

It surely is of the utmost importance to a farmer to know that he can keep possibly three cows of this breed for every two of some other breeds. We do not deny that some large cows of other breeds at the Buffalo exhibition gave more profit *per cow* than the smaller French Canadians. That, however, is a matter of little importance to a farmer. He cares nothing whether his hay be eaten by two or by three cows. What he desires to know is how large a herd he can keep of each breed, and which of these *herds* will pay him best. A large cow which eats more than her proper share of food may give more milk or more butter than a smaller cow, and yet be less profitable than that smaller cow, for she and those like her will eat up a lot of food which could be used to better advantage in supporting an increased number of animals of another breed. It would be strange indeed if the 146 "Canadians" shown in the preceding table did not give as much, or more, profit than the smaller numbers of the other breeds. In actual experience on an ordinary farm, without any artificial conditions, it is reasonable to believe that their greater adaptability would enable not only 146, as in the above table, but 160, or even more, of this breed, to be kept. Smaller herds would of course be in the same proportion.

Persistency in Milking.

The French Canadian cows are noted for their persistency in milking. Many of them give milk almost the whole year round. The Buffalo test showed that they were almost as profitable at the end of the six months' strain as at the beginning. It is believed that had the test lasted for one year instead of for only six months, the Canadians, with their marked staying powers, would have shown their superiority in an even more decided manner.

Richness of Milk.

As is well known, of all the standard breeds, the milk of the Holsteins contains the smallest percentage of butter fat. The Ayrshires are better, but their milk also ranks low. The Canadians give milk that is rich in