

difficult to procure a sire that will produce dairy heifers. It is to be regretted that the dairy qualities of this excellent breed have been neglected by most breeders.

ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING A DAIRY HERD.

If the dairyman can do so, he may use pure-bred cows for his herd, although many grades are good milkers. The average dairyman should secure the best possible grade cows, and breed these to a pure-bred sire of a milking breed and strain. It is best to select the breed which he considers will most nearly fill his requirements, then *stick to that breed*, as much time and effort are lost by changing from one breed to another.

When selecting a dairy sire, get a good representative of the breed, and one from a milking family. He should have good constitution, a masculine character indicating prepotency and power to get heifer calves which will prove to be good milkers. His breeding, as indicated by pedigree and performance of dam and grand-dam, and the development and placing of the rudimentary tests, are the best indications of this latter quality.

As far as possible, the heifer calves from all the best animals should be reared. These calves should be given their dam's milk for the first three or four days, except in the case of very rich milk, when it should be diluted for the young calf. New, warm milk in small quantities should be given to the calf until it is three or four weeks old, at which time it