

March 21st to April 7th. Students can enter at the beginning of any of these courses. All applications and requests for information should be made to the superintendent, J. W. Hart, Kingston, Ont.

Poultry Fattening Stations

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa will establish two of these stations in the Eastern Provinces to show how the fattening of chickens can be carried on most economically and profitably, and Professor Robertson goes to the Maritime Provinces this week to make arrangements. The success of the experiments conducted last fall along this line warrant the Government in further extending this important educational work. There is no doubt that a most important export trade can be worked up in dressed poultry, providing the birds are properly fattened and fitted for the English market.

Mr. James Ruddin, of Liverpool, one of the largest dealers in poultry in Great Britain, was in Ottawa last week in the interests of this important trade. He handled the trial shipments sent by the Department of Agriculture last fall, and reported very favorably as to the consignment. He has been travelling through Canada, making arrangements with several firms for shipments of chickens and turkeys to Great Britain. The Department has received enquiries from another large importer in Manchester, who will also be coming to Canada next month to make arrangements for the handling of fattened chickens and turkeys.

While in the Eastern Provinces, Prof. Robertson will make arrangements for the starting of co-operative creameries in Nova Scotia, similar to the co-operative cheese factories started by the Dominion Government in Prince Edward Island in 1892. These will be managed by his department on the same plan that the Island factories were conducted, the object being to develop the butter-making industry of that province.

Death of Macgregor (1487)

By Stockman

Twenty-one years ago as a yearling and a winner at all the local shows Andrew Montgomery bought Macgregor from his breeder, Robert Craig, of Dalry, Ayrshire. The promising youngster was by Darnley (222), out of Flashwood Sally by Prince Charlie (629), g. dam Jean by Loch Fergus Champion (449). Of good pedigree, he proved a good horse and in the next two years won many prizes at the leading shows. As a two-year-old he won everywhere. As a three year-old he was first at Glasgow and at the Royal and the following year was first at the Highland also. He then left the show ring. When but five years old his progeny won first for group of yearlings at Glasgow. At the Centenary show at Edinburgh they won first and second places for yearlings and first for best group of two-year-olds, beating all the best sires in Scotland. Many of his progeny found their way to Canada and have taken good positions at our best shows. Wherever Clydes are bred, there Macgregor and his owner, Montgomery, of Nether Hall, are known. The old horse who had done so much for his owner died at the home of Sir John Gilmour, Montrane, Fifehire, where he had just completed a two years' engagement. The immediate cause of death was an attack of inflammation.

Macgregor was not a large horse but had a well-knit figure, a bit down in the back and had excellent feet and legs with fair feather of the best quality. He bred well and generally to his own type. It was often quite easy to pick out every Macgregor colt in the show ring, but it was as a sire of fillies that he had his great reputation. He has departed full of years and honors just as his stable companion Baron's Pride has gone to the top of the list as the most successful sire in Scotland.

A Seven-Year Comparison of Wheats

Press Bulletin Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station

Thirty three varieties of wheat have been grown side by side at the Ohio Experiment Station for seven years. One of these varieties, Penquite's Velvet Chaff, has been grown on thirty different plots, scattered regularly throughout the test, and the yield of the other sorts is compared with that of the nearest plots of Velvet Chaff. The average yield of the thirty plots of Velvet Chaff for the seven years has been twenty bushels per acre, ranging from less than ten bushels in 1896 to nearly twenty-nine bushels in 1898.

Poole and Mealy have exceeded this 7-year average yield by four bushels and more; Early Ripe and Red Russian have surpassed it by between three and four bushels; Currell's Prolific, Gypsy, Mediterranean and Nigger by between two and three bushels; Bearded Monarch, Egyptian, New Monarch and Valley by between one and two bushels, and Dietz, Democrat, Fulcaster, Fultz and Lebanon by less than one bushel.

Jones' Square Head and Jones' Winter Fife have fallen below the yield of the Velvet Chaff, by between two and three bushels per acre; Early Red Clawson, Royal Australian, Sibley's New Golden, Silver Chaff and Yellow Gypsy by between one and two bushels, and Early White Leader, Hickman, Hindostan, Lehigh, Martin's Amber, Missouri Blue Stem and Ruby by less than one bushel.

The Velvet Chaff reached its lowest yield in 1895 and 1896, the average of its 30 plots being 11.42 bushels for 1895 and 9.84 bushels for 1896. In both these seasons Bearded Monarch, Dietz, Democrat, Fulcaster and Fultz fell below Velvet Chaff in yield; Poole and Red Russian gave practically the same yield as Velvet Chaff in 1895, with a small increase in 1896; Gypsy, Mealy, Mediterranean and New Monarch kept above the yield of Velvet Chaff during both these seasons, by a margin of from three pecks to three bushels per acre, while all the other sorts fell below it during one season or the other.

High water mark in this experiment was reached in the crops of 1893, 1897 and 1898, Velvet Chaff yielding 26.72, 27.32 and 28.55 bushels per acre in the tests of those seasons. In all these seasons the yield of the Velvet Chaff was exceeded by Currell's Prolific, Early Ripe, Gypsy, Hindostan, Lehigh, Mediterranean, Missouri Blue Stem, Nigger, Poole and Red Russian, and in the last two by Fultz also.

It will be seen from these experiments that it is not safe to pronounce judgment either for or against a variety of wheat on the basis of a single season's test, especially if the season has been a favorable one, unless the results of the test have been exceptionally decisive. The safest variety would seem to be the one which has greatest strength to resist the influences of an unfavorable season.

Horses Are Horses Again

We have had occasion more than once to draw attention to the improved condition of the horse trade. Notwithstanding the frequent statements made that the place of the horse is being gradually supplied by the automobile and kindred means of locomotion the demand for really good horses of nearly every class continues to increase. A person not wanting to buy does not know the actual condition of affairs, but let him once endeavor to secure a good horse and he will quickly find out how scarce they are. The following extract from the *Western Horseman* sums up the situation very well and draws attention to some of the conditions which are making for improvement in this important trade:

Conditions have undergone great changes during the last twelve months, and to help matters along towards better values in horsecflesh the stereotyped greeting on the horse