

sident do I feel as to what the outcome shall be that I am glad I am on record with reference to this great question.

Let me state my creed once again, that all possible misapprehension may be removed :

1. I believe in a straight dairy cow, and improved to the greatest extent to which improvement is possible without sacrificing constitution and stamina. Every man whose chief concern is dairying should have this cow. The dual-purpose cow is not for him.

2. I believe in a straight beef cow. The place for this cow is on the range, and on the large pastoral farms, where it is not practicable to milk cows by hand. The beef making properties of this cow should be improved to the greatest extent possible without injuring her breeding properties.

3. I believe in a dual-purpose cow, that is to say, a cow that when in milk will give a goodly quantity of the same, and that will fatten readily when dry. When this cow is properly mated she will produce a calf that will grow readily into meat. This cow, through a goodly performer, in both directions, will not give as much milk as the high type dairy cow, nor will she produce calves of the very highest type for beef. This cow should be kept on the arable farm, and by farmers who desire to sell their cream and also to grow more or less of beef from year to year.

4. I believe that this cow is not necessarily a sport, that is to say, a product of spontaneous variation, but that she can be produced with much containy in consonance with the recognized laws of breeding.

5. I do not believe that it has yet been satisfactorily demonstrated that the average dairy cow, including her progeny has made more money for her owner than the dual purpose cow has made for her owner when the progeny is taken into the account.

These items of belief will be briefly enlarged upon in the two papers that are to follow.

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The Poultry-Yard.

POULTRY CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

Burn a pound of sulphur in each house the first day of the month so you will not forget it.

Clean up the droppings every morning.

Put coal oil on the roosts and nest boxes every week or two, and sprinkle liberally with insect powder.

Change the litter in the nest boxes every week or two, scald the drinking vessels once a week.

There is but little difference in the work for January and February. The same rules govern both months. In many localities February is considered the hardest month of the year, the weather being more variable and severe. If the fowls are comfortably quartered and cared for, these changes are easily met, and egg production will not be affected by them, but if the hens are obliged to rough it during these decided changes, there is very likely to be a great falling off in the yield of eggs. Generally speaking, hens that have been but ordinary layers during the past winter months, will now begin to shell out the eggs. Pullets too, that were late hatched and did not lay during the winter, will now begin, provided they have not been stunted during cold weather. Among the heavy winter layers there will be signs of broodiness, and if warm houses can be provided in which to set the hens and raise the young, those who are not using incubators can get out some early chicks for their own use. In Asiatics, hatches in February and March give desirable birds for fall showing; but for winter egg production it would be too early. The latter part of this month the ducks should begin laying. There will be probably but few eggs at first, but the start is usually made.

Take advantage of every nice day, and clean up about the farm. If fruits are raised with the poultry, this is the month to trim up shrubs and trees.

Keep the incubators hard at work, for chicks hatched this and next month will command good prices.

The demand for broilers improves this month. Eggs will average about the same price as last month, sometimes going five cents to ten cents higher than last month.

During this month, give the fowls and chicks

