

and surrounded with ice. If the transportation was made by rail in a comparatively short time the butter might not take any harm if freshly packed in a small crock or glass jar and a good coating of brine or salt placed over it.

Selecting and Breeding Dairy Cows.

Twenty Important Points Worth Remembering.

1. Select the best cows in your herd, or that you can buy, to keep, and dispose of the unprofitable ones.
2. The best cow for the dairy is the one that produces the greatest amount of butter-fat in a year (for food consumed) when being rightly fed.
3. Test your cows by weighing the milk of each cow for a year, and testing occasionally with the milk tester, and know how much butter-fat each one does produce.
4. To renew or increase your herd rear the heifer calves from your best cows.
5. Use the best dairy-bred bull you can get; one, if possible, that has a long line of ancestors, and have been first class dairy animals.
6. In this way you can make each generation better than the preceding one, if they have at all times proper care and feed.
7. It is neither profitable nor necessary for a cow to go dry more than six to ten weeks.
8. Especially should your young cows be watched and not allowed to acquire the habit of drying up too soon.
9. Keep a record of the time when cows are bred, and have no guess work about the time of calving.
10. The udders should receive prompt attention. An obstacle may be removed from the teat the first hour after calving that might baffle science later.
11. A pail of scalded bran should be given to the cow as soon as possible after calving.
12. After separating the calf from its mother, feed new milk as soon as drawn, for a week or ten days.
13. Then begin gradually to substitute skim-milk with cocoanut oil meal jelly stirred into it.
14. Feed three times a day, and not more than three quarts at a time, until the calf is well started.
15. Warm the milk by placing the vessel that contains the milk in hot water. Do not put hot water into the milk.
16. Warm the milk to 90° Fahr.
17. Don't trust your finger, but a thermometer. It may save a calf's life.
18. The man whose ideal of a cow is high, coupled with good care, feed, and gentleness, is sure to receive the highest profit in milk and pleasure that can be made in dairying.
19. Do not milk the udder out clean if the weather is very cold until the fourth day after calving. This will



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