hair is only used in plaster, where its glory passeth away, I can not for the life of me see how a man, who has to exercise his utmost skill to make a living, and must be practical to an extent, can yield one ounce of butter fat a month to all the markings fancy could heap on a cow's outside.

One day, in the neighborhood of Los Angeles, a man asked me to see his full-blood Jerseys. "There, says he, is one of the greatest snaps my father ever got. You know he is dead stuck on Mary Ann, of St. Lambert blood, and that cow is almost entirely of the blood, and he got her for ninety dollars." As I looked at the little critter, that was beef to the hocks, straight in upper and under lines, and would have made a beautiful Durham, had her neck and head been more starlike. I asked him how much milk does she give and what is its richness? "Oh, she don't give much milk, and we never test. We don't care for that, we want pure blood." Thought I, "blood pudding I can get from her but once with or without the Mary Ann flavor. Oh! give me milk twice a day and lots of it, and rich."

Now, in Holland, notwithstanding the quantity of excellent bulls dairymen attach so much value to the selection of the sire, that their agricultural societies buy district bulls and place them in the hands of capable men, who care for them for the benefit of the farmers around. Bulls that have proven their merits are exchanged with others of equal points and general excellence of cows is obtained, which we might well strive for.

Whatever follies farmers commit, at least, there is little competition among them in the matter of the sale of produce. It is easier to sell a ton of butten than it is a pound, and ten tons of butter than one, if the butter is right; but good butter cannot be made from bad milk, and poor cows and bad milk go together. Could you therefore raise the quality of the cattle throughout an entire country, or even state, the sale of your product would be immensely facilitated. Now the day for individual effort is passed, why not organize yourselves now to settle this matter of good bulls, the need is greater here by tenfold than it is in Europe.

If "A" here is a breeder, and "B" owns a bull that "A" requires to continue his breeding aright, in nine cases out to ten "B" will sell his bull not at his market value; but at such price as he deems it possible to make "A" pay. This ought not so to be. I have known breeders almost discouraged, in replacing the bull at the head of the herd, and finding his years of patient work undone in one season. Organize yourselves. The time is ripe. But whether you do or whether you neglect, see to it that henceforth and for ever more, you shall ask of your new cow before entering your dairy or reinstating the old one there, "At how much can you produce butter per pound?" taking none but a highly favoragle answer.

Whether the good man follows the good cow, or the cow follows the man, I don't surely know; but this I do know, they always are found together. Mark, therefore, well, oh dairyman! how necessary it is to improve your cow.

This number of The Ranch is worth $1 of any man's money.

STABLING AND CARE OF COWS.

Address by C. L. Smith, before Annual Dairymen's Convention.

Each year the dairy industry increases in importance and extent as a factor in successful agriculture. The entire business of agriculture is progressive, but in no other branch is the progress so marked as in the dairy branch. This progress has been so rapid and radical that questions that seemed of vital importance one year are out of date the next.

It is only a few years since methods of deep setting, cream gathering and kindred topics were live questions, but the separator has solved these questions and new problems have taken their place.

There is, however, one ever-present, overshadowing, all-powerful problem, which was with us in the beginning, is with us now, and no doubt will be with us to the end of time. It vexed the good wife in the days of crocks, pans and dash churns. It was the evil spirit that worried the buttermaker in the days of gathered cream. No separator ever has yet been found that runs fast enough to get away from the demon of "dirt." No prize buttermaker, no professor of dairying can make "fancy" butter from dirty milk. Patent strainers can sift out the coarser particles—the hair, bedding, etc., but the price and flavor will remain. Dirty cows, foul stables, careless milking and careless handling of the milk are spoiling good milk today just as they did in the days of our fathers and grandfathers.

There are many problems of vital importance confronting the dairy farmers of today, but none more vitally important, none more difficult of solution, none around which habit, ignorance or prejudice are more strongly intrenched. None for which negligence, idleness and poverty furnish so many plausible excuses as that of the proper stabling and care of cows.

The cow that comes fresh in the autumn or early winter and gives milk for ten or eleven months, will, if properly cared for, give to her owner a much larger amount of milk, and of a much greater cash value, than will the cow that calves in spring or early summer.

With proper feed, shelter and care, the cow that is fresh in October or November will for five or six months give a

Good Flow of Milk.

This is just the season when the farmer has most time to care for the cow and her product. It is also the season when that product is most valuable. It is an undisputed fact that the cow that has been milked all winter, if well fed and cared for, will almost invariably increase the flow of milk when turned to grass. Where the calves are raised, the winter calf is through with milk in the spring, ready to gather its own living in the pasture, and at 12 to 14 months of age will excel in size, vigor and general development the average 2-year-old calf. Under such circumstances no argument is necessary to establish the importance of proper care and stabling for cows.

One of the obstacles in the way of complete reformation in "the stabling and care of cows" is the fact that all, or nearly all, of the literature on the subject is issued by men familiar with good buildings, large herds, abundant means and hired labor. The details given are so foreign to the conditions of the average farmer, with a few

To all Dairymen of the Northwest:

A Happy, Prosperous New Year

When deliberating as to how to produce the finest butter, keep in mind

The Alpha-De Laval Separator

which is unexcelled and leads all systems of cream separation.

THE "DISBROW" combined churn and worker—the churn that works.

THE "VICTOR" combined churn and worker—a great favorite with many.

THE "SIMPSON" Jumbo mold and cutter—the standard throughout the Pacific coast. drop us a card for quotations.

THE "IDEAL" Turbine tester—the most complete machine of the kind.

THE "BUHL" milk cans are perfect, are made of annealed steel; will not crack or break; will remain bright and clean; will last longer than any milk can on the market.

We handle all the above apparatus. When contemplating to improve your plant. Write.

Merz Dairy Supply Co. 311 Second Ave. S. Seattle, Wash.

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It makes Hens Lay and Keeps them Laying. It cures Roup, Cholera and All Diseases. It strengthens young chicks, and makes them grow. Price 25c and 50c.

My young chickens commenced dying, and after losing four dozen I purchased a package of your PRUSSIAN POULTRY FOOD, which stopped them from dying and I have constantly kept it on hand ever since. I can recommend it as just what is needed in raising poultry. C. R. RIGGIN, Latah, Wash.

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Package, 50c and $1.00.

MAKES PIGS GROW—GOOD FOR STUNTED CALVES.

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