

either breeds mentioned is crossed with grade cows in which the blood of the opposite breed is largely predominant. In other words, cross-bred cows got by a purebred Shorthorn bull are mated to a purebred Angus bull, or cross-bred cows got by a purebred Angus bull are mated to a purebred Shorthorn bull. Many of the famous "blue grays" from the south of Scotland come from Shorthorn and Galloway crosses.

The largest ranch in the world is in Texas, and there they breed Herefords, Angus, and Durhams. The most valuable trainload of breeding stock that ever passed through the United States, I read a short time ago, was a load of Hereford, Angus and Durham cattle on their way to Texas. It was so important that it had the right of way over all other trains. I think my friend had better look after the rights of his pets in the southern part of North America, where he claims so much for them. We should find out what kind the British consumer will give us most gold for, and then let us all fall into line and try and please him.

Yours truly,

JAMES BOWMAN.

Inspection and Regulation of Stallions

Howick, Que., Feb. 21st, 1899.

To the Editor of FARMING:

In FARMING of Feb. 14th I read with pleasure an able article from Mr. William Hendrie, Jr., and with which I heartily agree. There is no time a thorough inspection is needed more than now. Horses are getting very scarce, and what are to sell are of poor quality. As a rule the average farmer would not pay the service fee for a good stallion the past four or five years, preferring to use inferior animals. I think if the Government would appoint a commission composed of leading breeders they could arrive at some practicable solution of this difficult problem. Farmers now see the mistake they made in mating their mares. I do not dictate to anyone what breed to use, but by all means take the best to be got. I may say that our Provincial Government will not allow any prize to be awarded to a stallion that does not pass veterinary inspection, which is quite a long way in the right direction. Hoping you will agitate this vital question,

I am yours, etc.,

ROBERT NESS.

Alfalfa and Fall Wheat

South Cayuga, Ont., Feb. 20th, 1899.

To the Editor of FARMING:

In some of the recent issues of FARMING we note alfalfa clover highly recommended for green feed and hay. Will those correspondents kindly tell us if they have succeeded in getting a good stand in fall wheat after alfalfa, when and how sown, also the amount of seed sown per acre, and oblige?

W. H. BESSEY.

NOTE.—Will some of our readers who have had experience in growing fall wheat after alfalfa kindly give our correspondent the information he desires?—EDITOR.

Rheumatism in Pigs

To the Editor of FARMING:

In this week's issue of FARMING I see that Mr. Wm. L. Hughes, of Harper, Ont., has pigs afflicted with rheumatism, and, as I have had three cases of the same kind this past summer, and cured them completely each time, I will give you my cure. I bought one pound each time of hyposulphite of soda, cost 10c. I pulverized it, and gave about one teaspoonful for each pig in the feed. The first lot I

carried to the trough for weeks, and they eat all right, but would squeal with pain. In two days after giving the above they got to trough alone, and in one week were as sound as ever. The other two cases I cured in less time, as I knew what to do before they got so bad. If this will benefit Mr. Hughes and others it should be known.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. DAVIS.

Tweed, Ont., Feb. 11th.

Women's Institute of Saltfleet

To the Editor of FARMING:

On the afternoon of Jan. 26th the regular meeting of the Women's Institute was held. An excellent paper on Physiology, with illustrations to explain, was given by Mrs. S. Melson. The Question Box, as usual, was very interesting.

Mrs. Hoodless, honorary president, was with us and explained the National Council of Women with a view to the institute affiliating. An instrumental duet was given by Mrs. Melson and Miss Nash, followed by a paper by Miss Nettie Miller, the subject being "A talk to the girls."

As there was considerable business the program was necessarily short. At the close of the meeting afternoon tea was served by the members.

On the evening of the same date a very successful open meeting was held. Mrs. Hoodless occupied the chair for the evening. We were treated to an address by Mrs. J. L. Smith, of Whitby, her subject being "A talk to young farmers and their wives."

Miss Laura Rose, of the Dairy Department of O.A.C., Guelph, gave us an interesting talk on bread and butter making. Two members of our institute gave papers also. They were as follows: "The modern girl," by Mrs. Melson, and "As the twig is bent the tree inclines," by Miss Corman.

An encouraging report of institute work was given by Miss M. E. Nash. Miss Anna Warren Smith, of Hamilton, delighted the audience with choice selections of vocal music. A recitation and song was given by Miss Cora Miller, of Hamilton. We also had good local talent, which consisted of a duet by Mrs. F. M. Carpenter and Miss Nina Smith; songs by Mr. S. Melson and Mr. A. E. Kimmins, and a recitation by Mr. J. H. McNeilly. As we are deriving so much benefit from our institute, it would be a source of pleasure and satisfaction to know of kindred societies being organized throughout this fair Dominion.

MAGGIE E. NASH, Secretary of W. I.

Stony Creek, Feb. 13th, 1899.

Milk Tests

Reply to G. Rice's Letter in January 10th Issue.

To the Editor of FARMING:

I hope we are not intruding upon you by taking up so much space in your valuable paper upon the above subject. For this reason I shall be as brief as possible.

While it was not our intention in proposing the plan for a milk test by weight to get down so low as the cow's tail, yet if it is our good friend's pleasure to do so, and, as the majority generally rules, probably we will have to add that also. Poor old Calamity Jane, the noted cow which it is no disgrace to come behind, will be out of it sure this time.

G.R. does not believe in a fixed scale. No, that is right, G.R., especially when it is going to fix it so that your particular breed will have no undue advantage over the smaller ones. He says, in a general way, it is stated that a large animal eats more than a small one. I think this is known to be a fact, and it is so in no general way. Why not compute a ration per head and not according to weight, if it is not a fixed rule? I will admit that individuality will have something to do with it, but a small cow