

GOSSIP.

PRAIRIE POPULATION.

The Census Bureau, Ottawa, estimates that the population of the Prairie Provinces, which was only 800,000 in 1906, has increased to 1,100,000 within the past three years. Of the increase, at least 150,000 is said to have come from the United States, as only 148,700 of overseas immigrants have gone West, 233,000 of them having settled in the Eastern Provinces.

AMENDED RULES OF ENTRY OF CANADIAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION.

Aberdeen-Angus breeders should note the following changes in the rules of entry of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association. From the printed notices just to hand from the Accountant National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, we quote the following rules as they now stand.

Rule 5.—No animal shall be admitted for entry until both its sire and dam are recorded in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Record, except as otherwise provided. Males red in color, or with a noticeable amount of pure white above the underline or on leg or legs, or with scurs, shall not be recorded.

Rule 6.—Animals recorded in the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Herdbook may be recorded in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Record, when accompanied by duly-certified certificate of transfer.

Rule 7.—The name of each animal recorded in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association's Record shall be followed by its Canadian number. If it has previously been registered in the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook, the Canadian number shall be followed by the American number; if in the Polled Herdbook, its Canadian number shall be followed by its Scotch number.

Rule 8.—In recording an animal registered in the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook, all ancestors shall be recorded back to the original importation from Great Britain, and assigned Canadian numbers, followed by their American numbers. In recording an animal imported from Great Britain, the ancestors need not be recorded individually, but the pedigree as it appears in the Polled Herdbook shall be published.

Rule 9.—No animal over two years of age will be accepted for registration in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook unless previously recorded in the Polled Herdbook, or in the American Aberdeen-Angus Association's Herdbook.

Rule 13.—Names must not contain more than twenty-five letters, and must be written legibly. The prefix first, second, etc., will count as part of the twenty-five letters allowed in the name. Names of sire and dam must be given exactly as they are in the Herdbook.

Rule 15.—Names of established families shall not be applied to animals not of that family.

Rules of Entry of Animals Bred in or Imported from Great Britain.

Rule 21.—For every such animal, a record must be had in the Polled Herdbook published in Scotland by the Polled Cattle Society.

Rule 22.—Application for entry of an imported animal must be made by the owner, and accompanied by a bill of sale of the animal, and by transfer from the recorded owner in the Polled Herdbook, and transfers from intermediate owners to the applicant for entry, and must give date of importation, name of importer, name of vessel and port of entry, together with the export certificate in form and manner prescribed by the Polled Cattle Society of Scotland, to the importer.

Rule 23.—To secure the registry of a calf imported in dam, a certificate will be required from the owner of its sire, providing a signature of the breeder has not previously accompanied a transfer indicating service of dam.

Rule 24.—For every imported animal, application for entry must be made within one year from date of landing.

Fees for Imported (British and American) and Canadian-bred Animals.

Rule 25.—Entries of males and females under one year, owned by members.....	\$ 1.00
Entries of males and females under one year, owned by non-members.....	2.00
Entries of animals over one year (and under two) owned by members.....	3.00
Entries of animals over one year (and under two) owned by non-members.....	5.00
Entries of each ancestor required to complete pedigrees (see Rule 8)...	.50
Transfers presented for record within 90 days from date of sale.....	.25
Transfers presented for record after 90 days from date of sale.....	1.00
Tabulated pedigrees (5 generations) to members.....	1.00
Tabulated pedigrees (5 generations) to non-members.....	2.00
Duplicate certificates.....	1.00
Old form certificates exchanged for national certificates.....	.25

EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON WHEAT.

In a paper on the influence of environment on the composition of wheat, which was read before the Canadian section of the Society of Chemical Industry at Montreal, and printed in the Society's Journal, April 15, 1909, Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Experimental Farm, advances reasons to show that the composition of the wheat grain is determined more by the influence of season and climate, than it is by the nature or composition of the soil. As is well known, the greater proportion of the wheat grown in the Northwest derives special value from its hard and glutinous character. The prairie soils are particularly rich in nitrogen, yet this, Mr. Shutt claims, has but little effect on the percentage of nitrogen in the grain, and a highly nitrogenous soil does not necessarily mean a highly nitrogenous wheat. The quality of the grain, he says, is influenced by climatic conditions through the vegetative processes by the shortening or lengthening of the time which elapses from the formation of the kernel until it is ripe. In support of this theory, Mr. Shutt shows that wheat grown in Manitoba on newly-cleared scrub land, was more or less soft and starchy in character, but that as time went on, and the land had been under cultivation for a number of seasons, the wheat improved in quality. Soil analyses showed that the newly-broken land contained considerably more moisture, and it was the elimination of this moisture by cultivation and consequent shortening of the ripening period that effected the improvement.

Experiments with wheat sown upon irrigated and non-irrigated plots at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm indicate a large percentage of protein in the grain grown on the dry plot, and the conclusion is that the quality of wheat is largely determined by the character of the season. Mr. Shutt states that if there is a sufficiency of moisture in the month of June to bring the wheat crop to maturity, a better grain may be expected if the following weeks are characterized by hot, dry weather, than if the weather during this period is cool and wet. It is found, moreover, that the character of the gluten in the wheat remains unaffected, but that its amount is largely a product of the season. The observations upon which Mr. Shutt has founded these conclusions have an important bearing upon wheat-growing in the West. There are large areas in the North where the short, yet dry summer, should produce excellent wheat, whilst there is also every probability that continuous cultivation will greatly improve the quality of wheat on newly-broken soils which, owing to excess of moisture, do not at present give the best results as regards the quality of the grain.

Fraulein Braune had studied her English grammar carefully. "Ach, yes, I shall remember," she said. "This window above the door is the transom, and you call this a register? Yes, I shall learn that name." Not long after the dignified little German lady astonished visitors by asserting: "Oh, no, I have not found this country cold. I have been very comfortable. I sit all day with my feet over the transom."



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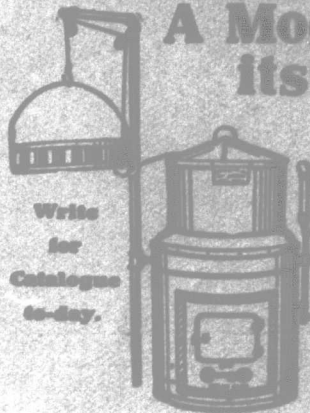
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