

ally a pure Shorthorn, which we claim is the best breed for the butcher, and the breed that is, of all others, most profitable for feeding. He has a well-shaped, blocky form. We may say that this steer is very close to perfection so far as form is concerned. He has good quarters—that is, they come well down right to the hock. That is where you get your best cuts. When you have such quarters as this, you have an animal that will give you the greatest quantity of the most expensive meat and bring the best results so far as the block is concerned. Then, he has a wide loin, filled right up so that you can scarcely span it. He is close ribbed, well rounded, and deep bodied; standing not too high from the ground. That steer is about as near perfection as you can have it. This comes only from good ancestry. You cannot get a beef animal of the shape and build and style of the one we have before us from a Jersey, or Ayrshire, or a Devon.

Q. What about the general purpose cow?

Mr. Crawford: I think we can produce very good testimony to show that, so far as the dairy industry is concerned, it will not suffer by having Shorthorns sufficiently mixed with the dairy breeds to produce good results for beef as well.

HOARD vs SHAW.

Prof. Shaw will not suffer much under the excessively rough rod of "Hoard's Dairyman." Mr. Shaw's teaching as to "dual-purpose" cows is in perfect accordance with the almost universal practice of English dairy-farmers, who, except in a few localities, place their sole reliance on the "Dairy-Shorthorn."—Ed. J. of A.

PROF. SHAW AND HIS PET THEORIES.

Happily for the farmers of this country, the teaching of the experiment stations is righting itself on this subject (dual-purpose cows). The band wagon of dualism on the cow question has been driven rapid-

ly through all the stations in recent years, and in nearly all of them teachers of animal husbandry are jumping on. These men are recognizing what many shut their eyes to before, viz.:

1. That dairy form is only a general, not an absolutely infallible guide as determining dairy capacity.

2. That inheritance in milk-giving is a powerful factor in milk elaboration, notwithstanding the absence of the highest dairy form.

3. That food also exercises a powerful influence in determining what the milk production of a cow will be, despite her lack of high dairy form.

Men have bowed down and worshipped at the shrine of dairy form, dairy inheritance and dairy food products.—Prof. Thos. Shaw, at the late meeting of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association.

"Hoard's Dairyman" asserts, without fear of successful contradiction, that Prof. Shaw is entirely unwarranted in what he says in the above. He has been for a long time a very much over-rated teacher on live stock questions, for he is a beef man, pure and simple, and has shown by his talk that he has never been a close, deep student of dairy functions, dairy breeding, dairy form, or dairy cattle. The experiments made by Prof. Haecker, at the Minnesota Experiment Station, where Shaw is employed, effectually disprove all that he has ever said on the subject. Shaw should be taken for what he is worth, a beef thinker and talker, and no more.

FEEDING VALUES.

(Pretty plain speaking! Ed.)

- (1) What is the feeding value of wheat and oat chaff from the ears compared with their respective straws?—(Superior).
- (2) What is the feeding value of pea chaff or shells made in the process of splitting or grinding peas compared with peas?—(Inferior).
- (3) What is the manurial value of (a) bracken or ferns, (b) flags cut in ditches, (c) rushes as compared