

**THE ALL AROUND FARMER.**

By an all around farmer we mean the man who cannot only raise grain to the full capacity of his land during any season, but can also turn this grain into meats of various kinds according to his taste and the wants of the market. In other words, not merely a grain grower, but a stockman who understands breeding, growing and finishing stock, as well as producing the grain, grass and forage with which to finish them, says Wallace's Farmer. There are some men who are splendid grain growers, but for lack of skill in breeding and fitting live stock are obliged to sell their corn and other grain at market prices. It is worth more to them as raw material than as a finished product, while there are other men in the same neighborhood who can buy this grain at market prices and by feeding it make money by converting it into meats.

The all around farmer has his in-nings this year. The farmer who can raise nothing but grain is at a tremendous disadvantage. The season has given many of these farmers grain which has low market value, and corn, oats, wheat and barley that will not grade and must be sold for whatever the neighboring feeder is willing to give. We hear of some damaged oats, for example, being sold for ten cents a bushel this year.

We speak of this now to emphasize the necessity, particularly on the part of our younger readers, of becoming all around farmers, acquiring the knowledge and skill necessary to breed, rear and fit cattle, even if circumstances require that in average years they grow their grain for shipment of raw material. They can readily see the advantage they will have if they are not put in the hole such years as this and obliged to sell their stuff for whatever some other man will give. This knowledge may be acquired by close observation of the methods of all around farmers. The theory may be acquired by close reading of first class agricultural papers. The art of it may be acquired by beginning in a small way and learning the stock business, for rest assured that it is a business in itself. The art can be acquired only by the practice of it, in which it is like all other parts. Whether in religion, politics, the professions, business or in farming, there is nothing good worth having that can be acquired except by the actual doing of it. He will find room in acquiring the theory and practice of stock raising for all the capacity with which nature has endowed him, or which has been developed by the education of our schools. To the young man just starting to farm our advice would be: Do not think about starting with a lower aim than to learn all about every department of the business and become an all round farmer. Boys never start out to become second or third class fellows. They simply fall into these classes because they don't start with a fixed purpose. Aim high and then keep ever looking at it and you will get there.

**Enterprise and Profit.**

Many farmers who are sufficiently progressive to invest one or two dollars in a sitting of eggs from pure-bred fowls have been ridiculed for their extravagance for so doing, but after they have established good flocks their neighbors who ridiculed them usually promptly come over and request "to exchange eggs," so as to derive benefits from the enterprise of

others at a trifling cost. In this connection it may be stated that there is nothing fancy in breeding "choice poultry." But few stop for pleasure or "fancy," the object being to secure as large profits as possible. The loss resulting from the use of unfit animals (including poultry) on farms is larger than all the taxes paid by farmers, and the gain of a few more quarts of milk or an extra dozen of eggs per day amounts to a large sum in a year.

**The Manurial Value.**

The old saying "you can't eat your cake and have it" never comes nearer being untrue than on the dairy farm, where the more grain you feed the more and richer manure do you have.

According to Professor Henry, at the prices charged for commercial fertilizers the manurial value of bran is \$13.48 and if you could buy it for that price you would virtually put the old proverb to the lie. Of course we are not all in need of commercial fertilizers at current prices, but under the circumstances we can afford to discount it some fifty percent, putting the money in the safest bank in the world—our land.

The question is, are you taking care of this gold mine (as it is called in Denmark) or do you let it go to waste?

**Rouen Ducks.**

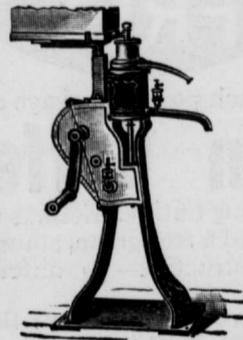
One of the hardiest and best ducks is the Rouen. The head of the drake is a lustrous green, the bill being greenish yellow, with a bean at the tip. The neck has a distinct white ring in the lower part, which should not quite meet at the back. The upper part of the back is ash gray, mixed with green, and lustrous green on the lower part, the saddle covers being streaked with brown lines. The breast is purplish brown, with no gray, the under part of the body gray, being lighter behind, with black under the tail. The wings are grayish brown, mixed with green, with a broad ribbon of purple, with green and blue fringes, edged with white. The tail is ashy white, the outer web in old birds edged with white. Legs orange, with a brownish tinge. The duck is deep brown on the head, with two light brown stripes on each side, dark orange bill, having a bean at the tip, and a dark blotch on the upper part. The neck is light brown, with dark penciling, and no ring. The back is light brown, marked with green; breast dark brown, penciled. The under part of the body and sides is grayish brown, penciled with darker brown; wings, grayish brown, mixed with green, and having the purple ribbon bars across them; tail brown; legs orange.

A. B. C. of Bee Culture is the best book on the management of bees ever written. The regular price is \$1.25. The Ranch has a few copies on hand which we will close out, postpaid, for \$1.00 per copy.

People who want to get up-to-date and thoroughly reliable information regarding Angora goats should subscribe for the Oregon Agriculturist, published by H. M. Williamson, of Portland, Ore. It is only 50c a year. For convenience sake subscribers can remit us \$1.35 and get both The Ranch and the Oregon Agriculturist.

**THE U. S. SEPARATOR SHOWS ITS SUPERIORITY**

At the Oregon State Fair this year one of the attractions was a contest between the different makes of cream separators, and, as usual, the U. S. Beat Everything. Read the following letter and notice particularly the different skimmilk tests:



PORTLAND, ORE., Sept. 19, 1902.  
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

Gentlemen:—In contest at our State Fair yesterday **The U. S. Separator Beat Everything There**, leaving only two one-hundredths on skimmilk, while the DeLaval, Sharples and National tied at .06. The Empire leaving .11 and the Reid .12.

HAZELWOOD CREAM CO.,  
By E. Burr.

The above letter is only one of the many proofs we have that  
**THE U. S. SEPARATOR SKIMS THE CLEANEST**  
Many more are in our catalogues. Write for one.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

For Sale on Any Reasonable Terms by

**A. M. FERRELL, - Everett, Wash.**

2511 Wetmore Ave.

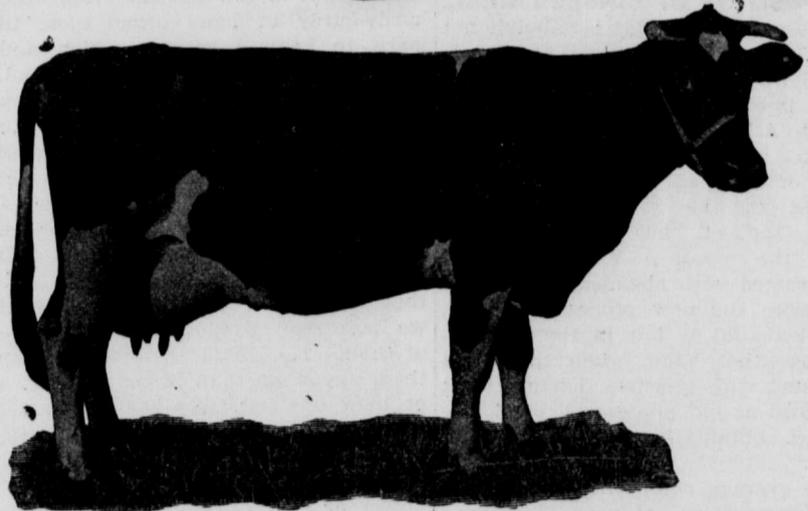
AGENT FOR WASHINGTON, NORTH OF SEATTLE.

**THE HAZELWOOD CO., SPOKANE,**

Have exclusive agency for all Eastern Washington, including Yakima and Kittitas counties, also for the states of Idaho and Oregon.

**Improved U. S. Separators**

**DAIRYMEN, ATTENTION** to our Exclusive Manufacture of the Superior

**Dairy chop**

None other genuine. Excels all other cow feeds, with no exception, in the largest flow of milk by actual tests. Write for price.

**SEATTLE CEREAL COMPANY, Seattle.**

**COLD STORAGE.**

Newest and Best Equipment in the Northwest. Brick Buildings. Low Insurance Rate. Wharf and Rail Connections.

WASHINGTON COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE.

Oriental Readman and Occidental Warehouses.  
30,000 Tons Capacity.

Oriental Dock.  
U. S. Bond and Free

UNITED WAREHOUSE CO. SEATTLE.

Testing Milk, and its Products \$1 Postpaid: Address The Ranch, Seattle.