

DAIRY

GET BEST PRICE FOR BUTTER

Important to Have Flavor Pleasing to Senses of Smell and Taste—Put in Neat Package.

In order to secure the best price for butter it must have a flavor which is so pleasant to the sense of smell and so sweet to the taste that it will create a desire for more. The texture, grain and closeness should be waxy and firm, and not salvy, greasy or crumbly. It should be close in body, not spongy, and contain not too much, nor too little, moisture.

The color should be uniform and according to the requirements of the market. Salting according to the demand of the market for which the butter is intended is an important feature. Too much salt destroys the sweet taste, and too little salt makes the butter insipid and tasteless.

The package in which the butter is marketed demands careful consideration. The appearance of the package when the butter goes to market is one of the things that helps to sell that butter. The package ought to be neat, clean and attractive. The one-pound brick print is the style most used and is superior to the plan of putting the butter up in rolls or otherwise, for it can be handled at less cost and with less waste.

The butter, of course, should be wrapped in parchment or butter paper, which should be of good quality, of proper size and dipped in cold water before being used. It pays well to have some special brand printed on the wrapper in fancy letters with the name of the maker or the name of the farm. The prints ought to weigh not less than 16 1/2 ounces each, the extra weight being for shrinkage before reaching the consumer. The time of marketing depends on local conditions.

VALUE OF BEET PULP RATION

Results Given of Five Weeks' Test Made at Massachusetts Station—Gain Made in Weight.

In a test for five weeks conducted by the Massachusetts station, six cows were fed by the reversal method on a ration of hay, bran and cottonseed meal to which was added 4.3 pounds of either cornmeal or of beet pulp daily. The herd lost in live weight 33 pounds on the cornmeal ration and gained 37 pounds on the beet pulp ration.

There was no substantial variation in the yield or average composition of the milk. It required for the cornmeal ration 112 pounds of dry matter to produce 100 pounds of milk and 20.51 pounds to produce one pound of milk fat, for the beet pulp ration 110.72 pounds and 20.54 pounds respectively. In a similar experiment to the above, molasses, beet pulp and corn meal were compared.

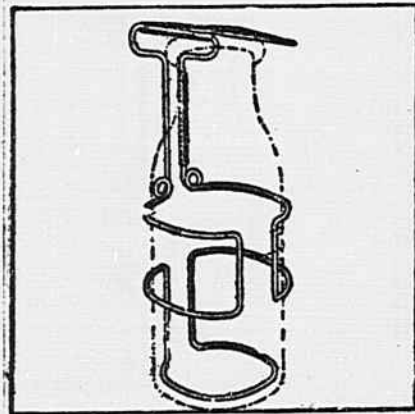
The amounts of digestible nutrients in each ration were approximately the same. The herd gains were similar. There was no wide variation in milk yields and only a slight advantage in the production of milk-fat with the corn meal ration.

It required for the corn meal ration 104.4 pounds of milk, and 18.72 pounds to produce one pound of fat; for the molasses beet pulp ration 108.1 and 19.87 pounds, respectively.

HANDY MILK BOTTLE HOLDER

Device Patented by Washington Man Holds Receptacle Securely in Its Proper Place.

Cats will upset the milk bottle now and then, especially after they have developed the habit. Other times it



Milk Bottle Holder.

may be broken by being blown off a window ledge by the wind. By means of this holder, recently patented by a Palouse (Wash.) man, the milk bottle is securely held in place. A metallic plate is securely hinged onto the upper end of the holder to cover the cap and hold it securely in place. This, besides keeping the dog or cats from clawing the cap out to get to the milk, prevents dirt from settling on the cap to cause annoyance and keeping it from falling into the bottle and its contents when opened. A continuous piece of wire is used in making the main portion of the holder. This wire is so welded together smoothly that there are no rough edges to catch and tear the hand or clothing. The wire makes a loop beneath the bottom of the bottle so that it may act as a sort of cushion to prevent breaking in case of being set down hard. The double band about the center of the bottle prevents it being struck against the cement curb or stone when set down by the carrier.

FARM ANIMALS

AVOID SPREAD OF INFECTION

Thorough Disinfection is Essential to and Efficient in Preventing Contagion.

In any outbreak of infectious disease among animals thorough disinfection of the premises is essential to preventing the spread of the contagion. Certain substances, such as fresh slaked lime or unslaked lime in powder form, chloride of lime, carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, formalin, formaldehyde gas, and compound solution of cresol possess the power of destroying bacteria with which they come in contact. To make the use of such substances of value, however, the work must be done with the utmost thoroughness.

In the disinfection of stables and premises the following directions should be carefully observed:

1. Sweep ceilings, side walls, stall partitions, floors, and other surfaces until free from cobwebs and dust.

2. Remove all accumulations of filth by scraping, and if woodwork has become decayed, porous, or absorbent, it should be removed, burned, and replaced with new material.

3. If the floor is of earth, remove 4 inches from the surface, and in places where it shows staining with urine a sufficient depth should be replaced to expose fresh earth.

4. All refuse and material from stable and barnyard should be removed to a place not accessible to slaked lime.

5. The entire interior of the stable, especially the feeding troughs and drains, should be saturated with a disinfectant, as a 3 per cent solution of compound solution of cresol (U. S. P.), which would be four ounces of the compound to every gallon of water.

The best method of applying the disinfectant is by means of a strong spray pump, such as those used by orchardists.

This method is efficient in disinfection against most of the contagious and infectious diseases of animals, and should be applied immediately following any outbreak, and, as a matter of precaution, it may be used once or twice yearly.

AID TO VETERINARY'S WORK

Device Illustrated by Means of Which Horse's Mouth is Held Open During Examination.

Two pairs of pivoted jaws are equipped with teeth plates to cover the teeth of a horse. One of the jaws terminates in a set of fixed teeth, which may become engaged with a



Holding Horse's Mouth Open.

latch affixed to the other jaw. A strap holds the device in position on the head of the animal. By means of the teeth and latch, the horse's mouth may be held open during a veterinary's examination. — Popular Mechanics.

TELL SHEEP'S AGE BY TEETH

When Purchasing an Animal One Should See to It That None of Molars Are Missing.

A lamb has eight small first-teeth on the lower jaw. When the animal reaches the age of about one year, the middle pair are replaced by two permanent teeth, at the age of about two the teeth on either side of these permanent teeth are also replaced with a permanent pair; at the age of three the next tooth on either side gives way to a permanent tooth; and at about the age of four, the last or back teeth are replaced in like manner.

Briefly, then, a sheep with one pair of permanent teeth is a yearling; sheep with two pairs is a two-year old; with three pairs, a three-year old; and with four pairs, a four-year old.

After a sheep is four years old, one cannot tell by the teeth about the age. However, one who is purchasing a sheep should see to it that it has not lost any teeth, or that the teeth have not become long and shoe-peggy in appearance.

Have Some Sheep.

A nice herd of sheep will fit in almost any farm equation. Look up the pros and cons of the question very carefully and we believe that you will include them in your next year's schedule. If you have not the cash or inclination to start with an entire purebred flock, buy the best ewes you can and grade up with a purebred ram.

Important Stock Function.

It is an important function of live stock on the farm to furnish a market for the crops grown, enabling farmers to convert the grasses, forage crops, legumes, and so on, into higher-priced finished products and to return to the soil the plant food taken from it.

ROAD BUILDING

FIXING BAD SPOTS IN ROADS

Temporary Expedients for Making Them Passable—Should Be Employed Only in Emergencies.

(From Weekly News Letter, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Temporary repairs to roads are, or at least should be, confined to emergency measures. In proportion to the results obtained, temporary work is always expensive and is never justified by ordinary conditions. Unusual conditions, however, often occur to plague the road man. For example, the closing of a main highway to traffic because of construction, repair or wash-outs may suddenly throw a heavy traffic for a short time on a little-used and probably unimproved byway. Clearly, in such a case temporary expedients are legitimate.

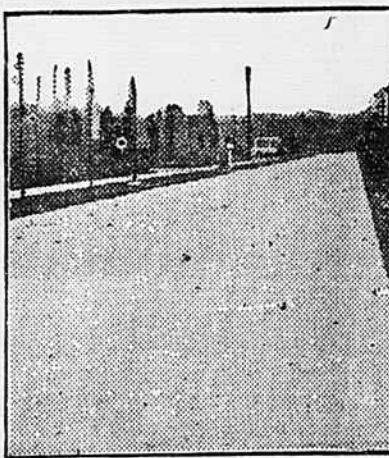
The most common troubles met with in a case of this kind are mudholes and ruts if the soil is heavy, and dust and loose sand if the soil is light or sandy.

On a clay or gumbo road mudholes usually cause the most trouble. As water is absolutely necessary for the existence of a mudhole, any treatment, whether temporary or permanent in character, must provide for getting rid of the water. The first step is, therefore, to dig a trench to the side and allow the water and mud to drain. If necessary, open up also the side ditches. Furthermore, remove all of the soft mud left in the mudhole. The bottom of the trench should be filled with broken stone or coarse gravel so as to provide a drain to prevent any further accumulation of water. Gravel is the best material for filling the old mudhole. If gravel is not available, use the best earth at hand, tamping it down in three or four-inch layers. If possible, spread a little gravel or sand over the new fill, which should be made slightly higher than the adjoining road surface. The best treatment of all, however, is to keep the drainage in good condition. Serious mudholes will then rarely develop.

Don't try to fill a mudhole without first draining out the water and removing the soft mud. Don't try to fill it with large stones, because if this is done there will soon be two mudholes instead of one. Don't try to fill a mudhole with sods or similar material which absorb water readily.

On an earth or gravel road ruts are best treated with the drag. Don't be afraid of dragging too often during a rainy spell. If a thin coat of sand or gravel be spread over the road surface when it has been softened by rain and then worked in by traffic and a liberal use of the drag, a poor earth road can be much improved and made to carry a surprisingly heavy traffic for a short time.

In contrast to the clay or gumbo road, the sand road gives least trouble



Experimental Concrete Road.

during wet weather. On sandy roads anything that will prevent the free movement of the sand particles will be of value. As long as the road is damp, the surface tension of the capillary water acts as a binder and holds the separate grains of sand in place. All efforts should, therefore, be directed toward preventing the sandy places from drying out, or to adding some binder. The addition of clay furnishes a positive binder and is really the best and most permanent treatment. The addition of any fibrous material such as straw, spent tan bark, sage brush or pine needles is of value and, when spread on the road and covered with a thin coat of sand or allowed to work into the surface, will make an almost impassable sand road fairly good for a time. But the best way to treat a bad place, whether on a clay or a sand road, is to treat it before it gets bad. Immediate attention to small injuries will prevent later prolonged attention and extensive repairs to serious damages.

Reasonable Proposition.

A good road between every farm and market is a reasonable and worthwhile proposition.

Crushed Oats for Horses.

There is no doubt that crushing the oats fed to all horses is far the most economical way of feeding them. Any thrifty farmer can well afford to own his own crusher.

Prevent Chuck Holes.

Chuck holes in the road multiply if neglected. Each chuck makes another. Road patrol prevents the first one.

Servants, Not Masters.

Our country roads should be our servants, not our masters.

Worn Out?

No doubt you are, if you suffer from any of the numerous ailments to which all women are subject. Headache, backache, sideache, nervousness, weak, tired feeling, are some of the symptoms, and you must rid yourself of them in order to feel well. Thousands of women, who have been benefited by this remedy, urge you to

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FIRE INSURANCE

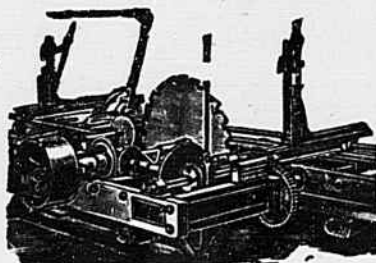
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No.	Trains arrive from	Time
108	Augusta, Trenton	8:20 a m
130	Columbia, Trenton	9:40 a m
110	Aiken, Augusta	3:00 p m
108	Columbia, Augusta	8:30 p m

No.	Trains depart for	Time
109	Trenton, Columbia	7:20 a m
129	Trenton, Augusta	8:45 a m
131	Aug-Columbia-Aiken	11:45 a m
107	Augusta, Columbia	7:30 p m

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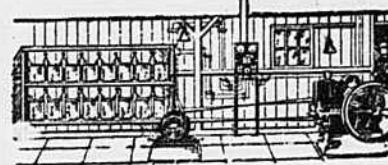
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