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In sheaf awards Alberta led with ten firsts, seven seconds and eight thirds; while Saskatchewan got one first, one second and three thirds; Manitoba one second, and one third, and Oregon State one first, and two seconds.

Of the special prizes Alberta took seven firsts, Saskatchewan five, Oregon State four, Washington State two, Oklahoma State two (cotton), Utah one, and Manitoba one (judging seed). And of the Grand Sweepstakes Alberta captured ten, Saskatchewan three, Oregon one, and B. C., one.

Judges entrusted with placing the cards were: W. C. McKillican, of Brandon; F. H. Reed, of Regina; G. C. Armstrong, of Winnipeg; M. Harshman, of Spokane; F. W. Edmonds, of Oklahoma; P. K. Blinn, of Colorado, and G. I. Lewis, of Oregon. Oklahoma was chosen as the meeting place of the Congress in 1913.

Sweet Clover.

Considerable is being written about sweet clover. Here is what the Ohio State College of Agriculture has to say about it.

"Sweet clover, a much condemned plant, is at last coming into its own. For years farmers have looked upon it as an obnoxious weed, and its native habitat has been neglected roadsides and waste land. Now agricultural science is beginning to see great possibilities in this plant. It is highly recommended as a green manuring crop, and in Kentucky and Illinois some farmers are growing it in the place of alfalfa as a feed for live-stock. Several of the experiment stations are making a study of its culture and use. There are two varieties of the sweet clover, or melilotus as it is rightly called, the white and yellow. The white makes a ranker growth, and is recommended for plowing under as a green manure, while the yellow is grown for forage. The farmers of the eastern and southern states are making the greatest use of this crop, especially for renovating wornout lands. One leading seed firm in Ohio reports that the demand for melilotus seed has increased 125 per cent. during the last year. The seed sells at the same price as alfalfa seed. It will grow on nearly any kind of land, and an average crop of seed is about ten bushels per acre. Professor V. H. Davis, of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, is growing white sweet clover as a cover crop in his orchards. The rank growth is mowed down and used as a mulch around the trees. Being a legume, nitrogen is added to the soil through the action of the bacteria growing on the roots of the plant, and the decay of the crop supplies large quantities of humus."

Prolonged wet weather seems to be the outstanding characteristic of the present season in North America and Britain. In Western Ontario it has been the worst summer for getting work done within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. A wet seeding was followed by a drouth at the end of June, after which came four months of continued deluge, with only a few brief periods of fairly good weather in all that time. Threshing ran into silo-filling and silo-filling was nearly a month late. Not a few potatoes remained to be dug and apples to be picked when the first snow-storm ushered in November, while comparatively little fall-plowing had been accomplished.

Unhooking the tugs at dusk and starting the team towards the barn, the November plowman instinctively cons these lines from "The Cotter's Saturday Night":
"November chills lead wi' angry snells;
The short ning winter-day is near a close;
The miry beasts retreating frae the plough;
The blackning trains o' craws to their repose;
The toil-worn cotter frae his labor goes,
This night his weekly moff is at an end,
Collects his spades, his mattock and his hoes,
Hoping the morn in ease and rest to spend,
And weary, o'er the moor, his course does
"hameward bend."

THE DAIRY

Type, Quality, Constitution, and Production.

Just which of these four is the strongest point, in connection with the dairy cow was rather difficult to glean from watching the judging of the different breeds at the National Dairy Show, recently held in Chicago, Ill. Almost invariably a cow lacking in the recognized type of her breed was left outside the money, but occasionally one quite distinctly off in type, but showing constitution and great udder development worked her way to the top. Then in some of the breeds nothing but animals of the highest quality headed the list regardless of size and constitution. Of course type means to a certain extent quality. Then some classes were led by the big, robust kind, showing plenty of barrel and great heart girth,

with in some cases none too much indication of great productive qualities. Then there was what we call the extreme dairy type with very little in particular outside of a great udder, large, tortuous milk veins, pointed shoulders, open chine, etc. We must admit that it is rather confusing to follow closely the awards in the several breeds. All dairy cows, no matter what the breed, are kept for milk, therefore it would seem that those showing evidence of extremely heavy production should always go first. But a cow may be a phenomenal producer and yet not be strong enough constitutionally to be a great cow. There is a limit to forcing milk out of a strain of cows. Constitution must be considered or the dairy cattle of the future are sure to be so weak in this respect as to be poor producers. Strong constitution does not necessarily mean a coarse individual. An animal may have a fine head, and yet have a strong muzzle; she may have a good spring of rib, great heart girth and large barrel and still have a fine shoulder; she may be strong in the hind quarters and still carry a large, well-balanced udder, with nicely placed teats, to which lead long, large, tortuous veins. In short, it is possible to develop to a degree milking qualities, productive qualities and constitution, and to accomplish all without departing from the best types of our dairy breeds. Such a cow embodying all these qualities is scarce, but it is within the range of possibility to produce her. The point is that producing ability should not be sought at the expense of constitution. The judge of Holsteins at the show previously mentioned placed the strong animal up in most of the classes. In nearly every case these animals had quality and breed type, along with strong, robust bodies, and when it came to championships in each case the animal with constitution to back up production (which was clearly indicated in each case) took the blue. If breeders follow the system which he followed there is little danger of our dairy cows becoming weaklings.

A Big Alberta Milker.

Rosalind of Old Basing, the Jersey cow (out of an imported dam), illustrated in this issue, seems to have made a reputation for herself and a name for her owner, C. A. Julian Sharman, a plucky Englishman, who, at 27 years of age, without experience in farming, came to Canada some ten years ago and settled in Central Alberta. He went into dairying, building up a herd by rigid selection, and this particular cow has so distinguished herself in production, that the local Board of Trade some time ago gave a banquet in honor of her ladyship and owner. In a reported three-year test, recently completed, under the rules of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and directed by H. S. Pearson, Alberta Department of Agriculture, and authenticated by O. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, the following results were recorded:

Highest milk yield in one day, 52 lbs.
Highest milk yield in one month, 1,171½ lbs.
Highest milk yield in one year, 15,700 lbs.
Average butter test, 5.16 per cent.
Butter in one year, 1,031.89 lbs.
Butter in three years, 2,504.39 lbs.
Milk in three years, 37,847½ lbs.
Actual returns for cream and skim milk in three years, \$1,007.50.

This record for butter production, it is claimed, places Rosalind of Old Basing in the proud position of champion of the British Empire. Besides the very desirable revenue from the sale of Rosalind's production of milk as shown, she has produced three heifer calves, for which her owner has been offered and refused a high figure.

Rosalind's owner is a farmer of moderate means, whose sole source of income is his farm, and Rosalind, with the rest of his herd, was handled solely for profits, rather than for championship honors, the cow under test receiving exactly the same ration and treatment as the rest of the herd.

Milk Fat and Money.

Following some recent correspondence in these columns concerning Prof. Dean's well known plan of paying for cheese-factory milk on a basis of percent-of-fat-plus-two, readers will appreciate the subjoined paragraphs from a letter recently contributed by R. M. Ballantyne, of Montreal, to the New York Produce Review. Mr. Ballantyne was replying to a letter by J. H. Monrad in which the latter had attempted to clinch a criticism by asking how much the makers would get for a "real hard skim cheese." In reply to this point, Mr. Ballantyne asks what kind of a cheese fat alone would make. Proceeding, he discusses the subject in this sensible vein:

"The ground has been so frequently covered and the weight of cheese produced from different milk ascertained, so that it is not necessary to do more than repeat that milk containing different percentages of fat does not make weight of cheese in proportion to the percentage of fat; that, if a farmer is paid for fat alone, he is not paid directly for the weight of cheese made from his milk, but then becomes a question whether cheese made from whole milk in which there is a smaller percentage of fat than that contained in other whole milk, would make a different or inferior quality of cheese. I believe I have the fullest opportunity of judging, and I contend that, so long as the cheese are made from the whole milk, it makes not the slightest difference in the value of cheese whether the milk contains 8½ per cent. of fat or 4 per cent. of fat."

"In this country we have two provinces that are the large producers of cheese, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; and, with a very few exceptions, herds of cows in the Province of Quebec give milk containing a higher percentage of fat than the herds in the Province of Ontario; and, as 90 per cent of the cheese produced in these provinces find their way through Montreal, we

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Rosalind of Old Basing.