

mammary veins prominent; large milk wells, and good-sized escutcheon, these indicate power to produce milk. "No udder, no cow," may serve as a maxim when selecting cows.

Lastly, beauty may be looked for when selecting cows. It is not well to sacrifice utility for beauty; but where both are combined, the cow is that much more valuable. Beauty in the dairy cow consists of fine, clean-cut head, fine horns, bright eyes, medium length of rather thin neck, fine shoulders, large barrel, broad loin and hips, long rump, well-developed udder, fine tail with good switch, and short limbs. No one part should be unduly prominent unless it be the udder. She should have a proper combination of colors and a stylish appearance, all of which please the eye. The emphasis should be placed upon *performance*, not on form.

In no case should a cow be retained in the herd if her yearly record falls below 6,000 pounds of milk or 250 pounds of butter, without some good reason.

BREEDS OF DAIRY CATTLE.

There are several breeds of cattle noted for their special dairy characteristics. Some breeds are largely beef-making in their tendencies, while some combine fair beefing qualities with fair dairy tendencies. A dairyman should select animals of a breed noted for dairy qualities rather than those in which beefing qualities predominate.