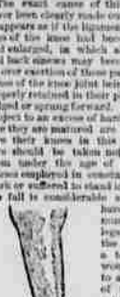
FARM AND GARDEN.

SUBJECTS SURE TO INTEREST AMERICAN AGRICULTURISTS.

The Knee Sprung Horse—Some of the Causes of This Disease, with Directions for Its Prevention and Cure—How an Affected Animal Stands.

The exact cause of this disease has never been clearly made out; it generally appears as if the ligaments and tendons of the knee had become strained and enlarged, in which also the front and back knees may become involved to our caution of those parts, when the bones of the knee joint being no longer properly retained in their places become bulged or sprung forward. Young horses subject to an excess of hard pulling before they are matured are liable to injure their knees in this manner and care should be taken not to overtask them under the age of seven years. Horses employed in constant "up hill" work or subjected to sudden stops when the fall is considerable and the floor hard, exerting the muscles of the legs and keeping the ligaments in a tense state, would be exposed to a bowing out of the knees in consequence of the ligaments and tendons becoming weakened.



POSITION OF LEG WHEN KNEE SPRUNG.

When the proper angle of the foot is lacking, as is usually done by improper shoeing, such as having high toes and low heels, or when the shoe causes a constant leaning forward on the knees to relieve the pressure, the evil of the foot should be cut.

A A, angle of foot, 45 min. the evil of foot; B B, line to which which we treat foot should be cut.

results. When the disease becomes chronic a radical cure may become impossible, but taken in time it can be cured.

Russell, the authority for the foregoing, in his work on scientific horseshoeing, advises, in dressing for this disease, to pare the foot level and leave it in its proper angle. The shoe should be narrow in the web and as light as can be safely worn, being also well concaved on the ground surface and adjusted as far back at the heel as the safety of the foot may seem to require. A style of the scoop tied shoe or the scoop tied rolling motion shoe should be used; though, if too and heel calkins are necessary, use the four calkin shoe. Either of these patterns, by shortening the ground surface at the toe and strengthening the knee when the horse is moving forward, will relieve the strain and enable him the better to pare his feet over uneven ground surfaces, which is sometimes the cause of twisting and straining the already injured parts. Another means of furthering a cure is to feed the horse from the ground. This will have the effect of throwing the animal's weight more directly over his limbs, and thus would assume, in a manner, to retrench the enlargement in the knee bandages.

Sowing Grass Seed in the Spring.

If spring seeding is to be done make the necessary arrangements in advance, so that the seeding can be done early. If grass and clover seed are to be grown together sow the grass seed a week or ten days before sowing the clover. Use plenty of seed, for one of the essential items in securing the most profitable crop with grass is to have a good, even stand, and to secure this it is necessary to use plenty of seed.

When sowing for meadow it is best to keep each variety of grass separate. With the exception of orchard grass and clover no two varieties of grass ripen at the same time, and if one is cut at the right stage the other will be a little too green or too ripe. Orchard grass and clover ripen together, and can be sown together to an advantage, the orchard grass helping in many cases to prevent the clover from lodging. Orchard grass, clover, timothy and redtop stand first as the principal grasses sown for hay, and they should be the foundation grasses for all meadows or grass fields.

One of the best times to sow grass or clover seed is when the soil is thawing and freezing alternately night and day. Timothy or redtop, and sometimes clover, is sown on winter wheat. Others prefer to sow oats and then sow clover, but the objection to this plan is that when the crop is harvested it leaves the grass plants exposed to the hot rays of the sun, and as it is often the case that there is more or less drought at this time, the plants are either seriously injured or entirely killed out.—American Cultivator.

Separators and the Honey Market.

The influence of separators on the honey market was a subject for consideration in a recent issue of The Beekeepers Review.

J. A. Green, of Dayton, Ills., approved of separators, and uses them in the shipping cases as well as in the supers. He contended that with separators honey reaches the market in more attractive condition, is easier to handle and to sell than is that made without them. He prefers the tin separators.

Dr. C. C. Miller advised the use of separators whenever one wants their comb honey to be packed for shipment in some receptacle other than the one that was on the hive. He said, "If loose separators are to be used, give preference to wood; if fixed, tin."

R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, Mich., said that separators do not lessen the yield of honey, but they are an expense from which there are no cash returns. He summed up the whole matter as follows: For peddle alone use separators; if straighter combs are desired use the T super with separators; if the crowd the bees are to be gratified at the expense of financial profit use single-wide frames with separators.

The majority of people eat about a third too much. The average American really dines about three times a day, with his leisurely breakfast, eleven for lunch and roast beef at his 6 o'clock dinner. And he dies at his 3rd peel for this habit of overloading, especially of eating so much meat, is one of the provoking causes of so many sudden illnesses and so many premature deaths.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, April 8th, 1891, which, if not called for within two weeks, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

LADIES' LIST.

Allen Nettie	Hughes Lizzie	Ricks Ida	Hansen Julia A
Adams Mrs Cora	Hansen Ida	Rigby Mrs M	Johnson Mrs A
Bennett Mrs Ella	Hansen Mrs Ida	Rigby Mrs Mary	Johnson Mrs R
Bennett Mrs Mary	Hansen Mrs Mary	Hansen Mrs Maria	Johnson Mrs S
Bennett Mrs Nancy	Hill Mrs Annie	Hill Mrs Annie	Johnson Mrs Ellen
Bowen Lizzie	Jacobson Mrs A	Jacobson Mrs A	Johnson Mrs R
Brown Catherine	James Mrs S	James Mrs S	Johnson Mrs S
Bates Mrs Ann	Johnson Mrs S	Johnson Mrs S	Johnson Mrs S
Dalton Mrs L	Johnson Mrs S	Johnson Mrs S	Johnson Mrs S
Dalton Fanny	Johnson Mrs S	Johnson Mrs S	Johnson Mrs S
Dalton Mrs Elizabeth	Johnson Mrs S	Johnson Mrs Susan	Johnson Mrs S
Burgess Lizzie	Johnson Mrs S	Johnson Mrs S	Johnson Mrs S
Clark Mary	Johnson Mrs S	Johnson Mrs S	Johnson Mrs S
Cook Mrs	Kempton Julia A	Kempton Julia A	Johnson Mrs S
Fisher Lizzie	King Mrs	King Mrs	Johnson Mrs S
Gray Mrs	Lewis Mattie	Lewis Mattie	Johnson Mrs S
Gum Mrs E L	Lewis Mrs C	Lewis Mrs C	Johnson Mrs S
Gum Mrs Ella	Lewis Mrs C	Lewis Mrs C	Johnson Mrs S
Gum Mrs Ella	Lewis Mrs C	Lewis Mrs C	Johnson Mrs S
Gurney Mary A	Longo Mrs Fanny	Longo Mrs Fanny	Johnson Mrs S
Gurney Mrs	Lowry Mrs Julia	Lowry Mrs Julia