

# THE RANCH AND RANGE

A JOURNAL OF THE LAND AND THE HOME IN THE NORTHWEST.

With which is consolidated  
The Washington Farmer,  
The Pacific Coast Dairyman,  
The Farmer and Dairyman,  
The Farmer and Turfman.

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A subject worthy of the most careful consideration at the next dairymen's meeting is that of the law relative to the branding of creamery butter. The dairy commissioner interprets the law to mean that any one having a cream separator is entitled to the use of the brand, and it is being so used by many farmers to brand their private dairy butter. Some dairymen use it on butter from dilution separators. It is stated also, that there are quite a number of dairymen who use the state creamery brand who have not even a separator, and that they put it on their dairy butter, to be sold to the guileless consumer as "creamery butter." This is worthy of investigation, and if true the commissioner should put a stop to it.

Again, it seems to us that a new brand, something neater and more artistic could be designed, that would not look so much like it had been cut out with a broad axe.

The law should designate what a creamery is, and that only community creameries should be empowered to use the creamery brand. No individual who is running a private separator should be allowed to use the creamery brand under any circumstances. If the dairymen want to have a special brand, well and good, but it should be so designated.

The interpretation made by the commissioner is really the cause of the trouble, and while of course, he may be sincere in his views that the private dairyman has a right to use the creamery brand, still even the wisest of men go astray sometimes. The commissioner is given a good deal of power in such matters, and if he so desired, he could call in the brands now out among the dairymen. And that is what he should do.

With Roosevelt and Spillman both at Washington, D. C., there's no doubt about the ship of state being kept on an even keel.

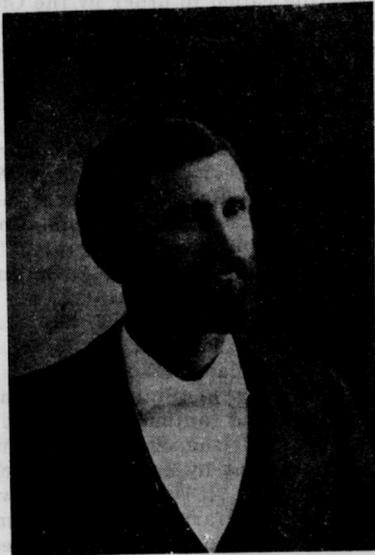
The excellent article on the Blackberry, published in our last issue, should have been credited to that energetic young specialist in horticulture, J. F. Littooy, fruit inspector for Snohomish county.

## WE LOSE SPILLMAN.

A special dispatch from Washington City, received Tuesday, announces the appointment of Prof. W. J. Spillman to succeed Prof. F. Lamson-Scribner as agrostologist of the Department of Agriculture. He will have his headquarters at Washington City, and be in charge of the division of grasses and forage plants, drawing a salary of \$4,000 a year, which is quite a substantial increase over the \$1800 he now receives from the State Agricultural College.

Prof. Spillman will probably remain in this state until after the holidays, and attend the State Dairymen's meeting. Mrs. Spillman and son, who are now in St. Louis, will accompany him to Washington.

Prof. Spillman is an exceptionally able young man, of versatile talents, a gifted and eloquent speaker, a fluent writer, and has won by his rare and charming personality the friend-



ship and esteem of all the people of the Northwest states.

Prof. Spillman has done more than any one man to advance the dairy and livestock interests in the State of Washington. He has been a most forceful and persistent advocate of the doctrine of diversified farming. Much of the good work he has done is now bearing fruit. His appointment at Washington, while a great loss to the agricultural college and the state, will no doubt be of great benefit to us, for he will have the opportunity to give required assistance for the propagation of new forage plants and grasses, etc., and to use his influence in other ways to advance the interests of the Northwest.

We extend to Prof. Spillman (and we are sure our readers join us) hearty congratulations on his appointment, and trust that good fortune will follow him in his new position.

Prof. E. E. Elliott will succeed Prof. Spillman as agriculturist of the state agricultural college. Prof. Elliott has been with the college for a number of years, and will fill the position in an able manner.

## TOO MUCH RED TAPE.

The United States Customs officials at Sumas required Mr. H. F. Page to make a deposit of \$1,000 when he made a shipment across the line recently of a number of head of Percherons, notwithstanding the horses were all pure-bred, and Mr. Page had taken the pains to secure from the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association certified pedigrees, as required by law. He reports that the officers were exceedingly uncivil and insolent to

him. We understand that the money has been forwarded to Washington, D. C., and he will have to go through with a lot of red tape in order to get it refunded. Mr. Page is determined to make a stand for his rights, and has engaged W. H. Bogle, a prominent Seattle attorney, to take up the case.

To have all livestock pass inspection before entering this country is a good thing; but there is no sense or reason in employing the methods resorted to by the U. S. Customs understrappers at Sumas. When a reputable breeder, like Mr. Page, is held up, insulted and villified, subject to annoyance, indignities and financial loss, notwithstanding that he has made every effort to comply with the law, it is about time to call a halt. The country is glad to get Mr. Page's pure-bred Percheron horses and Holstein cattle, and our people have quickly bought all he has offered. The inspection law was designed not to keep such stock out, but to let them in because the whole country is thereby benefited immeasurably.

The customs officials have given Mr. Page no satisfactory reason for their action. Is it their idea to extort such penalties for the purpose of swelling the receipts of the customs district, and therefore magnifying the importance of the district in the eyes of the department at Washington, D. C.? Or is it just plain blackmail they want?

## FARM HELP.

The following letter has been by me received:

Deposit, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1901.  
H. L. Blanchard, Hadlock, Wash.

Dear Sir: Having seen by a paper that you are a farmer, and as I am thinking of locating in Western Washington, with Jefferson county in preference, please give me information on the following:

"Is there a demand (or will there be in the spring) for experienced farm hands of about 21 years of age, about what is the range of wages paid, and about what is range in price of desirable farm lands improved and unimproved. My experience in farm work is mostly in dairying and apple growing.

F. Eugene Bailey.

## Reply.

Mr. Bailey: Good, experienced farm hands, such as you describe, will find no difficulty in securing steady employment here at wages ranging from \$20 to \$30 per month. When such become extra good men, as high as \$35 and \$40 is sometimes obtained, with added responsibilities. There is a constant and growing demand for dairy farm help, good milkers especially. Twenty-five years ago one of the first qualifications of a young man seeking employment in a bank or a store, was that he should be "one of the boys," "a jolly fellow," a man who not only drank intoxicants, but who would freely treat and be treated in the saloons. When the men from the logging camps, the mines, the ship captains and all sea-going men came to town they must be entertained, and such was the style of entertainment provided, and the clerks and employes had this to do. But now a great change has taken place in such matters. Today the demand is for honesty, sobriety, capability and unswerving attention to the best interests of the employer. Those are all indispensable to one's steady employment on the farm, as well as in the towns and cities. If you and your friends are thus qualified, you will find no



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## ASK YOUR GROCER

difficulty in soon securing choice positions among the dairy farmers and the creameries. Should any of you unfortunately be of the opposite type of manhood, better remain where you are. There would be no hope for you here. Too many of that kind here already.

## An Appreciated Compliment.

I take several farm papers but The Ranch is my favorite. I think it the best paper on the Coast. Send me a few copies and I will try and get you a few subscribers.

A. L. Meeker.

Alma, Wn.

Ohio Farmer says: "When we see an agricultural paper try to cover the whole United States with its instruction, its queries, answers and advice, we are reminded of the boy who wanted to set a hen on a hundred eggs. 'I know she can't kiver them all,' he said, 'but I want to see the old fool spread herself.'"

If a manufacturer has a good article for sale he advertises and gets it before the people. When once introduced he keeps it in public view by more extensive advertising. If farmers would follow the same business methods their specialties would find more ready sales. Few farmers seem to realize that their name as a guarantee on a neatly printed label and attached to each package sent away from the farm would mean better prices and larger markets. If a first-class thing is produced why not get credit for it and send out more as good or better.—Orange Judd Farmer.

The United States department of agriculture has just issued bulletin No. 137, entitled "The Angora Goat," and states that there are about 400,000 Angora goats in the United States, and that our annual production of mohair is about 1,000,000 pounds. These goats which have been heretofore almost wholly confined to the west and southwest, are now being shipped to every state in the Union. They are among the most useful of the domestic animals, and their usefulness is manifested in several ways. The fleece, called "mohair," furnishes some of the finest fabrics among ladies' goods, and is used in various other manufactures. Their habit of browsing enables them to help the farmer in clearing away brush and subjugating the forest. The bulletin contains much information concerning the origin, history and uses of this domestic animal, which will be of special interest to all who may contemplate embarking in the Angora goat industry. Sent free to any address by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Feed and management have much to do with the health as well as thriftiness of stock.