wells should show strong development. The udder should be large, long, deep and broad, and attached well forward and high behind. It should milk down to a small and spongelike mass instead of remaining hard and inflexible. The teats should be medium in size so that they can be milked without wetting, and he placed well apart. The mammary veius run forward from the udder on the abdomen and lose themselves through orifices called milk wells. They should be long, large and tortuous, and the milk wells large and numerous. If a cow possesses these characteristics and during her periods of lactation is not inclined to put on fat but rather to make milk, she should show good returns for the care bestowed upon her. Cows of this description with caro exereised in their feeding and management have shown wonderful capacity for producing milk and butter fat. In 1908 a Holstein Friesian cow made 9981/4 pounds of butter, an amount nearly equal to her own weight. This would mean a production of more than 27,000 pounds of milk. This cow had a good pedigree. I mean that she had as ancestors dams and grand-dams that were heavy producers. So when you are selecting a dairy cow, you have more to guido you than her form and outward appearance. You should know the producing qualities of her ancestors. The use of the seales and the Babcock tester have made it possible to know exactly what each cow in a herd does every year and it is within the power of every dairyman to have his cows tested. A good co: should be not only good looking, but she should also be a good doer.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE COW.

Some of the best of cows have been spoiled in the care and management they have received from the man in charge. As I have already pointed out, the dairy cow, like all our improved breeds of live stock, is an artificial production. Man, by careful, intelligent selection and feeding, care and management, has made her what she is. She must still be intelligently looked after if she is to go on and do well for her The stable in which she is housed in winter should be fairly owner. warm so that it can be kept at about 48 degrees Fahrenheit. It must, for the sake of the health of the cow and the consequent wholesomeness of the milk, be well lighted and well ventilated. There should be about four feet of window for each cow. If the stable is placed east and west the windows on the south side will admi' sunlight from early morning till sunset. If the windows are placed fairly high the rays will be carried farther across the stable and will be more effectual in cleansing it and at the same time will make it a more cheerful place for the cows and those who attend them.

The ventilation is very important. The blood and lungs of the dairy cow are ealled upon to perform such a heavy amount of work it is essential that fresh air be constantly supplied. A cow kept in dark, ill-ventilated quarters is almost sure to weaken and develop tuberenlosis. Prevention is what we should by all means look to. Bring in fresh air from the outside and lead off the foul air from the stable. This is a difficult problem in this constry where the air on the outside is so cold, but we feel sure it can be do.... We hope by another year to have a well equipped, well lighted and well ventilated dairy stable at