

ating the factory is not for making money, but for practical instruction to the students.

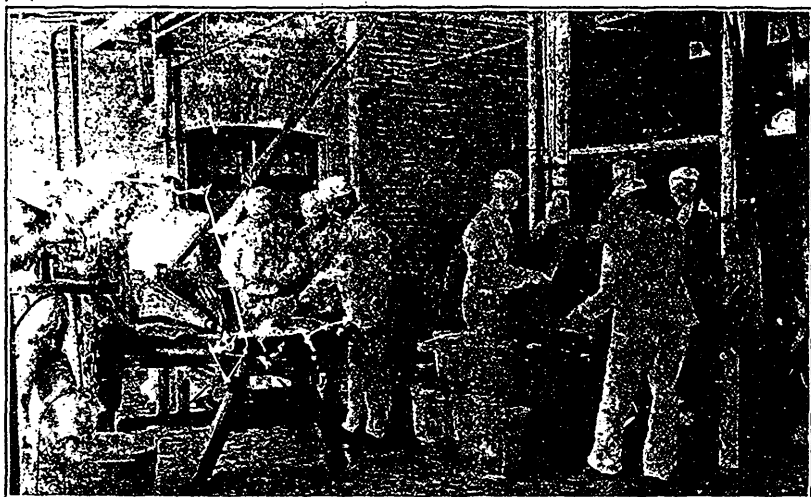
OFFICERS OF THE WISCONSIN DAIRY SCHOOL.

The school is particularly well supplied with instructors in dairying. Lack of space, however, prevents our referring to all. In our main plate we give illustrations of five of the principal officers. These are Prof. W. A. Henry, dean of the College of Agriculture, and director; Prof. E. H. Farrington, Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry; Prof. S. M. Babcock, chemist, and inventor of the Babcock test; Prof. H. L. Russell, lecturer on Bacteriology; and John W. Decker, instructor in Cheddar cheesemaking.

Prof. William Arnor Henry was born at Norwalk, Ohio. His early life was spent on the

came west, and from 1890 to 1894 was chemist of the Illinois Experiment Station. Through the efforts of Mr. H. B. Gurler, while in Illinois, his attention was turned toward dairy investigations, and the results of his labors in this direction were published in the bulletins of the Illinois station. Among these are included a description of the alkaline tablets, which have proved to be such a simple and efficient means of testing the acidity of milk and cream. During the World's Fair he was chief chemist of dairy tests, and had charge of the milk testing and butter analyses connected with that test. His connection with the Wisconsin Dairy School began in July, 1894.

Dr. Babcock was born at Bridgewater, N. Y. He graduated from Tufts College, Massachusetts, with the degree of B. A., and from Got-



Creamery, Wisconsin Dairy School.
Students at the Churn and Butter Worker.

farm. He studied at the Ohio Wesleyan University and at Cornell, taking his degree in the agricultural course at the latter place. He came to the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1880. The Short course in agriculture was started in 1894, and from this originated the dairy course proper. Besides having general oversight of all agricultural instruction, including that of the dairy school, Prof. Henry lectures to the dairy class on the feeding of dairy cows.

Prof. Farrington graduated from the Maine Agricultural College with a degree of B. S. in chemistry. He was employed for six years as chemist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. After about one year's work with Professor Atwater, at Washington, D. C., in the United States Office of Experiment Stations, he

tingen, Germany, in 1879, he received the degree of Ph. D. He was, successively, instructor in chemistry at Cornell University and chemist at the New York Experiment Station, Geneva. In 1888 he was elected professor of agriculture in the University of Wisconsin, and chemist to the experiment station.

The Babcock milk test, which is now used over a large part of the civilized world, was first described in July, 1890, in Bulletin 24 of the Wisconsin station. Although much money has been made out of the Babcock test, none of it found its way into the Doctor's pocket, who did not patent it, thus giving this great discovery free to the public. Unlike most inventions, there have been hardly any improvements made in it during the five years since it was first put before the world.