

productiveness and general utility, and this even to an extent beyond his most sanguine expectations.

#### HOW TO PROCEED.

Adopt and strictly adhere to a system of ascertaining the capabilities of every cow in the herd as a milk-producer, not only noting carefully the yields, &c., of each individual cow, but in every case where there are some of the progeny of any cow in the herd the yields of the whole family should be carefully studied. If the yields from both the cow and her progeny be unsatisfactory, get rid of them as soon as possible; but where the yield is satisfactory, and more especially where the yield from the whole progeny is also good, no matter what breed or mixture of breeds this family may represent, stick to them as a foundation upon which to build a portion of the future crossbred dairy herd.

Constitution should never be overlooked. Weakly constituted and weedy animals, even although their records as milkers are fairly good, should be parted with as opportunity offers. From this point the degree of success in the building-up of a dairy herd depends upon the owner's capability as a judge of dairy cattle and his subsequent treatment of them, but the crux of the whole matter lies in his ability to select a bull. Having decided which breed of dairy cattle is best suited to his purpose, his selection should then be made from the very best pedigreed purebred cattle of attested milking records, always remembering that the bull is more than half the herd. Never depart from this, and continue consistently with bulls of the same breed, having a robust constitution, and, as near as possible, the same type, always remembering that apart from milk-production the buyer likes something to please the eye and is willing to pay for it.

Every young bull bought should be, if possible, a better animal than his predecessor, even if it be at a cost in excess of the purchaser's means. At this stage, if it pays to borrow money for any purpose, it will do so doubly in the purchase of a purebred pedigree and milk-record bull; he cannot be too good even for a crossbred herd.

Possibly few if any dairy-farmers will differ from this, while some may disagree with or still be unconvinced as to the superiority of young bulls over older animals. Seeing that the history and experience of stock-breeding in this country is only in its initial stage, and many have not had the opportunity of studying the subject, it is suggested that those interested might with advantage recall past experience regarding the progeny of young bulls, and