

very considerable experience in the handling of Western winter wheat. His report was as follows:—

"The samples of red and white winter wheat from Alberta have been submitted to our large millers, to Chief Grain Inspector Smiley, to the expert buyers of our elevators, and unofficially to the grain committee of our board. It was the judgment of all that the wheat was exceptionally fine, and would grade No. 1 in this market, which, commercially, is an almost unknown quality. Many here were aware that experiments in growing winter varieties of wheat had been made in the great Canadian Northwest, but few were aware of the results. The samples excited a good deal of interest, and several parties expressed a desire to own land producing such a quality of grain."

Official Report of Professor Ten Eyck.

Kansas to-day easily ranks as the greatest winter wheat producing State of the Union. She has attained this position within the past decade. The farmers in Kansas have, however, found that their wheat deteriorates in quality, and the introduction of first class seed is, therefore, one of the greatest questions of the day, and the grain experts of that State are spending considerable time and money on finding a convenient source of supply. In pursuance of this policy, A. M. Ten Eyck, Esq., Professor of Agronomy, was sent by the Kansas State Agricultural College to Southern Alberta for the purpose of investigating conditions there. Below will be found his report. Coming from an entirely unbiased quarter, Professor Ten Eyck's statements should carry weight and convince even the most sceptical that as a winter wheat country Alberta is without a peer. This report was published as Press Bulletin No. 157 of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College:—

"In accordance with the order of the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College and Experiment Station, in carrying out the provisions of the Seed-Wheat Bill passed by the State Legislature last winter, authorizing the investigation and importation of seed wheat, the writer visited the province of Alberta, Canada, and made a study of the growing of winter wheat in that province.

"The territory known as Alberta is situated in Western Canada, and is an immense tract seven hundred miles in length north and south, with an average width of two hundred and eighty miles. The province is bounded on the south by the State of Montana, on the west by British Columbia, and on the east by the province of Saskatchewan. The Rocky Mountains extend along the entire western

border of the province, and the best winter wheat lands lie along the base of the mountains, usually within view of the perpetually snow-capped peaks. Winter wheat is most successfully grown in the area bordering the mountains, one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles from the southern boundary line. However, the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, makes the published statement that winter wheat has been tried and may be grown successfully in many districts in Western Canada, from the one hundred and tenth meridian to the foothills, and from Edmonton, three hundred and fifty miles north, to the international boundary line. Spring wheat, and in fact all of the common cereal grains, may be grown successfully throughout this region. The writer saw fields of oats, which he estimated would yield eighty bushels to the acre. Spring wheat is as yet much more extensively grown in Alberta than winter wheat, but the growing of winter wheat is rapidly increasing; in fact, the acreage has increased from a few thousand acres in 1903, to several hundred thousand acres in 1907, while the total winter wheat production of Alberta in 1906 was in the neighborhood of six million bushels. There is no question but that certain parts of the province of Alberta are well suited for the growing of winter wheat.

Soft winter wheat was first grown in Alberta some twenty years ago, and seed from this original sample has been successfully planted and matured every year since its introduction.

Hard winter wheat has been grown in Alberta only six years, but the acreage planted each year has increased rapidly and the hard wheat is now largely replacing the soft wheat. In fact, most of the winter wheat growing area of Alberta is much better adapted for growing hard wheat than soft wheat, since the soil and climate favors the development of hard wheat of excellent grade and quality. The writer has never seen hard red winter wheat superior in quality to that grown uniformly almost throughout the winter wheat growing area of Alberta. Also very large yields are secured. The following farmers in Alberta vouch for producing over fifty bushels to the acre in 1906: Thos. H. Woolford, Frank Leavitt, Pitcher Bros., Jas. Neilson, Johanas Anderson.

"The writer examined large fields of wheat in the Cardston and Spring Coulee districts in Southern Alberta which he estimated would yield forty-five bushels per acre. The present crop is not considered quite equal to the crop of last season on account of the cold, late spring, characteristic of the whole of the United States as well as Canada.

"In 1902, Mr. E. E. Thompson, a Nebraska farmer, who settled at Spring Coulee, Alberta, imported a carload of