly seem to be naturally predisposed to this accumulation of filthy life, the majority of cases are the outcome of poverty and bad management. Good feeding seems to be looked upon by many when applied to live stock as being necessary to fatten an animal, but there is such a thing as good feeding necessary for stock in the way of wholesome and nourishing, but not general well-being and the profit to be fairly expected depends on this. The stomachs are often made a medium for transforming inferior hay and chaff into manure for the purpose of profit on the cattle, as well as on the manure, this being looked upon as being a means of putting waste material to profit. Mouldy hay or chaff sticks or straw. This is very rightly regarded as a means of putting waste material to profit. It needs a warm well and sheltered place for the stock to be kept in, and a case of stockers it is not fairly entertaining. The well-being of stock stock has to be maintained to facilitate growth of bone and expansion of muscle and nourishing food, besides being essential to these requirements also maintains the health of the skin. Inferior food forced on cattle, forced because they are not allowed an alternative in the way of better food, suppress the free and healthy action of the skin, and thereby bring discomfort as well as lack of power and inclination to give way to free expansion of muscle, and under these circumstances the whole system contracts, and the result is a healthy expansion, and not the result of poverty, and this means little profit, often within sight of an abundance of healthy food. The health of cattle is in a great economy reduced to such a low stage that the natural activity of the skin lacks the power to throw off the old coat, and the presence of this old coat is a barrier for at that price one can afford to renew one's stock when necessary. By the way, why is it that people who spend large sums on other unplesant conditions of poverty, although poverty is no crime, there is a great punishment in the way of suffering following closely in its course. A stitch in time will save nine, so let the first stitch be good wholesome food for stock, and the nine will be saved in their profitable form of economy that pertains to the average gardener.—M. E. Blacklock.

DAIRY TESTING MILK

Operation is Simple and Inexpensive Secure an Outfit Now.

The importance of the Babcock milk tester on the farm is gradually being recognized by farmers, and each succeeding year finds more of them in use. There is nothing so simple as to test a sample of milk where a dairy cow is kept for the production of butter-fat.

The first expense is small, and the process of operation very simple. A hand tester may be used. It may be fastened to any substantial table or bench or even to the box in which it comes, and operated from one palm to another and two samples can be tested at the one operation, and the results obtained are as accurate as those accomplished with the larger outfit. The outfit in good condition of the two-bottle tester is as follows: 1. Tester, 2. Milk bottles, 1. 17.6 c. c. milk measuring pipette, 17.5 c. c. acid measure, 1 quart of sulphuric acid. It may be purchased complete for \$5. A more substantial one can be bought for \$8 and one that will test a larger number of samples. By having a quart of sulphuric acid in a small bottle will be included, and with this one can test the skim milk to see if the separator is doing good work or the butter milk to see if there is any loss of fat. In testing milk be sure to secure a representative sample of the milk. Take the sample right after milking while the milk is warm. It should be poured several times from one palm to another and the sample immediately taken. Eighteen grams of milk is measured by means of the 17.6 c. c. pipette and placed in the test bottle. The acid is then poured several times from the side of the bottle and added to the milk. The bottle should be slightly inclined so that the acid will run down the side of the bottle and below the milk in the very hot. Each of the samples should be

BUTTER ON THE FARM

There are two prime essentials in making butter on the farm a profitable business. In the first place, one must have plenty of pure, cold water; and then a good enough grade must be turned out to make a good butter put on the market with nine out of every ten farm homes. It is not equipped to take care of milk and cream. When one goes into the work to make more butter put on the milk room, where pure water may be had from pumping or from a spring. Concrete floor and walls may now be built as cheaply as brick, and they are a great deal better than lumber. Don't stop here. A barrel churn and a butter-maker will be necessary in turning out a uniform product. It looks easy—simply separating the cream, churning till the butter comes, and salting and the trick is done. That is where so many fail. The cream must be churned at the right temperature; it must be neither too sweet nor too sour. Working and salting butter to secure uniform color and flavor is a very nice art. Don't try to learn to do it infallibly in two or three weeks, but by all means don't practice on your customers. That means loss. It is better to make a few mistakes in the beginning than to lose your commission man or private customer. Don't try to have their butter put up. Sometimes the package means a difference of two or three cents a pound.

KEEPING BUTTER WITHOUT ICE

I have solved to my own satisfaction at least the problem that many of us country women are up against who do not have ice available—keeping butter and other dairy products in good condition in hot weather. The scheme that I have adopted works by the principle of using up heat by evaporating water. On the above porch at the rear of the house, I have had erected a frame three feet each way and covered it with burlap. This frame is nailed to the side of the house where the wind of course never reaches. Suspended over the frame is a pair of water pipes. Wide strips of burlap run from the wall and are connected with the burlap covering the frame. The water seeps from the wall through the burlap and saturates the cover. The evaporation of the water keeps butter and milk perfectly inside the burlap covering.

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT

The quality of milk depends upon the cow. I know it is difficult to make owners of cows believe that after an animal has received good care in sufficient quantity she will give her normal quality of milk. No change of feed or mixture of feeds will more than temporarily improve the quality of that cow's milk or what it makes it poorer in fat. It is established beyond contradiction that the quality of milk, its richness, is a fixed trait of the animal, and if you want a richer milk you must get another cow. But a change of feed will have a marked effect upon the quantity of milk produced. However, there are many things usually overlooked that will affect both the quantity and quality. In fact, they both change from day to day, even from one milking to another, and no man has yet been able to control it.

ALFALFA MAXIMS

1. Alfalfa must be inoculated. 2. Alfalfa should not stand wet feet. 3. Alfalfa should be well drained soil. 4. Alfalfa is a poor weed fighter the first season. 5. Alfalfa does not thrive when not cut. 6. Alfalfa should be cut when one-third in bloom. 7. Alfalfa should not be cut too late in the season. 8. Alfalfa roots go deep. 9. Alfalfa is the prince of drought resistors. 10. Alfalfa needs a deep, well packed seed bed. 11. Alfalfa does best on matted soil. 12. Alfalfa is best seeded without a nurse crop. 13. Alfalfa should be seeded with a drill. 14. Alfalfa should not be pastured until well established. 15. Alfalfa should not be pastured in the fall. 16. Alfalfa boards itself and pays for the privilege. 17. Alfalfa adds humus to the soil. 18. Alfalfa does not produce good crops. 20. Alfalfa yields are large. 21. Alfalfa hay represents quality. —Prof. L. R. Waldron, Dickinson, N. D.

SIXTY HOUSES FOR AMHERST

Says the Amherst News: The building committee appointed by the board of trustees some weeks ago held its second meeting in the town hall last evening and A. S. Curry, C. J. Silliker and E. J. Lusby were appointed a committee to confer with a loan society to see what terms could be arranged by which fifty or sixty houses could be built at once in different sections of the town to accommodate the different members of the committee and by several gentlemen present, it was not anticipated that there would be any trouble whatever in raising the necessary funds so as to start building operations at an early date.

POTATO GROWERS ARE WARNED

A note of warning has been sounded from Ottawa in regard to a very dangerous potato disease that has been brought to Canada in tubers imported from Europe during the present year. The disease which is known as potato canker was recently discovered in an imported shipment. To warn Canadian farmers against the danger of planting imported seed, the director of the experimental farms has issued a leaflet known as Farmers' Circular No. 1, prepared by H. T. Gussow, the Dominion botanist, which contains the following points: 1. The only way in which the disease can be introduced is through the planting of affected tubers. 2. The use of diseased tubers for seed will, in the worst cases, result in the complete destruction of the entire crop. 3. When once introduced the disease germs infest the soil for a period of eight years, which means that for at least eight years no sound potatoes can be raised on land thus infested. 4. None of the known remedies for other plant diseases will prevent the appearance of the disease. 5. The disease is spread readily through infested soil carried by wind, animals, farm implements, old bags or other means. Attention is called to provisions under the destructive insect and pest act which show that to use or sell for seed potatoes imported from Europe is illegal. Copies of this Farmers' Circular may be obtained by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa (Ont.).

TRAIN COLLISION NEAR WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, N. B., May 18 (Special) — A head-on collision occurred last night between a north and south bound freight train. The accident was at Smith's Crossing, a mile below town. Several cars were thrown off the track, and all the trains were blocked, making transfer of passengers at the night train necessary. The track is clear this morning. The crews of both trains jumped and no one was seriously hurt. The north bound train was slowing up for a semaphore at the time, and this prevented a worse smash-up. Train officials say they were running under orders, but until an investigation is held the blame cannot be fixed. Sprinkle sugar on the sticky fly-paper and watch the flies gather.

GIANT PURPLE CONE-FLOWER

The giant purple cone flower (Echinacea purpurea), says the Michigan Farmer, is not seen often enough in our gardens. It is a handsome open plant, the flowers from five to six inches in diameter, being of a rather peculiar but pleasing shade of soft magenta pink with a large cone in the center of a strongly contrasting rich purple. It needs a warm well and sheltered position to stand our Toronto winters for although a native of this continent its home is considerably south of us, Gray's Manual giving its range as Pa., Va. to Iowa and southward, adventuring occasionally eastward.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK PASS LISTS

Frederick, May 18.—The following are the pass lists for the respective institutions at the University of New Brunswick: Junior Calculus. First division—Jones, Currie, Johnston, Veniot, Foster, Parker, Berry. Second division—McKinnon, White, Fee, Bower, McKay, Renault, Vavasour, Murray, Miss McIntosh, Wilson. Third division—McLean, Allan, McKenzie. Sophomore Analytical Calculus. First division—Melanson, Weston, Alexander, Brown, Asker, Miss Wallace, A. F. Baird, K. A. Baird, Rice, VanWart. Second division—Dougherty, Pugh, Whelpley, Miss Jewett, Bender, McLeod, Morrison, Jewett, Morrison, McLeod, Flett, Pugh, Murray, Whelpley. Third division—Andrews, Brewster, A. M. Gunter. Sophomore Geometrical Conics. First division—Weston, Alexander, Bender, Brown, Asker, Macdonald, Flett, Pugh, Murray, Whelpley. Second division—Andrews, Brewster, Bower, Howe. Freshman Algebra and Plane Trigonometry. First division—McNaughton, Titus, Miss Adams, Atkinson. Second division—Owens, Ketchum, Murphy, Holman, Oulton, Murray, Otto, Maimann, Fraser, deVeber, Fraser, Miller, Osborne, Driscoll, McNairn. Third division—Brewer, Porter, Webb, Galt, McFadgen, Magoon, Lockary, Dinmore, Hickman. Junior Greek. First division—Carter, Miss Kitchin. Sophomore Greek. First division—Baird, Miss Jewett. Freshman Greek. First division—Titus. Junior Latin. First division—Carter, Miss Kitchin, Russell, Miss McKnight, Hanson, Miss Corbett. Second division—Miss Lingley, Miss Corbett. Third division—Carpenter. Sophomore Latin. First division—Miss Wallace, Miss Corbett. Second division—Carpenter.

ACUTE PAIN FROM NEURALGIA

Quickly Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Neuralgia is not a disease—it is only a very painful condition. The sign that your blood is weak, impure, and that your nerves are suffering. Bad blood is the cause of neuralgia. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure neuralgia. The only medicine that contains the elements needed to rebuild the blood. This new blood is the root of the trouble, soothes the nerves, drives away the aching pain, and braces up young neuralgia, cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. C. Brown, Ont., who says: "For months I was nearly blind from neuralgia. My head and face at times was so painful as to be almost unbearable. I tried many remedies, but nothing seemed to do the trick. Finally I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began to feel better. After taking the pills for a few days the neuralgia disappeared, and the elements needed to rebuild the blood began to cure myself today. I can fill from any medicine dealer at 50 cents a box or six boxes from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Montreal, Ont."

ABE MARTIN

speaks three languages—English, French, and German. He is a dairy hand. Most folks say that gives a annual base.

Junior Silviculture.

Second division—Shives, Machum, Murray. Sophomore Forest Botany. First division—Laughlin, Melrose, Shives, Loggie. Second division—Gunter, Macdonald, Howe. Freshman Botany. First division—Miss McNaughton, Hipwell, Oulton, Atkinson, Miss Adams, deVeber, Ketchum, Titus, Webb, Holman, Jago, Osborne, Owens, Porter, Maimann, Atkinson—McNaughton, Magoon, Driscoll, Gallant, Fraser, Murray, Miller, Murray. Second division—Lockary, Hickman, Macdonald, Brewer, Otto. Modern Philosophy. Second division—Kuhring. Junior Philosophy. First division—Carter, Nason, Miss Kitchin, Balkam, Patterson, Carpenter, Hanson, McFarlane, Miss Corbett, Miss McKnight. Second division—Barry, Kuhring, McLeod, Stewes, Brown, Miss Lingley, Miss VanWart. Third division—Miss Carleton, Miss Russell. Junior Economics. First division—Carter, Harmon, Carpenter, Balkam, Miss Kitchin, Hanson, McFarlane, Patterson, Brown, Miss VanWart, Barry, Kuhring, Machum. Second division—Shives, Murray, McKay. Sophomore Psychology. First division—Rice, Baird, Miss Wallace, Miss Jewett, Harmon. Second division—Dougherty, Miss Lockary. Third division—Miss Kirk, Miss Wier, Miss Greenlaw, Duffy. Junior Hydraulics. First division—Jones, Renault, Foster, Berry, White, Currie, Veniot, Feeney, Johnston, Parker, Bowser, McKinnon, McLean, Parker, McKay, Vavasour. Third division—Allen, Dugay. Junior Materials and Foundations. First division—Jones, Berry, Wilson, Foster, White, Johnston, Renault, Currie, Feeney, McKinnon, Parker, Veniot, Allen, Bowser, McKay. Second division—McKenzie, McLean, Vavasour, Dugay. Third division—Murray. Junior Railroad Economics. First division—Jones, Berry, White, McKinnon, Wilson, Johnston, Renault, Foster, Currie, Veniot, Bowser, Allen, Feeney, McKay. Second division—Feeney, McKay, McKenzie, Dugay. Junior Applied Mechanics. First division—Renault, Berry, Johnston, Feeney, Currie, Johnston, Foster, Veniot, McKinnon, Bowser, White, Murray. Second division—McLean, McKay, Allen, Bowser, Parker, Vavasour. Third division—Dinmore.

Junior Mechanical Engineering Examination.

First division—McLean. Second division—Murray, Parker. Third division—Parker, Vavasour. Junior Mechanical Engineering Drawing. First division—McLean, McLeod. Second division—Murray, Parker. Sophomore Descriptive Geometry. First division—Weston, Alexander, Asker, Baird, Melanson, Bender, Macdonald, Whelpley, Loggie, Morrison, Loggie, Murray, VanWart, Gunter, A. M. Morrison, McLeod, Bower, Howe, Melrose, Pugh, Jewett. Third division—Andrews, McLean, Laughlin, Brewer, Gunter, R. H. Sophomore Mechanics of Materials Examination. First division—Alexander, Weston, Baird, Melanson, McLeod, Bender, Brown, Laughlin, Laughlin, Asker, Loggie, McLean, McKay, McKinnon, Machum, McKenzie, White. Second division—Pugh, Andrews, Flett, Bower, Melrose, Jewett, VanWart, Whelpley. Third division—A. M. Gunter, Macdonald, Murray, H. R. Gunter. Sophomore Mechanics of Materials Drawing. First division—Weston, Alexander, Baird, Bender, Melanson, Whelpley, Asker, Loggie, Macdonald. Second division—Flett, Jewett, Brown, Murray, Morrison, A. M. Gunter, Pugh, Bower, R. H. Gunter, Bower, Andrews, Brewer, McLeod, VanWart. Third division—Laughlin, McLean, Melrose. Freshman Drawing Examination. First division—Oulton, Weston, Webb, Holman, Fraser, deVeber, Hipwell, Jago, Hickman, Brewer, Gallant, Loggie. Second division—McNairn, Ketchum, Maimann, Murphy, McFadgen, Miller, Murray. Third division—Magoon. Freshman Drawing Plates. First division—Oulton, Weston, Webb, deVeber, Holman, McNairn. Second division—Hickman, McFadgen, Oulton, Oulton, Jago, Maimann, Driscoll, Miller, Murphy, Hipwell, Ketchum, Murray, Fraser, Loggie. Third division—Magoon. Junior Dendrology. First division—Machum, Shives, Murray. Junior Forest Surveying. First division—Murray, Machum, Shives. Junior Forest Mensuration. First division—Machum, Loggie, Murray, Shives.

Junior Highway and Railway Construction.

First division—Wilson, Currie, Jones, Veniot, Foster, Berry, Johnston, Renault, Currie, Feeney, White, Bowser, Veniot. Second division—Bower, McKenzie, McKay. Third division—McKay. Railroad Plates. First division—Wilson, Currie, Jones, Veniot, Foster, Berry, Johnston, Renault, Currie, Feeney, White, Bowser, Veniot. Second division—Bower, McKenzie, McKay. Third division—McKay. Junior Summer Thesis. First division—Veniot, Feeney, Jones, Johnston, Berry, Currie, McKinnon, Renault, McKinnon, White, Feeney, McKinnon. Second division—Bower, McKenzie, Vavasour, Parker. Sophomore Surveying. First division—Weston, Baird, Alexander, Melanson, Brown, Asker, Bender, Whelpley, Loggie. Second division—Melrose, VanWart, Andrews, Pugh, Laughlin, H. R. Gunter, Morrison. Third division—Brewer, Flett, Howe, McLean, Macdonald, A. M. Gunter, Bower. Surveying Mapping. First division—Weston, Melanson, Alexander, Baird, Asker, Macdonald, Whelpley, Brown, Bender, VanWart, Melrose, Pugh. Second division—Jewett, Loggie, Murray, Laughlin, Morrison, H. R. Gunter, McLeod, Platt. Third division—Brewer, A. M. Gunter, Bower, Howe. Sophomore Summer Thesis. First division—Weston, Andrews, Melanson, Morrison, Whelpley, VanWart, Alexander, McKinnon, Lamb, Bender, H. R. Gunter, Asker, Brewer, Brown, Flett. Second division—Jewett, McLeod, Bower, Melrose, Pugh, Palmer. Junior Elements of Electrical Engineering. Second division—Murray, Parker. Third division—Vavasour. Junior Physics. First division—Curry, Jones, Berry, Wilson, McKinnon, Patterson, Veniot, Foster, Carpenter, Johnston, Miss Lingley, Miss McNaughton. Second division—White, Renault, Murray, Bower, Vavasour. Third division—McFarlane, Miss Steeves, Feeney, Parker, McKay. Physical Laboratory. First division—Currie, Foster, Berry, Johnston, Veniot, Jones, White, Wilson, McKinnon, McKenzie, Bowser, Renault, Allen, McKay, Feeney. Second division—Dugay. Sophomore Physics. First division—K. A. Baird, Rice, Alex-

Junior German.

First division—Carter. Sophomore German. Second division—VanWart. Freshman German. First division—Mrs. Day, Miss McNaughton, Miss Adams, Ketchum. Second division—Hipwell. Junior French. First division—Nason. Second division—Miss Steeves, Miss McKnight, Miss Corbett, Miss Russell, Hanson, Miss VanWart, Patterson, Balkam, Miss Carleton, Berry, Brown, McKay. Sophomore French. First division—Miss Wallace, A. F. Baird, Miss Kirk, Alexander, Rice, Weston, Brown. Second division—Melanson, Bender, Melrose, Miss Lockary, Miss Wier, McLeod, A. M. Gunter, Bower, Miss Greenlaw, Dougherty, Asker, Murray. Third division—Laughlin, Brewer, Macdonald, Duffy, Pugh. Freshman French. First division—Miss McNaughton. Second division—Miss Adams, Fraser, Oulton, Holman, Porter, Owens, Murphy, deVeber, Veniot. Third division—Brewer, Lockary, Jago, Atkinson, Hickman, Gallant. Junior Hydraulics. First division—Jones, Renault, Foster, Berry, White, Currie, Veniot, Feeney, Johnston, Parker, Bowser, McKinnon, McLean, Parker, McKay, Vavasour. Third division—Allen, Dugay. Junior Materials and Foundations. First division—Jones, Berry, Wilson, Foster, White, Johnston, Renault, Currie, Feeney, McKinnon, Parker, Veniot, Allen, Bowser, McKay. Second division—McKenzie, McLean, Vavasour, Dugay. Third division—Murray. Junior Railroad Economics. First division—Jones, Berry, White, McKinnon, Wilson, Johnston, Renault, Foster, Currie, Veniot, Bowser, Allen, Feeney, McKay. Second division—Feeney, McKay, McKenzie, Dugay. Junior Applied Mechanics. First division—Renault, Berry, Johnston, Feeney, Currie, Johnston, Foster, Veniot, McKinnon, Bowser, White, Murray. Second division—McLean, McKay, Allen, Bowser, Parker, Vavasour. Third division—Dinmore.

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