A. Brethen Peterboro Co., Ont. 4. A. Brethen Peterboro Co., Ont. Editor, Farm and Dairy,—In a re-cent issue of Farm and Dairy I was quite anused by Mr. Carlyle's com-parison of the great dairy breeds, Ayrshires and Holstein - Friesians. Under ordinary circumstances you howe the old advance area (Communic) Under ordinary circumstances you know the old adage says "Compari-sons are odious," but I do not think this holds good in this particular case, because Holstein breeders the country over have enough confidence country over have enough confidence in the merits of their cattle to wel-come comparison from any source,

come comparison from any source, and with any breed. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not ac-quainted with Mr. Cartyle, but as I have been doing quite a lot of that extra work he speaks of, namely, milking three times a day, I have had quite a good opportunity to get pretty familiar with the Holstein cow "Friendship does not breed con-tempt." There is just enough cowtempt temple. There is fast enough cut-man about me to get right under that cow once in every eight hours and take her milk away if she is willing to do her part in pruting it up, and I have found her willing.

AYRSHIRES PREFERABLE SOMETIMES. I have no quarrel with the man who is favorable to the Ayrshire cow, not the slightest—nor with the cow. I candidly acknowledge that in some

Another Reply to Mr. Carlyle respects (well developed fore udder, respects (well developed fore udder, for instance) she is quite superor to the Holstein as they have been bred in recent years. As a forager on hilly, rocky pasturage, I would sup-pose her to be able to abow better that than ber heavier rival, and hered, be it in cattle, horess, or mo-try, takes into consideration the uses to which they will be subjected. which they will be subjected. Granted that each dairy breed has

some one quality at least superior to the others, and we can truthfully say regarding these prominent qualities in the diffreent breeds-

"All are needed by each one; None are pure and good alone;" I think the time will come when o breed will combine all or nearly all of the excellencies of the different breed existing at present, and that breed that first reaches this ideal will be the one with men behind it who have confidence in the merits of their cattle and are enthusiastic and uni-ted in the advancement of their favorites

Mr. Carlyle asks, "Why do Holstein cattle sell so much higher than any other breed of cattle?" I would answer just simply the old question of big demand, small supply; same as \$10 cwt. pigs and \$7 beef.

EVERYTHING IN BLACK AND WHITE "If farmers will get down to busi-ness and keep records of what the

cow consumes, milk, etc., they would not be running after the breed so much." I am afraid, Mr. Carlyle, this method you advocate would prove a failure in heading off these crasy people because the fact of the matter is that these measures the The Financial Statement shows that receipts for the past year amount to \$14,044.77 while the expenditures were \$14,445.48. The largest receipt was the grant of \$7,500.00 from the Onmatter is that those men who do keep records of everything in black and white are the very men the country over who go to auction sales and pay a long price to get cattle of the same complexion as their business methods.

complexion as their business methods, (everything in black and white.) Re your Old Country comparisons, Mr. Carlyle, I am afraid you will have to seek a more reliable authority than the one you quoted. He may te an honest man, but a mighty poor prophet. "What would Holsteins do in the Highlands?" You quote your in the Highlands?" You quote your authority as saying "in two generations they would have nothing. hardly corresponds with a recent write-up of the Ayrshire breed by no less an authority than Mr. Drummond in which, if I remember him correctly, he makes the statement that the original Scotch Ayrshires were imoriginal scotch Ayrshires were im-ported from the Netherlands. So this rather disqualifies the theories of your traveller friend as to how Holsteins would thrive in the High-lands and the complete annihilation of Holsteins in their native land if they are let the Avender of the state of the state they are let the Avender of the state of the state of Holsteins in their native land if they only let the Ayrshires at them.

HOLSTEINS AND NET PROFITS

As the question of profit over feed ansumed has been quite frequently advanced of late, when comparing the relative qualities of the different relative qualities of the different breeds I would just like to ask Mr. Carlyle this question: In the light of the fact that the Holstein breeders of Canada at a recent meeting announced their readiness to compete in dairy tests at winter fairs on the basis of profit over feed consumed with the one condition that all money divided among different breeds pooled and Ayrshires, Jerseys, Holsteins, etc., compete in an open class, the cow showing the highest score on above basis to take the bunch, if there is so much confidence among the breeders of other classes of cattle

breeders of other classes of cattle about profit over feed consumed, why don't they take it up? Holstein cattle sell high because people want them. They want them because they are money makers. They want them more, the more they learn about them. The knockers are the more they are set to be the set of the s learn about them. The knockers are the ones who never knew them. If Mr. Carlyle wishes to boost the Ayr-The ones who never knew (nem., If Mr. Carlyle wishes to house the Ayr-ahire cow, one good Lig record like the one made by R. R. Ness at the recent Winter Fair, Ottawa, would do more to boom his favorite than 1,000 letters on breed comparison. All honor to men like "Bobbie" Ness, who are big and broad enough (in mind) to see good qualities in other cattle than their own. I think every Holstein breeder in Canada owes the genial Bobbie a world of gratitude for providing the excep-tion necessary for proving the rule "That the Holstein sinners are the Dairy Test winners."

# Eastern Show Had Successful Year

The report of the Board of Direc-tors of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show on the past year shows that a wonderful increase in exhibits and attendance has taken place in the last few years while the has thow was by far the best yet held. The farmers of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec are realizing the eduvestern Quepec are realizing the edu-cational possibilities of the show and are becoming most enthusiastic in their support of it. The attendance last year totalled about 18,000 as com-The following is a comparative statement of exhibits and prizes for the Shows of 1910 and 1911:

1910 1911

Number of exhilits.... 2722 3028 Prize money offered \$8000.00 \$9000.00 Prize money paid \$6428.50 \$7078.25

May 18, 1911

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* SWINE DE Our readers questions in reg will be answer ment. You ar offer helpful su experiences throu

tario Legislature. The next show will open at Ottawa, on Tuesday, Jan. 16th and close on Friday, Jan 19th, 1912. Several large

increases in the prize list will be made as the Legislative grant has been in-creased to \$8,500.00, while further increased grants have also been maseveral of the Associations including the Clydesdale Horse Association the Dominion Shorthorn Association and the Canadian Ayrshire and Holstein Associations.

### **Registering a Clyde Mare**

I have a Clyde mare with six top crosses of Clydesdale blood. I know the owner of the dam, grand dam, and ... 'at. grand dam. What steps should be "faken to have her registered?

A mare can be considered pure bred and is legible for registration in t Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada that has four top crosses by sires recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada. Before your mare can be regis-tered it will be necessary to have her dam and grand dam recorded.-...J. Brant, Accountant, Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Ont.

#### **Cement Tile Experiments**

Cement lie Experiments The readers of Farm and Dairy who contemplate installing under-draining will find information of prime interest to them in that sec-tion of the 1910 report of the 0n-tario Agricultural College and Ex-perimental Farm dealing with ta-cement tile experiments conducted by Prof. Wm. H. Day at the Col-lege. The experiments go to show that ecement tiles are outle durable that cement tiles are quite durable The cost of making cement tile by hand with one of the hand machine

nexts with one of the hand machines now on the market is estimated at \$10.64 per 1,000. The cost varies, depending upon the strength of the mixture, the cost of hauling sand, and the price of cement (and, of course, the men who run the ma-chine.)

and one price of the mean who run the machine.) Concluding his report upon these experiments in tile making Prof. Day publishes the following war-ing: "There is, we think, an element of grave danger in the cement tile situation, via, that in some cases the tile made by inexperimenced men will be of very inferior quality. To show how easy it is for this to occur aw might note that if cement tile just made are exposed to strong sun or drying wind or both so that they dry in a few hours the "first set" of the tile is interfered with and the quality permanently injured. So that am permanently injured. So that who may think of making cement til who may think of making coment the should take every precation that me inferior tile are made, and if per-chance any should be, they should be discarded rather than placed in the drains. It takes only one defective tile to render a whole drain useless." The College report may be had,'rec on application to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto. Members d Farmer' Institutes will have receir-ed the renort ere this, or will receive

ed the report ere this, or will receive it shortly. Others wishing to inform themselves upon this new and impor-tant subject should avail themselve of this opportunity to get the information

Interest and Profit.—Just noticed in reading my Farm and Dairy ye-terday (May 5th) that the label said my subscription was due in Ayni. Kindly pardon this oversight on my part. While I am not a farmer sail every article in Farm and Dairy sp-neals to me for they are all writer every articly in Parin and Dury are all written with good, common sense and in a practical style that one cannot indp reading them other than with great interest and profit.—S. Way Kent,

## May 18, 1911

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Notes on Swi The following

from the results of at the O. A. Col forth by Prof. G annual report of The average of weeks old, omit labor and manur

average is struc that raised 72 pi In 1906 with 12 found that on an weeks old cost th Last year higher for food than in of \$2.45 for a pip ter record than provement is due that the sows rai

POOR RESULTS Feeding on past economical of the experiments of 19 be a surprise to mony with previo turing hogs at t tion.

Feeding green a hogs in pens gave Skim milk and turns, but the co milk, alfalfa and gest returns. One pound of m

One pound of m equal to 4.2 lbs. g as one pound of strated to be equa milk. This is a for alfalfa, and possibilities for th of reducing the of reducing the pork when fed with Green alfalfa ca

large quantities skimmed milk, but cheaply that it ca better advantage for pigs over thre if skim milk can cents a cwt.

The alfalfa use Guelph was second of good quality, wable for pigs than

RETURNS In the College re is a table showing for food consume various selling p weight for the hog that if the hogs w

(a) 5c a lb., the a ton for meal, 20 and 10c a bushel (b) 6c a lb.; \$3 for milk, and 10c

(c) 7c a lb.; \$5 for milk, and 10c Regarding the 1910 test taking the ation as set forth following shows would be realized by these hogs had 5c a lb., 6c a lb.,

lt. live weight: (a) 5c a lb., \$20 20c a cwt. for mill 20c a cwt. for green alfalfa.

(b) 6c a lb., \$31 (c) be a lb., \$31
(c) 7c a lb., \$42
(d) 8c a lb., \$5
20c for skim milk alfalfa, in each cas It is of interest results agree fairl reported in 1907

reported in 1907. show that the hog good account of t sumes when it is s



SOME HISTORY

about Typewriters

Modern and Ancient CHAPTER ONE

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