

convince farmers of the difference between a well-bred cow and a mongrel. He makes a specialty of thoroughbred Jersey cows. He is a voluminous reader on dairy subjects, as is shown by the number of dairy publications he has in his library, and by his conversation on the subjects. He has a farm of 192 acres, watered by irrigation, on the main road between Ellensburg and Thorpe. One of the prettiest dairy scenes it was ever my privilege to witness, was in the meadow—seven Jersey cows—all lying in the shade of a cluster of willows in a space not to exceed ten feet square, all looking in the one direction chewing their cud, and looking at us with their bright protruding eyes and intelligent faces. As we approached they did not move, showing that they were not afraid of their owner. Mr. Stevens did not give each of them a kick and tell them to get up. He would say, "Now, Bessie, you get up," etc., in the same kind manner one would talk to a child. When we came to Buff, the butter cow, Mr. Stevens said that he had produced butter from her last winter at a cost of 6c per pound. You could see they had all the points of thoroughbreds, broad muzzles, strong jaws, dish faces, prominent bright eye, thin neck, sharp shoulder, deep through the heart and middle, thin thigh, prominent backbone, fawn color, good arch and well formed udder. After looking over the cows he showed me the head of the herd, a Jersey bull, dark fawn color—grandson of Brown Bessie. On returning, I inspected his dairy stable. Every attention was paid to cleanliness and the comfort of the cows. I shall not weary you by giving you a description of it, but will mention one simple though necessary contrivance. There was a rope about ten feet high extending from one end of the stable to the other, behind the cows, and behind each cow was a piece of twine suspended from this rope with a loop on the end, and in this loop was placed the cow's tail so that they could not switch and dirty themselves. Behind the cows, hanging on a nail, was a spring balance scale, where each cow's milk was weighed and a chart where a record was kept of each cow. A test of the milk of each cow at different stages of lactation was made, so that he knew just what each cow was worth to him, as he kept account of the cost of feed. It would pay some of our dairy men to visit Mr. Stevens and get some pointers on cleanliness.

E. A. McDONALD,
Dairy Commissioner.

Once we saw a man—a man, mind you—go out to milk his cow. In the pail he had a quantity of warm water. As the cow had not been properly bedded, her udder was covered with filth. So he proceeded to wash the udder, using his bare hand and letting the dirty water drip back into the pail. He then emptied the pail and proceeded with the milking. Ugh!

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THE BABCOCK TEST

For the Creamery Patron and for the
City Milk Dealer.

[Address delivered before the Washington State Dairymen's Convention, held April 9 and 10 at Spokane, by Prof. W. H. Heileman of the State Agricultural College, Idaho.]

[Continued From Last Week.]

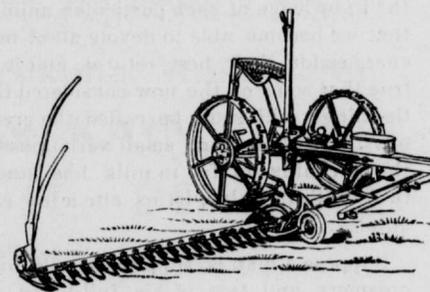
The influences controlling milk production are largely those of breed, food, care, and the individual animal. The first of these is most important and most sought after; food and care are also important, and act in unison with each other; as for individual characteristics, they are often to be looked upon as due rather to chance, especially if the animal is of low grade. Should we tabulate the common milking breeds according to richness of milk, we would place Jerseys at the head and Holsteins at the bottom of the list, and perhaps Shorthorns, Polled Angus and Ayershires between. Should we tabulate them by quantity, perhaps something the reverse would be shown. 'Tis often the dairyman aims for a herd of grade animals, and for good financial reasons, for after years of diligent care and breeding for improvement he can get an enviable herd—some of our best herds are derived in that manner. For the private dairy we might consider the Jerseys especially fitted. Neither can we overlook the Holstein breed in their lines of usefulness, and to my judgment it appears that for the city milk dealer no breed is better fitted than the milking shorthorn, for from this breed, we argue, it is possible, by proper selection, feed

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