

old, out of a 10,000 lbs cow, for \$100.00. This is evidently dearer than would be a grade. But we shall see further.

The descendants of the 3000 lbs cows, sired by a bull having in a latent state, the capacity of producing 10,000 lbs of milk, shall make cows of an average yearly production of 6,000 or 7,000 lbs of milk, providing they are well looked after.

The increase may not be exactly 3000 lbs par year, but will be very close to it. 3000 lbs of milk per year, at 1.00 per hundred lbs. represents \$30.00.

Each cow has therefore given an increase of profit equal to \$30.00, without any increase of labor or rent, but simply a slight increase of feed.

If this gives 20 females yearly, then the increase of profit will be \$600.00. If he is used during 3 years, profit will be \$1800.00. It is easily seen that the step is a good one.

Your objections might be that milk testing is not everywhere established and that the "Golden Register" contains very few names of cows. Very often we are obliged to judge the cows we intend to breed as well as those from which we intend to buy a bull, by general appearance.

Is it possible, by the exterior characters of a cow, to judge her capacity as a milk and butter producer ?

Without doubt, a person who observes, an experienced and skilful man, can quite exactly appreciate a good cow. But this judging can never equal the scale.

To facilitate this examination I will group all the exterior characteristics of a dairy cow.
