



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

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and the State Live Stock Breeders' Association.

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DATES CLAIMED.

The North Pacific Fair Association has following dates claimed for 1902:
Seattle Aug. 18 to 28
Vancouver, B. C. Aug. 30 to Sept. 1
Whatcom Sept. 2 to 6
Everett Sept. 8 to 13
Salem Sept. 15 to 20
Portland Sept. 22 to 27
North Yakima Sept. 29 to Oct. 4
New Westminster... Sept. 30 to Oct. 4
Victoria Oct. 7 to 11
Spokane Oct. 6 to 14
Lewiston Oct. 13 to 18
Boise Oct. 20 to 25

President Springer of the National Livestock Association is exercising all the influence of his position in an effort to defeat the oleomargarine bill. Why are the interests of the oleo trust so much more important to President Springer than the anti-shoddy bill to the passage of which he seems to be giving practically no support?

C. H. Dininny, of Wilbur, Ore., advocates the abolishment of the Oregon State Horticultural Board, and adopting Washington state's plan of one horticultural commissioner, and an inspector for each county. We are not sure that the change would be an improvement. No one can deny that the county inspectors are as a rule conscientiously endeavoring to fulfill their positions to the best of their ability; but the fact is that they are not working on any systematic plan. It's a sort of go-as-you-please affair. The state horticultural commissioner is supposed to have control of the inspectors, and has prepared rules and regulations that they are instructed to follow. But strenuous individuals like Prof. War Horse Brown, King county's inspector, don't hesitate to kick over the traces and violate the commissioner's rulings with impunity. The county inspector system works fairly well, but Oregon would find no advantage in it over her present Horticultural Board unless she could devise a system where a uniformity of action of the inspectors could be secured.

A considerable feeling of opposition will be found to the state's making an appropriation for an exhibit to any more world's fairs, in the light of the recent example of mismanagement of our display at Buffalo. That exhibit was so badly handled that it was of no value in advertising our resources and the \$25,000 was practically wasted. There is no state in the Union that could profit more by good exhibits of its resources at such an exposition as the forthcoming one at St. Louis. Previous commissions seem to have had the idea that the whole thing was a pleasant little junketing picnic gotten up for their especial benefit; and for which the state footed the bills. The governor could make quite a hit if he would eliminate political favoritism in his appointments of members of the commission, and let it be understood that every dollar of the appropriation must be expended in making the exhibit the finest possible.

Dr. S. B. Nelson, state veterinarian, advocates a practical course in meat and milk inspection at the State Agricultural College for local city health officers. We agree with the doctor that this is certainly a very important matter, and one that every town in the state should be interested in. There should be some one in each town that would know whether or not certain meat and milk is fit for human consumption. The above course will in all probability be established to be conducted some time during the coming year.

"The butter cow is not the cheese cow," says Prof. L. Chevally, in this issue; and gives some interesting figures in support of his contention.

Rural Northwest: The Ranch says Oregon papers published the advertisement of the Seattle Commission Company several weeks after the sheriff put a padlock on the door of that concern several weeks ago. The Ranch adds that Oregon has been a rich and fertile field for unscrupulous Seattle commission men. The Rural Northwest has been fortunate enough to avoid the publication of advertisements for the class of commission men to which The Ranch refers.

If a census of Oregon victims of Seattle's fake commission houses were taken it would be found that their notion of economy prevents their expending fifty cents a year for so good a paper as the Rural Northwest. They see no advantage in keeping abreast of the times, preferring to remain in ignorance, plodding along in the rut of the mossback, scorning modern methods, and retaining an ingrained prejudice against the progressive spirit of the times. Such an excellent farm paper as the Rural Northwest is to them a thing to be shunned. The reading, intelligent class of farmers are not the ones who are victimized by swindling commission houses.

One of the greatest benefactors of his fellow men is Andrew Carnegie. To the millions he has given for free public libraries, he has recently added \$10,000,000 for higher education in Scotland; a like endowment for the Carnegie institution at Washington, while many millions will be bestowed upon the Carnegie institute at Pittsburgh. We are pleased to observe that, instead of giving libraries to rich cities that can well afford to provide

them, Mr. Carnegie now shows a desire to bestow a library building upon any rural town that will officially agree to maintain the building in good order and spend annually for books a sum equal to at least 10 per cent. of his endowment. A small country village needs a library building costing about \$2,500; Mr. Carnegie may give that sum if the town agrees to raise \$250 annually by taxation to support the library and enlarge the stock of books. Where a \$5,000 structure is needed, the town must put up \$500 a year for books and maintenance, and so on. We have no doubt that almost every bonafide application for a rural public library, addressed within the next thirty days to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, 5 West 51st street, New York, will be granted, if sent by town officials or a committee authorized to act, provided that they write that the town will legally bind itself to carry out his usual conditions, as above described. Five million dollars would build 2000 rural library structures costing \$2,500 each, or 1,000 costing \$5,000 apiece. These buildings are much more needed in the country than in the city, and would do more good. We fancy Mr. Carnegie would wait until a lot of applications have accumulated, and then would give away 500 or 1,000 libraries before breakfast, some fine May morning. That's about his size!—American Agriculturist.

NOTE THIS.

Editor The Ranch: I wish you would call the attention of your patrons to the fact that as many persons nows receive mail on free rural delivery routes instead of from their former postoffices, notification of the correct address for bulletins should be sent to this office. E. A. BRYAN, President Washington Agricultural College.

GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE.

Twenty-four years ago the first graduate of the department of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin received his degree, and it was such a novel idea—receiving a diploma in farming—that the audience laughed and applauded just as it would at any humorous feature that might be presented for its amusement during the graduating exercises. The idea of a man studying to be a farmer! Why, any blockhead could make such work a success if he would only work hard enough—work the same as the horse or the mule, with little more intelligence, perhaps, and with little more knowledge of what his work might produce. About all that was required, so the old idea held, work late into the night and begin before daylight in the morning, and then should he not make a success at farming it was because Providence had not smiled encouragingly upon him. Providence was answerable for a great deal to the farmer in those days, and unhappily its responsibilities have not yet ceased, no matter who is to blame.

It was in those good old days—nearly all the periods of the past were good old days—that the parents on the farm had the most difficulty in keeping the boys at home. A great many of the youngsters wished to be lawyers, or doctors, or preachers, or occupy some position in town—a job of almost any kind would do—anything to escape the drudgery of the life at home. It has been many times pointed out, however, that all this is rapidly undergoing a change, and it would not be surprising, as some have surmised,



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if in years to come it may prove a difficult matter to restrain the boys and girls in the cities from drifting towards the farm, reversing the practice that has been largely in operation in the past. Conditions in the city are so different now from what they were long ago. Individual effort is yearly counting for less. The day of the small shopkeeper is passing away; the commerce of the world is being conducted by combinations of men and capital; the practice of law is not the same as in other years, when one man attended to all kinds of cases, civil and criminal, but is now divided into special branches—corporate, commercial, bankruptcy, patent, criminal, or other divisions—and only men especially trained are desired to carry on the work. It is equally so, if not to a greater extent, in medicine and surgery. In nearly every department of the world's industries the tendency is the same—to specialization—so that the individual, as a rule, is swallowed up in the great mass. Under such newly developing conditions is it any wonder that the strain necessary for success in cities should be shunned as much as possible and that men and women should turn their attention towards the farm, where under the new conditions, brought about by modern invention, the life of the farmer is made so much more congenial than it ever was before.

G. Jackson of Arlington, asks for the address of the secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Cattle Association. It is Fred L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vermont.

William A. Conant, the Kittitas shorthorn breeder, says: "Spring has been wet and cold; grass slow in starting; must land too wet to work. But prospects for good crops were never better. There is more snow in sight now than ever seen at same date before, and it is nearly all solid ice. That means late water, and that is the life of an arid climate. New men are coming on nearly every train from the East. Everything is looking up. With our new theater, a big irrigation ditch and new flood, we are in it."

We regret to receive word from Mr. D. C. Dilworth, of Cheney, that he has sold off his fine Jersey herd. Mr. Dilworth has been one of the most prominent and successful breeders of Jerseys of this state for a number of years past.

Cassidy—"Oi want a wreath av flowers, an' put on it 'He Rest in Pieces.'"
Florist—"Don't you mean 'He Rests in Peace?'"

Cassidy—"Oi mane phwat Oi sed. 'Tis fur Casey, thot was blowed up in the quarry."

The success of the greater part of things depends upon knowing how long it takes to succeed—Montisquiere