



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

Official organ of the State Dairymen's Association and the State Live Stock Breeders' Association.

Published Every Thursday by THE RANCH CO.
MILLER FREEMAN, - Editor and Manager.

Editorial Offices: Seattle, Wash.
Tel. Main 342—Long Distance Connection.

BUSINESS OFFICES:
Seattle 104 W. Washington St.
Spokane Alexander & Co., 521 First Ave.

Subscription (in advance) \$1.00 per year.
Agents wanted in every town to solicit subscriptions. Good commission and salaries paid.

The paper is sent to each subscriber until an order to discontinue is received from the subscriber. We must be notified in writing, by letter or postal card, when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. Returning the paper will not answer, as we cannot find it on our list from the name alone on the paper. We must have both name and address, and all arrears or dues must be paid as required by law.

Date of expiration of subscription is shown on your paper by address label containing your name. Failing to receive the paper regularly you should notify the Seattle office at once, when mistakes, if any, will be corrected.
Address all communications to THE RANCH, 104 W. Washington St., Seattle Washington.

The Ranch will have two reporters present at the State dairy meeting and publish all addresses in full, as well as discussions of importance.

Hazen W. Maynard, proprietor of the Olympia Creamery, makes some pointed remarks in this issue relative to that feature of the dairy law regarding the branding of creamery butter. That the law is defective in the respect that it does not designate what a creamery is, and consequently does not place any restrictions on the issuance of state brands, is very evident; and it should and probably will be remedied.

What with Uncle Sam taking in a revenue of \$50,000 a month from the markets of adulterated and bogus butter and every now and then engineering a first-class lottery scheme in direct violation of the law made for the government of his big family, it would seem that he needs the services of an evangelist, for he certainly is in no condition for the undertaker. Honesty is indeed becoming a bird of very rare plumage.—Lute Wilcox.

We expect to commence the publication of a series of articles shortly, by F. Walden, of Zillah, Yakima county, in which he will review all the phases of the fruit pest question, from the standpoint of a practical fruit-grower, himself successfully operating one of the best orchards in the state. Mr. Walden is well equipped to write upon this subject, because of his extensive experience in combating fruit pests. The fruit from his orchard, although in a district where pests have this year worked great havoc, has been kept almost entirely free from infection, and has been put on the market in splendid shape. "There's nothing succeeds like success," and while we hear many fruit growers throughout the country say that the fruit pest question is too formidable for them to cope with, we have here an instance of where by methods demonstrated to be scientifically correct, an orchardist is able to produce a superb product. And he is going to tell us how he has accomplished such results.

GOOD APPEARANCE PAYS.

A correspondent, Mrs. Mary Anderson, in an article in Colman's Rural World, asks a question that may well be carefully pondered by our readers. Farmers as a class are prone to look with disfavor on those things that are simply for appearance's sake so far as their persons and premises are concerned. In many cases they affect to despise neatness of attire, ease of manner and cultured speech; then when it comes to selection of a man for an office or to perform a public duty, they marvel that usually one who can talk well and who appears well is chosen rather than one from the farming community, although, as they know, there are men among the farmers of their acquaintance who are his superior in point of means and general intelligence. But why should the farmer who has so many evidences of the value of appearance in his business as applying to his products, ignore this factor, so far as his own personality goes? He knows that a horse that is a "good looker" will readily outsell for any purpose one that is his equal in every other respect; he knows that his hogs and cattle, to win prizes at the fair, must be well fed and carry on their bodies into the show ring the evidence of good care and grooming; he knows that the Ben Davis apple is a striking example of how fine appearance has not only carried an otherwise inferior article to the top, but holds it there year after year. And not until the farmer recognizes this fact and makes use of it in his business as applying to his own personality will he put himself in the rank socially and politically where he deserves to be by virtue of other qualities.

The farm home is as much entitled to have its occupants cultured in speech and graceful in manner as is the city home; and when farmers as a class give more attention to their personal appearance than is now the habit, they will improve their financial, social and political condition.—N. J. Colman.

The man who will observe things as he passes through a country is a man that is interested in the business. In paying a visit to the nursery for trees it will pay you to look around a little and ask a few questions about stock and how propagated. In buying breeding animals it is all right to see the breeding stock, the barns, how fed and cared for and all about the business. These things cannot be observed at the fairs always, but a great deal can be learned by being a little bit inquisitive. Let us know these things. Our eyes are all right, but we should not depend wholly on them.—Ex.

The breeding and growing of stock for beef is a great and important industry in the West, as is well known all over the United States, and one has only to read the papers particularly devoted to the interests of beef production and examine the advertising patronage, to enable him to decide at once as to the magnitude of this vast industry and the breeds of cattle that are largely favored for this kind of business. The West particularly excels in this department of farming, and it is no more than right that it should be advanced to the greatest possible extent.

Do you want an incubator? See advertisement of Sure Hatch Incubator Co.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT.

Inspector Kirby, of the Dominion Express Company, gives some interesting figures respecting the export of small fruits from British Columbia to the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. The figures only record the shipments per the Dominion Express Company, but they indicate the growth of the trade, the increasing productiveness of British Columbia, and the ability of the Northwest to provide a market for the fruit products of the province:

Year—	Lbs. Exported.
1897	140,980
1899	430,250
1900	702,688
1901	757,446

The shipments this year included 9,206 crates of strawberries, the balance being made up of other small fruits. Speaking of the comparatively small increase reported for the current year, Mr. Kirby stated that the lateness of the crops was chiefly accountable for this, in allowing the products of Washington and Oregon to get on the markets of the Northwest ahead, thus reducing the prices and making it more profitable for the British Columbia shippers to rely upon Vancouver and the coast and local markets.

The point from which the largest shipments of small fruits were exported was Mission Junction, while the greatest increase was noticed from the Okanogan valley.

Mr. Kirby remarked that if the British Columbia growers would only take more care in packing their fruits and keep their orchards free from disease, there was nothing to prevent them securing the whole trade of the Canadian Northwest. The British Columbia grower has less to contend with than his American competitor, having lower rates and no duty to pay. For instance, the express rate via the Great Northern, from Seattle, Wash., to St. Paul and Winnipeg, was \$4, while from Vancouver to Winnipeg, via the Dominion Express, the rate was only \$2.40 or \$2.25 in case of shipments exceeding 1,000 pounds.

IRRIGATION ITEM.

The manager of an irrigation company not quite a thousand miles away, writes us: "Referring to your little article on fifth page—'Mary—May—Mae—Ma'—the young lady in my office married two weeks ago. Her name here was 'Mae.' She gets the article."

Good Prices for Milk.

Editor The Ranch:—In the last issue of The Ranch there was an inquiry to know if any one was paying more than \$1.35 per hundred for milk. I wish to say that the Seattle Creameries are paying those who have separators, \$1.45 for 4 per cent milk, and saving the cost of hauling every day; and the farmer has the fresh skim milk to feed. This is the way it would be figured:

100 lbs milk, test 4 per cent, at 28 cents per lb.	\$1.12
4 lbs butter fat, 12 per cent, overrun .48, at 28 cents13
90 lbs skimmilk at the present price of hogs20

\$1.45

A. F. Russell.

The aim in keeping stock should be to secure the greatest growth in the shortest time possible.



CRESCENT BAKING POWDER

Endorsed for purity by the Pure Food Commission, State of Washington. Sells for 25 cents per pound, and will do more work than any high-priced cream tartar powder.

ASK YOUR GROCER

TURKESTAN ALFALFA.

Editor The Ranch:—In reply to a Spokane inquiry, Turkestan alfalfa will stand much more frost than the ordinary, therefore would probably be better, although have not heard of any one growing it in that immediate vicinity. At Pullman, the Turkestan alfalfa grown by Prof. Spillman stands more frost and makes a better hay, but does not resist the drought any better than the ordinary. At Walla Walla, North Yakima and other places it has done well and grown a good crop without irrigation.

Frank Leckenby.

THE IRRIGATION LAW.

A correspondent says: Is there a law in this state punishing any one who tampers with an irrigation ditch?

We give below the extract from our state law on this point:

"Any person or persons who shall knowingly and wilfully cut, dig, break down or open any gate, bank, embankment or side of any ditch, canal, flume, feeder or reservoir in which such person or persons may be a joint owner, or the property of another, or in the lawful possession of another or others, and used for the purpose of irrigation, manufacturing, mining or domestic purposes, with intent maliciously to injure any person, association or corporation, or for his or her own gain, unlawfully, with intent of stealing, taking or causing to run or pour out of such ditch, canal, reservoir, feeder or flume, any water for his or her own profit, benefit or advantage to the injury of any other person, persons, association or corporation lawfully in the use of such water, or of such ditch, canal, reservoir, feeder or flume, he, she or they so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$50, or imprisoned not less than 30 days nor more than six months, or may be punished by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court."—Section 4157, Vol. 1, Ballinger's Codes of Washington.

An inquisitive man said to Dumas: "You are a quadroon." "I believe I am, sir," said Dumas. "And your father?" "Was a mulatto." "And your grandfather?" "Negro," hastily answered the dramatist. "And may I inquire what your great grandfather was?" "An ape, sir," thundered Dumas; "yes, sir, an ape; my pedigree commences where yours terminates."

ENCOURAGE

Your children to begin to save, by opening a Savings Account with us. \$1 will start an account, and deposits may be made by mail.

NORTHWEST TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
90-94 Columbia St. (Close to depot.)
Seattle.

E. SHORROCK, ALEX MYERS,
President. Treasurer.