

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Successful Raspberry Growing—How a Great Apple-Grower Plants—Herbs for the Home.

THE COLLIE FOR SHEPHERDS.

The collie dog is the one most used by shepherds, and thus goes by the name of the shepherd dog. The name collie is derived from an old term, meaning black, and these dogs are mostly black, or used to be when they were bred pure. There are two kinds of collies. One is rough-haired, and the other is smooth and long-haired. The former is most esteemed by the Scotch shepherds for its sense and intelligence, as well as its hardness against bad weather.—New York Times.

HOME-MADE CHEESE.

It has always been a surprise to us that more cheese was not made by farmers with small dairies for use by their own families. There is no more nourishing food than cheese, especially for furnishing strength. With two good cows in full flow of milk a fair-sized cheese can be made, mixing the night and morning milk together. With vat and press there is no more labor about this than there is in butter making, and in hot weather the cheese will be of better quality than the butter, and bring more if put on the market.—American Cultivator.

STERILIZING MILK AND CREAM.

I have been making a business of sterilizing milk and cream for the last year or more, and have met with very good success, writes C. P. Berry, of Portland, Me. From 600 to 1000 gallons of milk daily are sterilized before running it through the separator, which gives cream and skim milk in the same condition after they are separated. One of the greatest inducements for sterilizing is the improvement in keeping qualities of milk and cream without adding any preservatives, which pleases the ice-cream dealers, as they think they can detect anything added to the cream. During the summer months, from 400 to 600 gallons daily of sweet cream that is shipped to this factory direct from the farms are sterilized, and this is shipped away to the ice-cream trade. The sterilizing business is in its infancy yet, but I think it is going to be more generally used in time, for it is certainly a good thing.—New England Homestead.

SUCCESSFUL RASPBERRY GROWING.

Black raspberries require so much less care than red ones, that I confine myself to this class exclusively, says W. T. Smedley. Besides, I have a home market for all I can raise, while for red ones there is hardly any demand. I plant either in fall or spring, according to circumstances. The rows are made six feet apart, and the plants set four feet apart in the row. During the first summer level culture is given between the rows, and weeds among the hills which the cultivator misses are cut out with the hoe. In the fall, with a one-horse plow, I throw two shallow furrows to the rows, slightly overlapping. The following spring, soon after the weeds start, the ground is thoroughly harrowed, and then not disturbed till after the picking season. When the berry crop is all harvested, the old canes are removed, and the new ones cut back to from three to three and one-half feet, leaving but three or four of the strongest to a hill. Every hill is staked and tied substantially. Then two hands with hoes go along, one on each side, and scrape the ridges back to the depressions left by the plow. This about destroys the weeds for the season, but the ground gets another harrowing to mellow the soil. Whatever fertilizer is used is applied in the fall, just before the ridging process is gone through. The following spring the laterals are shortened back pretty severely and the same routine of culture is followed. The life of a raspberry plant is about five years, after which it is rooted out to make room for its successor.—American Agriculturist.

KEEPING COWS CLEAN.

If one-half is true that the scientists tell us about the extreme susceptibility of milk to taints and disease germs, the importance of keeping cows clean cannot be exaggerated. Assuming that, for their own comfort and for the sake of keeping the milk clean, the cows are to be brushed and groomed, where and when shall it be done? If in the stables where they are to be milked, then the atmosphere of the stables must soon become loaded with the dust and dirt brushed or carded from the cows, and the milk is more likely to be contaminated than if the stall had been allowed to stay on the cows. The practice in good horse stables is to take the horse out of the stall for grooming.

The cow needs grooming more than the horse, and in the opinion of the Jersey Bulletin, it is of vastly more importance to those who are to drink her milk. Certainly, then, the cow is entitled to as much pains at the horse, and should be groomed in a separate place from that in which she is milked. For this purpose an open shed is perhaps best. As a practical test of the value of grooming cows, we suggest that those who doubt it make a fair trial by carefully weighing the milk of two or three cows for three weeks or thirty days without grooming them, and then, grooming them thoroughly

for the same time, note if there is any perceptible difference that can be fairly attributed to the grooming. That the cows will feel better, look better, and really be better off, we have not the least doubt.

As to the time for grooming, it has been found that just before milking is the best.—Progressive Farmer.

HOW A GREAT APPLE-GROWER PLANTS.

Judge Fred Wellhouse, of Leavenworth county, Kan., is reputed the most extensive and probably the most successful individual apple-grower in the United States, and is known far and wide as the apple-king. His orchards consist of 1630 acres; the product in thirteen years has been upward of 400,000 bushels, and the varieties given chief precedence are Ben Davis, 630 acres; Missouri Pippin, 300 acres; Jonathan, 300 acres; and Gano, 100 acres. Mr. Wellhouse has just finished planting an additional 160 acres, and the success that has attended all his work makes his methods of much interest to any one setting a considerable area in trees. As related by him in brief his procedure covering an experience of twenty years is as follows:

Using land in a good state of cultivation, as for other crops (preferably but not necessarily a northern exposure), rows north and south thirty-two feet apart are made by turning a straight plough-furrow to the west and another to the east, say twenty inches from first; the middle strip thus left is thrown out by another round with the plough, the last furrow being about ten inches deep. In the bottom of this deep furrow running a listing plough with subsiding attachment and then cross-marking with any device to indicate the location for the trees sixteen feet apart in the rows completes the preparation of the ground.

Thirty-two-year-old trees are considered best, although those a year older are not objectionable. These are taken up by a tree digger run ten to twelve inches deep. When the trees are delivered on the orchard land ready for planting, men distribute them at the cross-marks, and two work together in planting a row; one stands the tree in its place and spreads its roots out in their natural position, holding it, while the other shovels the finer soil over them. The man holding the tree constantly tramps the earth among and around the roots, until it will firmly hold the tree in an upright position. When the rows are thus made ready, a team hitched with short single trees to a plough follows, and in one round throws the adjacent earth back into the central furrow, filling it. In ten days or two weeks, when weeds begin to show, another round is made, turning a furrow two or three inches wide toward the tree and a little deeper than the first, covering all turned by the previous round; in a fortnight another narrow furrow is turned as before, as deep, and throwing the soil as far up on the ridge as possible, with a view to smothering any weeds started in the tree row. This is repeated at two-week intervals until the middle of August, forming continuous beds of mellow earth or tree-rows about eight feet wide, elevated four to six inches above the adjacent surface, twelve to fifteen inches deep and in superior condition for the reception of rains and a vigorous growth of the trees.

If the ploughing and covering have failed to keep the weeds in subjection, the larger ones are cut out with hoes, but this is usually a light task. The following season cultivation is carried on by first ploughing the soil from and later toward the trees, as in the preceding year, and for winter, leaving the land in much the same condition as in the fall before. This cultivation is kept up until the trees are five or six years old, or in bearing, when the land is seeded to clover.—F. D. Coburn, secretary Kansas Board of Agriculture.

HERBS FOR THE HOME.

No garden is complete without its bed of herbs, both pot, sweet and medicinal.

They are all of easy culture, requiring very little care or attention, and are sure to come in handily.

But aside from their usefulness there is the pleasant thought that only the scent of the different herbs can call to mind memories that are dear to us all. Dreams of childhood, how grandmother would, at the first complaint of illness, put on her specs, and after much ado, would force a steaming cup of tea down your throat, a cup that even today, after years have passed, causes a shudder to go over one. Catnip or perhaps pennyroyal, or henbane were bad enough, but the wormwood, Ough! you can still taste it, a half century will not relieve you of that bitter taste. But then it used to cure the pain quick enough.

Another point in favor of herbs is that we, who were boys over fifty years ago, took it by the gallon and accordingly stayed on the farm. It might be that if the farmer boy of to-day should be given large doses of wormwood tea, say one half gallon dose, that the question of how to keep them on the farm would be solved.

Peppermint propagation is effected by offsets or cuttings taken in the spring. It does best in a moist, partially shaded situation, but will grow anywhere after it is once established. For distillation the tops should be cut as the flowers begin to open and they should be distilled as soon as possible. If an annual top-dressing of soil is given the beds they will amply repay the trouble.

Pennyroyal is propagated and cultivated in the same manner as the peppermint. The tops may be cut green and hung up in a cool place for winter use.

Pennyroyal is readily grown from divisions of the crowns and succeed best in a moist spot.

Bene, this annual is the gingelly oil

plant, the oil being obtained from the seed. The young leaves are used in cases of diarrhoea. Seed should be sown in relays as the plant soon ripens its seed and dries up. Make a first sowing in early spring and two more about a month apart.

Caraway, this biennial, is a native of Asia Minor, and succeeds well in ordinary garden soil, seeds are sown either in the spring or fall in drills one foot apart, and the plants are thinned out to about eight inches apart in the drill. The seed are produced abundantly the following summer, and only require drying to be ready for use.

Sage succeeds best in a light, sandy soil which is rather dry, but they will grow in almost any garden loam if it is not too wet. The plants are obtained by seed or slips which are pulled off of the old plant in the late spring.

Tansy is of easy and rapid growth, doing well in any situation, as will wormwood. Both are increased by division of seed.

Catnip is of very easy culture, and is propagated by means of seed or by division of the roots. This herb is too well known to require a description.

Hyoscyamus niger (hen bone) is also very well-known. A biennial, increased by seed or divisions.

Horseradish is readily propagated by seed, or cuttings, or by dividing the old plants. If cultivated well, the plant lives for a long period of years. The stalks may be cut when the flowers are just opening and dried for winter use; if the cutting is delayed too long the tea will be of poor quality.

Anise, this is a hardy annual; the seed can be sown in the early spring in the place where it is intended for the plants to remain. Used for garnishing or seasoning.

Melissa, this is often called Balm, and is a noted tea plant. It is a perennial herb, thriving well in any medium, rich soil and is increased by divisions of the roots as well as by seed. There is also a variegated variety which combines the medicinal qualities of the plain green with its ornamental character.—The Silver Knight.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

When fowls are wounded cleanse the wound from all foreign matter and wash with tepid milk and water. Remove the fowl from the flock. If the wound refuses to heal, dress with ointment of creosote.

On some farms the hogs eat a new dress, a new overcoat and three sacks of flour every month—that is, the fat they get in the skin-milk would buy all these. Isn't that extravagance? Or do you like to see your new clothes go down a hog's throat?

Except in winter the sitters should not be fed with a view to encourage laying, but the aim should be to keep them on as moderate an allowance as possible and not have them become poor. Their specific purpose is incubation, and they should be made to do as much of this as possible.

Do not stop feeding the dairy cow as soon as she goes dry. Give her enough good food to steadily maintain a fair condition of flesh, and she will be all the better milkier when she comes fresh again. If she is allowed to get thin in flesh it is going to cost something to get her up again.

It is a question whether more poultry and eggs are not raised about our cities and villages than upon the farms. The farmer has a large flock upon his large farm, while the village lots hold a hundred. Some breeds are suited to the one and some to another condition. Some are not satisfied nor greatly productive in confinement.

A cow with a quick, keen appetite, which is never cloyed by injudicious feeding, is the one that pays best in a dairy. Most cows will not readily eat the fodder which is left over from another meal. It is the coarsest and most unpalatable portion and not inviting. Feed no more than will be eaten; if you do, remove it if not relished.

Ten drops of the oil of turpentine shaken up with a tablespoonful of sweet milk will cure half a dozen chickens of the gape, each getting an equal part of it, or the same quantity mixed with flour or meal and a small bolus forced down the throat of the chick will do the work promptly. The dose should be repeated several times—say, morn, noon and night.

A writer in House and Farm says: "Unless a cow has remarkable individual value as a milk and butter producer and has shown ability to progeny, ten to twelve years is long enough to keep a cow. A good many cows condemn themselves long before that time. Cows are not unfrequently bred to eighteen or twenty years old, but they have to be fed ground grain and bran, mixed with moistened cut hay."

It must be understood, says the Hospital, that the substance which goes by the name of sterilized milk is something different from ordinary milk. The albumen is converted into peptone, and the relation of the fat to the other constituents is in the same way changed, so that very little fat separates from the emulsion. From the investigations, however, made by Dr. Blasius, professor of hygiene at Brunswick, England, it appears that the nutritive properties of the milk are in no wise interfered with.

Forms of the Name "Smith."

There are families—some of you may know them—named Taillefer, Tolliver, Tollifer, Telfair. Now what would you say if I told you all these were only in good, plain English—Smith? It is a fact, nevertheless. Taillefer is derived from the French, and the others are only contractions of that word, or changes made by mispronunciation and custom. Taillefer means to shape or fashion iron; and who shapes iron but a smith? So a taillefer was, after all, a smithy, or Smith.

AMERICAN NERVOUSNESS.

NO MORE OF THE DISEASE, HERE THAN ELSEWHERE.

Statistics Show that the Stamina of the Race in America Has Shown No Deterioration—Vigor of Our People.

The belief in the greater nervousness of the American, writes Dr. Phillip C. Knapp, in the Century Magazine, seems very widespread. The late Dr. Beard, of New York, was one of the first to describe nervous prostration, and to give to it its medical name of neurasthenia, so that it has often been spoken of as "the American disease." In his work on "American Nervousness" he treats chiefly of the causes of the nervousness, and its symptoms, accepting almost as an axiom the statement that Americans are more nervous than any other race, and that there is a vastly greater amount of nervous disease in this country than in Europe. He admits, however, that the severer forms of organic nervous disease, such as locomotor ataxia and apoplexy, are probably less frequent, the increase being in the so-called functional conditions, neurasthenia, hysteria, and the like. It is probable that the majority of educated people not physicians in this country would admit without a murmur that as a people we are peculiarly subject to nervous disease. Although, as I have said, the statistics are not conclusive, nevertheless such statistics as we have, and the conclusions drawn from various general impressions, absolutely contradict this belief. It is only since the war of 1812 that the American has acquired his reputation for restless energy; before that he was denounced as indolent and sluggish. Up to the period of the Civil War he was also denounced as physically degenerate, inferior in bulk, strength and endurance to his English cousin. The Civil War put an end to such talk. No armies endured more than ours in the field; no people endured more than those who stayed behind waiting and helping.

The record of the first Kentucky brigade in the Confederate army, almost continuously in action or on the march for a hundred days in 1864; retreating from their homes, with the hope of success steadily fading away; 1,140 strong at the beginning, suffering 1,890 fatal or hospital wounds, with only 50 left in good health, yet mustering 240 at the end, with less than 10 desertions—such a record has never been surpassed. The men were of the purest American stock.

At about the same time Dr. Brown-Séquard found that the American mammals survived injuries that were inevitably fatal to the European, and our surgeons found a surprising percentage of recovery from severe gunshot wounds, greater probably than had ever been observed in Europe. Dr. B. A. Gould found that the American soldier was physically as well developed as the European, and Dr. H. P. Bowditch found that the American school-boy was the equal in measurement of the boys of Eton and Rugby. American life-insurance underwriters, too, have found that the longevity in this country is as great as it is in Europe, or greater. The rise of the South since the Civil War, and the prompt recovery of individual communities, such as Chicago, Boston, and Portland, after great conflagrations, are further instances of the great recuperative power of our people.

Since the Civil War our physical condition has greatly improved. The greater interest in athletics, and better cooking, have probably had something to do with this improvement. We have held the America's cup for nearly fifty years. In shooting, cricket, rowing and tennis we have not been inferior in international contests. In track athletics Yale has recently shown her superiority to Cambridge, and the New York athletes have not only surpassed their London rivals, but have established new world's records in more than one event. In the famous ride a few years ago between Berlin and Vienna the picked riders and horses of the Austrian and German armies were used up, yet our cavalrymen and express messengers on the plains, with ordinary mounts, have made better records both for time and distance, without the slightest injury to horses or men.

MOOSE TRAINED TO HARNESS.

He Runs Races and Has Been Taught to Trot Like a Thoroughbred.

A big brown moose, trained to go in harness, trot and run races—that was the unprecedented achievement of a citizen of the State of Tom Reed. His name is M. H. Kenniston, and he formerly kept a hotel in Phillips Lower Village, where his eccentricities as a host made him famous even beyond the boundaries of Maine. His politics may be guessed at from the motto with which he endeavored to attract guests to his hostelry. It was: "No niggers and no napkins."

After he had abandoned the hotel business, or it had abandoned him, Kenniston adopted the interesting pursuit of a showman; in other words, he started a menagerie. That was the beginning of the career of the moose as a trotter. Kenniston bought the animal when it was a calf. It had been found wandering in a pasture, and was evidently deserted by its mother.

Kenniston gave his first lesson to the animal by means of a child's express cart. The harness was of rope yarn and a piece of tough leather served as a bit. At first Kenniston, who was not remarkable for his courage, very prudently led the beast with his cart attachment by the head. This arrangement appeared to suit the moose admirably, and it and its instructor got along very amicably.

By and by Kenniston got tired of the walking act and resolved to have a ride in the cart. This appears to have been regarded as an imposition by his moose-ship, who immediately marked his resentment of it by running away on the main avenue of Phillips. The spectacle was the most novel and exciting free show the villagers of the little town ever beheld. The wagon was wrecked, Kenniston, of course, was "spilled out," but managed to escape from the catastrophe without much serious injury. He persisted, however, in his course of moose education and gradually the animal became more tractable and reconciled to its fate.

Kenniston, as may be supposed, never missed attendance at country fairs that were at all within reasonable distance. The moose in harness on the trotting tracks was one of the great attractions of these gatherings. Those who remember the exhibitions say that the performance was not very impressive. The moose was not much on speed. He used, it is said, to slouch despondently along the track between racing heats, his wobbly legs slobbering out in four directions at once, while he occasionally raised his great nose and belched like a bull.

The crowds lining the track used to yell at Kenniston, "Let him out!" "Brad him up!" but Kenniston was too prudent to comply with the request or the command. The fact is, he was afraid, for the moose, once started, could not be stopped by anything short of a locomotive.

The moose was a profitable investment for Kenniston. It attracted attention to him and his show, and he made money. He is now in California, hunting a gold mine.

KEEPING ROADS GOOD.

Seventeen Rules Recommended by an English Association.

The Road Improvement Association, of London, Eng., recently issued a circular containing seventeen rules for the guidance of roadmasters in keeping macadam and telford roads in proper repair, as follows:

1. Never allow a hollow, a rut, or a puddle to remain on a road, but fill it up at once with chips from the stone heap.
2. Always use chips for patching and for all repairs during the summer season.
3. Never put fresh stones on the road if, by cross-picking and a thorough use of the rake, the surface can be made smooth, and kept at the proper strength and section.
4. Remember that the rake is the most useful tool in your collection, and it should be kept at hand the whole year round.
5. Do not spread large patches of stone over the whole width of the road, but coat the middle or horse track first, and when this has worn in coat each of the sides in turn.
6. In moderately dry weather and on hard roads always pick up the old surface into ridges six inches apart, and remove all large and projecting stones before applying a new coating.
7. Never spread stones more than one stone deep, but add a second layer when the first has worn in if one coat is not enough.
8. Never shoot stones upon the road and crack them where they lie, or a smooth surface will be out of the question.
9. Never put a stone upon the road for repairing purposes that will not freely pass in every direction through a two-inch ring, and remember that smaller stones should be used for patching and for all slight repairs.
10. Recollect that hard stones should be broken to finer gauge than soft, but that the two-inch gauge is the largest that should be used under any circumstances where no steam roller is employed.
11. Never be without your ring gauge; remember Macadam's advice, that any stone you can not easily put into your mouth should be broken smaller.
12. Use chips, if possible, for binding newly-laid stones together, and remember that road sweepings, horse droppings, soda or grass and other rubbish when used for this purpose, will ruin the best road ever constructed.
13. Remember that water-worn or rounded stones should never be used upon steep gradients, or they will fail to bind together.
14. Never allow dust or mud to lie on the surface of the roads, for either of these will double the cost of maintenance.
15. Recollect that dust becomes mud at the first shower, and that mud forms a wet blanket which will keep the road in a filthy condition for weeks at a time, instead of allowing it to dry in a few hours.
16. Remember that the middle of the road should always be a little higher than the sides, so that rain may run into the side gutters at once.
17. Never allow the water tables, gutters and ditches to clog up, but keep them clear the whole year through.

Every roadmaster and supervisor should cut these rules out and paste them in his everyday hat. To make a good road is one thing and to keep it in good repair is quite another thing. The finest roads in Europe are the result of a splendid repair system where every defect is promptly corrected before it has time to cause serious damages to the highway.

A Valuable Car-Load.

Twelve and a half tons of silver bullion, valued approximately at \$375,000, will shortly be shipped from the Eureka Hill. The shipment, while not large enough to fill a car, is as expensive as would be permitted. This, it is said, will be the largest single-car shipment ever made from a mine in Utah, and it is believed in the world.

SOLITUDE OF SILENCE.

A Peculiar Charm Possessed by South African Scenery.

The other peculiar charm which South African scenery possesses is that of primeval solitude and silence. It is a charm which is differently felt by different minds. There are many who find the presence of what Homer calls "the rich works of men" essential to the perfection of a landscape. Cultivated fields, gardens and orchards, farm houses dotted here and there, indications in one form or another of human life and labor, do not merely give a greater variety to every prospect, but also impart an element which evokes the sense of sympathy with our fellow-men, and excites a whole group of emotions which the contemplation of nature, taken by itself, does not arouse.

No one is insensible to these things, and some find little delight in any scene from which they are absent. Yet there are other minds to which there is something specially solemn and impressive in the untouched and primitive simplicity of a country which stands now just as it came from the Creator. The self-sufficiency of nature, the insignificance of man, the mystery of a universe which does not exist, as our ancestors fondly thought, for the sake of man, but for other purposes hidden from us and forever undiscoverable—these things are more fully realized and more deeply felt when one traverses an immense wilderness which seems to have known no change since the remote ages, when hill and plain and valley were molded into the forms we see today.

Feelings of this kind powerfully affect the mind of the traveler in South Africa. They affect him in the Karroo, where the slender line of rails, along which his train creeps all day and all night across long stretches of brown desert and under the crests of stern, dark hills, seems to heighten by contrast the sense of solitude—a vast and barren solitude interposed between the busy haunts of men which he has left behind on the shores of the ocean and those still busier haunts whither he is bent, where the pick and hammer sound upon the Witwatersrand, and the palpitating engine drags masses of ore from the depths of the crowded mine. They affect him still more in the breezy highlands of Matabeleland, where the eye ranges over an apparently endless succession of undulations clothed with tall grass or waving wood, till they sink in the blue distance toward the plain through which the great Zambesi takes its seaward course.

Greenhouse on Rails.

The latest novelty in greenhouses is a perambulating forcing glass house, which may be moved about at will. The new greenhouse is the exact counterpart of the old-fashioned, or rather present, form of structure, with the difference that it rests on wheels, which in turn run along a regular track. This unique hothouse is not limited as to site. It is regularly equipped with heating apparatus, including an engine and boiler for developing steam. This is in turn conveyed through a system of pipes. The striking feature is that this entire outfit is complete in itself, and may be moved about bodily.

This novel construction for a greenhouse has a number of advantages. It makes it possible for a series of different crops to be covered at the successive periods. It often happens, for example, that several kinds of crops could be grown together were it possible to protect one kind of vegetation at one time of the year and another at a different period. This has long been a serious problem among florists and horticulturists in general. The movable forcing house is a very simple solution of this difficulty. It may be used to force one crop, and when this work has been accomplished it may be used to ripen some other crop.

This unique glass house may be built on any scale. The sides rest upon two tracks, which resemble ordinary railroad tracks, except that they are very much further apart. These may be extended for any distance. The crops of plants which are to be protected by the glass house are planted in the ground between these rails.

Cunning of the Fox.

No other still hunter can travel so quietly as a fox, and mighty few men are as crafty as the four-legged hunter when it comes to a matter of getting meat. Foxes have been seen in England, slipping from bush to bush, crawling and creeping after a sleeping hare, for all the world like a man stalking a deer. A one fox cannot catch a rabbit in a fair chase, but its food is mostly rabbits, in spite of their fleetness. But at no time does it display its skill so well as when running for life with a pack of hounds in its trail.

Lord Willoughby de Broke writes to the Badminton Magazine to tell how a tired fox made straight for a flock of sheep in a pen, ran through them, and in the end escaped. Olaus Magnus, Archbishop of Upsala, wrote a book called "Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus," of which an English translation exists. This book tells of a fox that leaped from back to back of a herd of goats. As the dogs could not follow, the fox escaped.

A curious trick of English foxes is to jump as high as possible, grasping a tree branch with their teeth, hold on till the hounds have gone on, and then dropping to the ground, escape. This is similar to the trick of the American fox, which jumps into a tree and rests on a branch; but American dogs are not such fools as English dogs. They gather around the tree and howl till the hunter comes.

A Missouri man has invented a robber-proof car.