Automobile Boom.

In the middle of January, 1905, an automobile demand, which had been foreseen by careful students of conditions, arrived fairly in New York, and was recognized and given a cordial greeting.

This demand can be expressed in terms of facts and figures. One company had 2,000 cars on hand ready for delivery. The factory, increased 25 per cent in capacity last year, is running day and night. The agents' reports point to orders in excess of supply by Aug. 1.

Another of the great companies recently had 1,200 cars of one model alone ready to deliver. Yet all stock on hand has been spoken for, and the factory is running overtime.—Country Life in America.

Quite a Scheme.

"What's this?" asked the patent medicine manufacturer, picking up a new poster with the flaring headlines, "This Person Did Not Use Our Remedy."

"That's my latest scheme," replied the new advertising manager. "I'm going to have them pasted on the grave stones in all the cemeteries I can reach."—Catholic Standard.

The new city hall at Towner is ready for use.

Rebuked.

"Charles, have you ever considered going into any business?"

"Naw. The governor wanted me to last yeah, but I told him, doncher-know, it was enough to have one tradesman in the family.—Puck.

Every time a man calls his wife an angel she thinks he is hatching some scheme to avoid buying her a new gown.

Arbitration is the method employed to convince both the contending parties that they are in the wrong.

Many a man has accidentally lost his best umbrella by an unexpected meeting with the owner.

Rural free delivery of the mail seems to be a paramount issue at Sawyer.

Family jars are to be avoided unless filled with honey.

Not So, Ysaye.

"Give me two tickets for Eye-Say's concert," smiled a young woman.

Next in line was an elderly gentleman.

"Three seats for the Ee-zaw-ye recital," he said.

"Any good seat left for Iz-eye?" asked a young man.

"How's the Isaiah sale going?" inquired a man about town.

"I'd like a box for the Yiss-a-yee affair,' 'announced a portly patron of art.

"Let me see what you have left for the Izzy musicale," a stylish matron purred.

"Two tickets for Easy. How much?" said a brisk business man.

There came a lull in the seat buying.

"How should it be pronounced?" asked an observer.

"I knew once," replied the clerk, "but you can search me now."—Newark (N. J.) News.

What Water Breeds in Jersey.

"What kind of animal life does whisky bring forth?" asked the temperance lecture. "Snakes!" he cried. "Hideous, crawling snakes."

"Water breeds mosquitoes," commented the town loafer.—Newark (N. J.) News.

His Lucky Escape.

Jack—Congratulate me, old man.

Tom—What's up? Are you engaged?

Jack—No; Miss Roxleigh refused me the day before her father made an assignment.—Chicago News.

Peace and harmony is urged at Mandan.

LIVE STOCK

Rice Hulls in Wisconsin.

Attention is called to the fact that the experiment station has recently found at different points in the state feeding stuffs grossly adulterated with rice hulls. Rice hulls contain 40 per cent of woody fiber and from 15 to 20 per cent silica or sand. Worse than this, the edges of the hulls carry sharp barbs which irritate the stomach and intestines of the animals, and when fed in quantity the hulls may kill the animals to which they are fed. Rice hulls are, therefore, not only worthless, but even dangerous to the lives of horses and cattle. No feed dealer who values his reputation will under any circumstances handle rice hulls. So far rice hulls have only been found in feeds sold as rice brain, rice middlings or rice mixed feed, but they may also find their way into other mixed feeds, and dealers should therefore be on their guard. In buying rice feeds or mixed feeds dealers are urged to demand a written guarantee from the wholesaler or jobber to the effect that the feeds are not adulterated with rice hulls. If they have any feeding stuffs on hand which they suspect may contain rice hulls, we ask them to send a sample to the Experiment Station for examination. If this warning is properly heeded, we will soon drive this dangerous fraud from our state.

F. W. Woll,
In Charge of Feed Inspection.
Madison, Wis.

* * *

In line with the above, the Farmers' Review has received a communication from Mr. Louis T. Jamme, secretary of the National Millers' Federation, in which he says:

"The Millers' National Federation is making a vigorous campaign against the unlawful adulteration of mill products, principally bran. A reward has been offered by us of $100 for information leading to the detection and conviction of parties guilty of violating state or federal laws in this respect.

"The use of adulterants of low protein and high crude fiber content is not only an evidence of bad business judgment on part of milling concerns, but the sale of such feeds is directly opposed to the best interests of farmers and feeders, and their interests as well as those of the miller putting out an honest article should receive the protection of the state authorities, as well as those identified with the miller and the agriculturist.

"The Millers' National Federation will gladly co-operate with any movement towards maintaining the standard of mill feeds, and the sale of same at prices relatively equitable alike to the purchaser and consumer."—Farmers' Review.

Horse Flesh Is Cheap.

On a good many farms too few horses are kept. We never realized this till about five years ago, when we increased the number of our horses fifty per cent. Horse power is a cheap power for most kinds of work, though of course the horse cannot take the place of a stationary power like an engine or windmill. But in the work of the farm where locomotion is required, horse flesh is far cheaper than human flesh, both to buy in the first place and to keep up afterwards. We found on our farm that a little extra force in the way of horseflesh helped wonderfully in a hundred ways.

We could haul bigger loads of produce to market with the same expense of human energy. We could plow faster and more steadily and the plowman could ride instead of walk. When circumstances made it necessary to send a wagon to town while the plowing or other work was going on we had the horses with which to make the extra trip, and, as the women drove the team to town, there was no interference with the work on the farm. Before we obtained the extra supply of horses we sometimes had to put off going to the neighboring town for days at a time, though such trips would sometimes have been very advantageous to us. There are few times of year when horses cannot be used on the farm, and it is far easier to work with fresh horses than with tired ones.

Horseflesh is cheap and the man will show himself wise that recognizes that fact.

Campbell Co., Ky. Henry Edison.

The Breeding Mare.

A Canadian horse breeder says: In selecting the mare for breeding purposes you should get one well-ribbed and wide, with length, depth, ample heart room and a good constitution. The foals often take after their dams in constitution and stamina; therefore it is highly necessary to select mares possessing these qualifications. The head and neck should be set on good sloping shoulders, the quarters big and muscular and, above all, good legs and feet. The feet should be of good size, sound, open ones, not abnormally large, but hollow below, with strong heels, and thick, tough crusts. Big, flat, overgrown feet are often the first place where a heavy horse is likely to go wrong, if overtaken by any serious illness.

When calves are being purchased for feeders, it is best to consider not alone the per cent of pure blood they contain, but also the thrift of the cows from which they come. The herd that has been poorly kept will give calves that will make less out of their feed than will the animals that come from cows that have been well fed.

FARM MISCELLANY

Temperature for Churning.

In most of our farms the matter of temperature of cream at the churning time and of the room in which the churning is done receives little or no attention. In summer the butter comes quickly and the churner thinks it is because the cows are on pasture; in winter the butter comes slowly and the churner thinks that this is due to the dry feed. In most cases the temperature is the great factor in regulating the time of churning. With the temperature of the cream and of the room at 80 degrees the butter is quickly churned. But it is impossible to make good butter at a temperature of 80 degrees; at that temperature a great deal of casein is incorporated with the butter and an unusual amount of water. Sixty degrees is a good temperature at which to churn. The churning between 60 and 65 degrees has been popular for many years, but it is only recently that buttermakers have adopted the plan of churning at 50 degrees and under. This can be done only with heavy cream, that is, a cream containing a very large per cent of butter fat. It is not supposed that thin cream can be churned at all at this low temperature. The best flavored butter and the butter that has taken first premiums at our leading expositions, has been made at a very low temperature. As a general principle it may be assumed that the richer the cream the lower the temperature at which the churning may be done.

Tying the Kicking Cow.

I have tried many ways of tying a kicking cow, and most of them have proved failures. One way, however, that was told me by an old farmer has proved entirely satisfactory, and I give it to readers of the Farmers' Review. Take a rope and make a noose in one end. The rope should be an inch in thickness and should be about five feet long. When starting to milk pass the rope around the cow's legs, crossing it between the legs and running the long end through the loop. The loose end should lie over the lap of the milker. The two loops, one around each leg, should be above the joints in the legs. When the cow tries to kick she will be able to push her leg forward but a short distance and will not be able to upset the milk pail or disturb the milker. I milked one kicking cow for several years, and always had her tied this way. The rope will slip a little, but not enough to allow the cow to do any damage. It is of no use to attempt to tie a cow further down on her legs, as she will then get excited and throw herself. She does not seem to mind the arrangement I describe above.

Charles Bufort.
Becker Co., Minn.

Finished Lumber for Coops.

The use of finished lumber for coops is to be commended. It is a mistake to use old half rotten boards for the construction of such coops, even though they may be used for but one season. The mites will find the numerous cracks great harboring places, and the rats will be able to gnaw through them if they have occasion to do so. The painting of such coops is a discouraging job, while the painting of the smooth lumber is a pleasant pastime. When properly painted well-made coops may be kept for years. They can be made so that they can be easily taken to pieces when the time comes to put them away for the winter.

The Hen and the Garden.

It is a saying that it is of no use to try to have a garden and keep hens at the same time. Any farmer that has watched the matter knows better. The saying doubtless arose among the townspeople whose keenest disappointments came from the little garden patch being raided by a neighbor's hens. As a matter of fact the hens need be kept out of the garden only at planting time and during the short time when the vegetables are still so small as to be easily destroyed. When good size has been attained by the plants and vegetables the hens are a help to the garden by keeping down the bugs and worms.

Egg Laying Capacity of Fowls.

It is a mistake under which we were all laboring to assume that hens were largely alike in their capacity for the production of eggs. At the Maine station experiments have been carried on for a good many years, looking to the finding out of the relative capacity of layers of the Plymouth Rock breed. A hen of that breed laid 281 eggs in a year, another 260, and several went over the 240 mark. Quite a flock of hens was got together each one of which laid in excess of 200 eggs. One hen that would have been a prize winner at any show did not lay an egg during the entire time she was owned by the station.

Wonderful Varieties of Fruits.

Occasionally a man comes along with a variety of fruit to sell the farmer which he claims to be new and wonderful and that the like of which has never before been seen on the American farm. Let it alone. When such unusual things are claimed for it, one may be sure that the variety will come far short of fulfilling expectations.

Her Limit.

Waiter—Brie—cheese, madame?

Mrs. Neurich—Josiah, let's get right out o' here. Them pictures is bad enough, but I didn't expect they'd have breeches on the meanyou!—New York Times.

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