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Nebraska or Kansas grown Turkey wheat. This was the ordinary Turkey wheat bought in the general wheat market, and was not very pure in type, and a very poor grade of wheat, according to Mr. Thompson and others who sowed it. However, the grain produced the first season was superior in quality to the original seed, and the wheat has continued to improve. The grain has become larger and plumper, darker in color and harder in texture than the original sample, until 'Alberta Red' as it is called, has made a class of its own in the Canada wheat market, and is recognized as one of the world's best bread wheats. The manager of the Alberta-Pacific Elevator Co., Calgary, Alberta, informed the writer that his company handled over fifty cars of Alberta Red wheat in 1906, every car of which graded No. 1 hard.

"There is only one variety of Alberta Red. All of the hard red winter wheat grown in Alberta to-day, so far as the writer could learn, has come from the original Thompson importation. Although the Alberta Red is wheat of excellent quality, yet there are objections to it as seed wheat for Kansas. (1) It is originally nothing more than our ordinary Kansas wheat of the Turkey type, but not so pure as some of the varieties we are growing to-day, such as the Turkey No. 4 Kharkof, and Malokoff. (2) Again, the Alberta Red has become mixed with a smooth headed, soft winter wheat, called the Odessa. This mixture with soft wheat does not usually affect the commercial grade of the wheat, but it injures its value as seed. I found no fields of Alberta Red which did not contain some of this mixture of Odessa, the percentage of mixture varying from one to twenty-five per cent. This mixture has occurred from volunteer wheat, by sowing the Alberta Red in fields where Odessa wheat had been previously grown.

"By a careful selection of the field it is possible to secure Alberta Red seed wheat which contains only a small amount of the Odessa wheat. Doubtless, also, if there is a demand for small wheat for exportation to this State the farmers of Alberta will take greater pains to select pure samples of Alberta Red wheat for future planting. Meanwhile, W. H. Fairfield, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm for Southern Alberta, has already secured from this station thirty bushels of Kharkof and Turkey No. 4 for planting this fall in Alberta, with the purpose of securing pure seed of our best producing varieties of hard red winter wheat, not only for distribution in that province, but for the production of a superior grade of pure seed wheat for exportation to Kansas and other States.

"On account of the long distance and slow transportation it was found to be impracticable to import any large quantity

of Alberta wheat for general seeding in Kansas this fall. The writer secured a bushel sample from several of the more noted wheat growing districts. This will be shipped by express as soon as the wheat is threshed, and the grain will be planted in the experimental plots at Manhattan and Ft. Hays, in order to make a comparison of the Alberta wheat with our best home grown varieties. If it seems advisable, Alberta wheat may be imported in large quantities for general distribution next fall.

"The soil and climate of Alberta is admirably suited for the production of the best quality and highest grade of hard red winter wheat. The soil, a dark, deep mellow loam, is abundantly fertile. The climate is ideal for the production of hard wheat. The winters are colder than Kansas winters, yet not severely cold, being tempered by the warm 'Chinook' winds, which blow over the mountains from the Pacific Ocean. Again the summers, though fairly long, are not hot, being moderated by the perpetual snow-capped mountains to the west. The wheat grows for a long period, matures slowly and develops fully, making large and plump grains. There is no rust, the straw being perfectly clean and bright. There is considerable smut in Alberta wheat, however, which point must not be forgotten if importations are made. Great care should be taken to secure seed wheat from fields where no smut appears. Winter wheat is usually sown in August, the seeding often preceding the harvesting. Thus it is not possible as a rule to grow two crops of winter wheat in succession on the same field. There is some danger, also, that wheat may be injured by early fall frosts, but the danger is not so great with winter wheat as with spring wheat.

"Again, the climate is dry; the average annual rainfall in the winter wheat belt varies from twelve to twenty inches at the different localities where records have been kept. The rainfall gradually increases from south to north, and is greatest near the mountains, gradually decreasing as the distance from the mountains increases. Although the State has not been able to import Alberta wheat for general seeding this fall, private enterprise has made greater progress, and two cars of Alberta Red wheat have been imported and are now being distributed to Kansas farmers by the Ellsworth Mill and Elevator Company, Ellsworth, Kansas, and the Walnut Creek Milling Company, Great Bend, Kansas. The wheat was collected and shipped by the Pacific Elevator Company, Calgary, Alberta, and the writer was assured by the manager of the company that the wheat was the best he could secure, and, judging from the samples of each car which have been received at the Agronomy Department office, the wheat is excellent quality. This seed wheat is being sold at