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Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

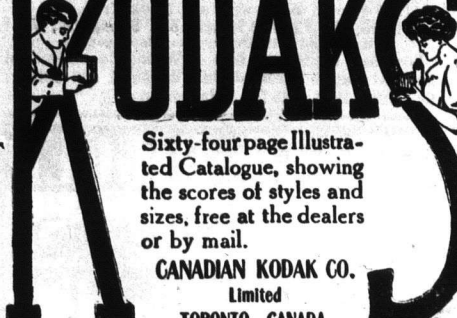
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it. Known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

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an increase in feed, and especially in that rich in fat, would increase the percentage of fat in the milk. Feeding to excess or feeding very rich food may upon rare occasions increase the richness for a short time but it soon drops into the percentage of normal for each cow, and the ambitious breeder who tests his cows that way has a fair chance of ruining them for life. Increasing the feed of a cow not fed up to her full capacity will increase the milk yield—the total amount of butter fat produced—but not the percentage of fat in the milk. A cow should be fed all she will pay for—no more and no less. The right cows being secured and the right feed given at regular hours, the advantage gained may yet be lost if the animals are kept shivering in the lee of a straw stack, or suffocating in a dark, close stable. If left to shiver in fall rains and snow the cow will not only utilize a large amount of her food as fuel (expensive firewood, indeed) but as experiments in Denmark have shown she will change the composition of the butterfat in her milk so much that her butter is liable to be mistaken for oleomargarine. There is no need of providing fancy stables but we must provide ventilation and light. Comfort is an important element in cheap milk production and while fixed stanchions may make it easier to keep the cows clean, we need only observe the animals when lying in pasture to know how unnatural their positions must be in such stocks.

A Directory of Breeders of Pure Bred Live Stock.

The Branch of the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa has issued a revised edition of the Directory of breeders of pure bred live stock in Canada. According to the preface page the work is a compilation of information received through correspondence from breeders in all the provinces in regard to the size of their breeding herds, and the number of males and females of the several breeds they have for sale. The Directory is prepared to assist people in locating herds, studs and flocks in their respective neighborhoods, or in distant provinces from which pure bred animals may be procured. It is stated in the Directory that copies will be sent to ranchmen, stock breeders, secretaries of farmers' institutes, agricultural societies, live stock associations, and others who may apply for them.

The Garden.

The Way to Plant Sweet Peas

Growers of high-class exhibition sweet peas use the trench method, which is as follows: Excavate eighteen inches deep; fill six inches with broken stone or coarse siftings from the ashpile; fill remaining space with a compost of one-third well-rotted horse manure, one-third sods and one-third equal parts of slaked lime and sharp sand, all allowed to compost over winter, being well mixed before being put into the trench. Plant double rows four inches apart in the row and two inches deep, as early as possible in the spring. This method if followed will result in the very finest sweet peas.

How to Sow Fine Flower Seeds.

Some flower seeds are so fine that it is impossible to sow them evenly, and in consequence the bed or border in which they are planted presents a spotted appearance. If a panful of sifted street dust be used, in which the seeds are thoroughly mixed, it may be sowed broadcast, and the seeds will be evenly distributed.

To Keep Cutworms from Sweet Peas

The cutworm is particularly destructive to the sweet pea, and as the support keeps the vine in place the cut places are often not discovered until the worm has had a chance to escape. To prevent this sprinkle slaked lime plentifully along the rows when the vines are four or five inches high. The worms will not attempt to cross the lime to get at the vines, as the lime is sure death to them.

A Garden Under Muslin

For seed sowing early in the season stretch a strip of muslin over the bed to protect the tender plants from cold nights and on very warm days from the midday sun. Later in the season, when one wishes to plant seeds of annuals, the same strip of muslin will protect them from being dried and withered up. A single strip of muslin, five feet long and a foot or two feet wide, stretched on stakes half a foot above the seed bed, will save many a discouraged flower-grower from utter despair.

Keeping Weeds Out of Flower-Beds

When a bed is prepared for the reception of plants give it a liberal sousing with boiling water. If this is done thoroughly it will not only destroy weed seeds but also the vitality of the roots of perennial weeds such as dock, besides putting a speedy end to all insect life. After the plants are set give the beds a dressing with sand to prevent a reinfection.

Sowing Seed. Have the surface of the soil as fine as it can be made before any seed is sown in it. Very fine seed can be scattered over it without any covering. Simply press the soil down with a smooth board. This will imbed the seed in the soil, which will be compacted sufficiently about it by the pressure of the board. If dry weather comes on after seed sowing it will be well to shower the ground thoroughly every morning. If the weather is very dry give another shower at night. Unless this is done fine seeds often fail to germinate. Larger seeds should be scattered on the surface and have fine soil sifted over them to the depth of a sixteenth of an inch. After covering them in this manner press the soil down, as already advised. This prevents too rapid evaporation of moisture. If a furrow is made in the soil and seed is sown in it, and the soil thrown up in making the furrow is drawn back to cover the seed, some will be covered so deeply that it will fail to grow. Surface sowing is the best for all seed, and a sifted covering the most advisable for seed of ordinary size.

Plants for Cutting. Every garden ought to have its corner from which to gather flowers for gifts to one's friends, and for use in the house and for personal adornment. In such a place one can sow the odds and ends of seed left after sowing the garden beds, and seedlings may be transplanted to it at thinning-out time. Here cuttings from the window-garden may be put out to root, and they will flower in due season, thus helping to furnish a greater variety than annuals alone will be able to give. Such a "cut-and-come-again" corner is often the most delightful part of the garden. Among the desirable plants for it which cannot be obtained from seed are Heliotropes, Carnations and Tea Roses. I would advise every woman who loves choice flowers to invest a little money in each of these. They will bloom throughout the season and afford a vast amount of pleasure at small expense. Old plants of Carnations are more desirable than young ones. Those you have wintered in the house may be used here to good advantage and new ones grown on for next season's use. Heliotrope is easily grown from cuttings. Tea roses costing from five to ten cents a plant will soon grow to flowering size.

A Little Garden Plan. Here is a plan for a garden, composed of oblong beds, arranged with careful attention to the height of plants and blending of colors, which, when viewed from the front, will present a cascade of harmonious color. The beds are three feet by twelve; the paths between should be at least two feet wide. First bed, pansies, border of sweet alyssum; second, red verbenas; third, white verbenas; fourth, blue verbenas; fifth, phlox, oxalis border; sixth, stocks, parsley border; seventh, poppies; eighth, gladioluses, with carpet of sweet alyssum; ninth, sweet scabiosa; tenth, nicotianas; eleventh, dahlias; twelfth, cosmos; thirteenth, chrysanthemums, flowered sunflowers.

Oxalis. All winter-blooming varieties should be allowed to rest in the

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