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Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 13. COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1894. NO. 16.

WALTER CULIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
Coquille City, Or.

O. E. SMITH.
Surgeon Dentist,
office
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
v1n1.

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Attorney at Law,
Marshfield, - - - Oregon.

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I. O. G. T.—Neal Dow Lodge, No. 23. Meets in Coquille City every Tuesday evening. All members in good standing cordially invited. BYRD NOBLER, C. T.
Miss Nellie Sackett, Secretary.

F. A. & I. U.

COQUILLE F. A. & I. U. meets every second and fourth Thursday nights in each month in Coquille City, Coos county, Oregon.
MRS. LENA JOHNSON, Sec.

Bandon F. A. and I. U.
Meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month at Bandon, Coos county, Or. E. G. GROVER, Sec.

Sumner F. A. and I. U.
Meets at Alliance hall on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month.
WM. RASOR, Sec.

RIVERTON F. A. & I. U. meets in its new hall at Riverton every first and third Saturday evenings of each month.
O. A. KELLY, Sec.

SOUTH FORK F. A. & I. U., No. 230, meets every second Saturday at 2 p m. Brothers of other lodges in good standing are invited to a send with us.
B. E. HAMPTON, secretary.

I. O. O. F.
Coquille Lodge No. 53
Meets at Coquille City every Saturday evening. Visiting brethren, in good standing, cordially invited.
C. W. WHITE, N. G.
J. S. LAWRENCE, R. S.

Coquille Encampment,
No. 25 I. O. O. F.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Cordial invitation to visiting patriarchs in good standing.
C. W. WHITE, C. P.
W. PERRY, Scribe.

Chadwick Lodge, No. 68,
A. F. and A. M.,
Meets at their hall on Saturday evening on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
W. SINCLAIR, W. M.
T. R. Willard, Sec.

G. A. R.
Gen. Lytle Post No. 27,
Meets at Coquille City, on every first Wednesday. Visiting comrads, in good standing, cordially invited.
G. W. NORTON, Commander.
H. H. NICHOLS, Adjutant.

Coquille Fishermans' UNION
Randolph Oregon.
Will meet every fourth Saturday in each month till further notice. All members in good standing cordially invited to attend.

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240 ACRES of land on Cunningham creek, 4 miles from Coquille City, the nw ¼ and n ½ of the sw ¼, sec 16, twp 28 s. r 12 w, covered with a fine body of fir timber. Price—$6 per acre; terms easy.
ALSO,
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Photographs!
Gallery six doors east of I. O O. F. Hall. Samples and prices in gallery.
C. WILKINS, Photo.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING.

Facts and Figures for the Creamery Business.

Interesting Expert Testimony on Co-Operation and Dairying for Profit in Coquille Valley.

ED. HERALD: Having been actively interested in the dairy business during the past eleven years in different countries and under various conditions, several parties calling at this creamery have urged me to publicly give my opinion as to which plan of dairying I thought the most satisfactory to all parties concerned. I therefore take the liberty of asking you, Mr. Editor, to allow me space in your paper, hoping my suggestions will prove to be of some interest to your readers.

Recent statistics show that of the many thousands of creameries in operation in Sweden, Denmark, England and the English colonies, Canada, Australia and New South Wales, over 60 per cent are running on the co-operation plan. This plan of conducting the creameries has grown so much in favor of late years, that the predictions are, nearly all the creameries will in the near future be operated on that basis. This pretty conclusively shows what plan of dairying is giving the most universal satisfaction.

The co-operative plan possesses many advantages, the chief ones being—First, that the producer knows exactly what he is doing; in other words, he knows for a certainty that he is getting all that his milk is worth, and no business can well succeed without the full confidence of those who support it. Secondly, it teaches the farmers to combine their interests and manufacture their butter on as large a scale as possible, thus reducing the cost to a minimum. In order to show how important this last item is, I will give a few approximate figures as to the value of the creamery plants on this river and the amount of work they perform. I repeat, the figures are approximate, as I have no data. Let us therefore value Coquille creamery at $7000; Arago, $5000; Myrtle Point, $5000 (including its skimming station), and Gravel Ford creamery, $4000. This makes together $21,000. We will now say that these creameries, during the month of June for instance, handle—the Coquille creamery 10,000 lbs., Arago 14,000 lbs., Myrtle Point 5000 lbs, and Gravel Ford creamery 3000 lbs. a day, or together 32,000 lbs. of milk. These creameries are not built for speculation or money-making, but their owners naturally look to the farmers not only for the interest on the capital invested in these plants, but for the insurance and taxes also. Consequently the producers of these 32,000 pounds of milk must, by dividing up their milk between four factories, pay interest on $21,000, plus taxes and insurances. Now, for an example: If the Coquille creamery put in about $2000 worth more of machinery, it could handle 40,000 pounds of milk a day, or all the milk produced along the Coquille river from Gravel Ford to Bandon, and the producers of this milk would only have to pay the interest on $9000 instead of $21,000, as at present, and insurance and taxes on only one creamery instead of four.

But another almost larger item is the question of wages for employes running these four creameries. For the manufacture into butter of those 32,000 pounds of milk the producers have to pay the wages of four experts, and I would guess, five assistants. If the milk was handled by one creamery only one expert and three assistants would be necessary.

I have heard many wondered why these creameries do not succeed as well as the creameries in Humboldt county, Cal. Some claim it is because we do not get as high prices for butter as Humboldt creameries. That is not so. Last winter while I was in San Francisco I went to two firms dealing largely in Humboldt butter, and pretending to be a buyer asked for prices. When comparing the prices asked with the market reports I found that in no instance was there a higher price than 1 cent above the top quotations. Anyone who wishes to satisfy himself as to the correctness of this can easily do so. And why should Coos butter not be equal to Humboldt? Surely the milk produced here is fully as good as that of Humboldt; in fact, I believe Coos milk is better, if one was to judge from the test sheets of the creameries. And it stands to reason as well as science that good milk will, with proper treatment, produce good butter. The communications with San Francisco are such that butter can be shipped twice a week, and that is often enough. Since the Dairymen's Union of California commenced handling this creamery's butter the account "sales" have shown from ½ to 1 cent above the top quotations at the time of sale, while the commission-men have more than once claimed the butter to be equal in quality to Humboldt. (In this matter I refer you to Mr. Sanford, superintendent for the Coquille creamery patrons.) Although I have not heard, I am satisfied the other creameries on the river have realized fully as good results, and that ought to show that Coos butter will bring as much as Humboldt.

Last spring I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a gentleman from Humboldt and a patron of the Arcata creamery. He told me that the daily receipts of milk at that factory was then 40,000 lbs. When asked about the price paid for butter-fat, he stated it at 20 cents, which I remember was just the top quotations for butter at that time. Does that indicate that the Arcata creamery is getting a higher price for its butter than the quotations of the butter-market? Not at all. Let us figure out what the skim-milk and the butter churned out above the test is worth to them a day: 40,000 lbs. of milk makes about 38,300 lbs. of skimmilk and buttermilk, which, at 5½ cents per 100 lbs. is worth $21. I have heard said the Arcata creamery lay claim to churn from 10 to 12 per cent above the test, but to be on the safe side let us assume it only reaches 6 per cent, which is about the amount churned out above the test at this creamery. If the average test then had been 4 per cent, the amount of butter-fat received per day would be 1600 lbs., while the amount of butter churned out would amount to 1700 lbs., thus making a gain of 100 lbs. of butter. These 100 lbs. at 20 cents is $20, which together with the skimmilk makes $41 a day. This will so nearly cover the cost of manufacture, freight, commission, interest on capital in plant, etc., that the Arcata creamery can afford to pay the same price for butter-fat as what the butter sells for in San Francisco. Thus we see that the whole secret of their success lies in the extra large quantity of milk handled by one factory, and not because they get any higher price for butter than we. If these 32,000 lbs. of milk produced along the Coquille river had all been handled by one factory the same results would have been obtained. The price for butter-fat would thus have been equal to the top quotations for fancy creamery butter, and would this season have been the lowest, 15 cents, and highest, 31 cents, which I believe is as high a price as we have received for butter so far this season. Instead of these figures, the patrons on this river are getting for their butter-fat 4 to 5 cents below the market price for butter, or about equal to the price they would get if they made their butter at home. This shows that there is something radically wrong in the present system of dairying on the Coquille river.

I have known several farmers around here to say they wished somebody would build a creamery in their neighborhood, as it would save them the freight and expense of sending their milk to the factory. This is being "penny wise and pound foolish", and half a minute's calculation will prove that to anyone. If by sending his milk to a co-operative factory handling large quantities of milk the producer would realize from 4 to 5 cents more per pound for butter-fat than he otherwise would if he patronized a home creamery, it means the same as from 16 to 20 cents more per 100 lbs. of milk of a 4 per cent test. If the freight is 6 cents per 100 lbs. there would be a clear gain of from 10 to 14 cents per 100 lbs. of milk and that amounts to a great deal in a season. Why should anyone then be foolish enough to wish for a home creamery to be supported at a great loss? Any more creameries built and started along this river under the present conditions will only add that much more useless capital to that already so wastefully expended, and prove that much more of a burden to the already overburdened milk-producers in this valley.

The best plan therefore will be for all the farmers of this valley to combine their interests and organize a factory to be operated on the co-operative plan. I would suggest the Coquille creamery as the plant most efficient and best fitted for the purpose of doing the work. I am entirely impartial in this respect, and recommend this creamery merely because I honestly believe it to be the best located. If the farmers had any doubt on this score they could appoint a committee to thoroughly investigate the merits of the four creameries, their advantages and disadvantages, location, capacity and adaptability to cheaply and effectively handle large quantities of milk. I am satisfied the verdict will be unanimously in favor of Coquille creamery. It is built for that purpose, and must in time become the leading creamery in Coos county, whenever the milk-producers feel tired of supporting several unnecessary creameries. The Myrtle Point creamery could be used as a skimming station, draining the country around there and Gravel Ford, thus doing away entirely with the Arago and Gravel Ford creameries, as they are so located and built that they cannot handle large quantities of milk except to a very great disadvantage and enormous expenditure of labor, and consequent expense to the patrons. Moreover, the patrons should, for the use of the plant, pay a cash rent equivalent to a decent interest on the capital invested in the factory, plus insurance and taxes. This arrangement would leave the patrons free to hire their own creamery hands, and they would thus control the *entire* business.

A plan which has succeeded so well in other places and countries must succeed here, and if a trial was made the patrons would be quite surprised at the excellent results and would wonder why they did not accomplish such an easy thing before. I can see no reason why the patrons should be complaining of low prices for butter-fat when they have the remedy right at their elbows and within easy reach. My advice to them is to step in and manage their own business, instead of having outsiders doing it, and the sooner they do it the sooner they will commence to realize the profits from it. Success in dairying means a great deal to Coquille valley, whose sole support it nearly is.

In hope of not having tried your patience too severely, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

C. ROMANDER.

Coquille Creamery, Nov. 9, 1894.

NEW BOND ISSUE CERTAIN.

Circular Inviting Bids to be Issued This Evening.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The circular calling for the bond issue will be given out this evening. It will call for bids for $50,000,000 5 per cents and the bonds will be dated February 1, to agree with the last issue. The bids will be opened November 24. No upset price will be set, but it is confidently expected a larger amount will be realized from the bonds than from the last issue.

Washington, Nov. 13.—There is no longer any doubt the issue of bonds has been definitely decided upon. A circular asking bids will be issued the present week, probably tonight. It is fully realized the gold reserve has reached a point where it could be completely wiped out by a few heavy shipments, and it is thought to be the part of wisdom to not wait until the gold in the treasury is practically exhausted before making an effort to recoup it.

Wednesday last Carlisle, after several consultations with the president, wrote President Stewart, of the United States Loan & Trust Company, of New York, reciting the law as to the issue of bonds, and asking his opinion as to which class of bonds could be placed at his time to the greatest advantage to the government. The result was the president and Mr. Carlisle decided to make the forthcoming issue the same in amount and in rate and in nearly all other important particulars as the February issue. The circular is now being prepared.

Henry Wilson, the postmaster at Welshton, Florida, says he cured a case of diarrhœa of long standing in six hours, with one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. What a pleasant surprise that must have been to the sufferer. Such cures are not unusual with this remedy. In many instances only one or two doses are required to give permanent relief. It can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. For sale by S. L. Leneve, druggist.

The cash receipts in the Tillamook county clerk's office during October were $168. The work done for the county amounted to $360. This would amount to $528, and after the clerk's and deputy's salaries are subtracted it leaves the county $336 ahead of the old system.

"Hullo!" said the chestnut to the robin. "What are you?" "I'm a little bird," said the robin. "What are you?" "I'm a little burred too," said the chestnut.

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PATENTS

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There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally was so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and workshop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of the government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care cannot be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from the unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trade-marks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served ninety days, or over, in the late war are entitled, if now partially or wholly disabled for ordinary manual labor, whether disability was caused by service or not, and regardless of their pecuniary circumstances.
WIDOWS of such soldiers and sailors are entitled (if not remarried) whether soldier's death was due to army service or not, if now dependent upon their own labor for support. Widows not dependent upon their own labor are entitled if the soldier's death was due to service.
CHILDREN are entitled (if under 16 years) in almost all cases where there was no widow, or she has since died or remarried.
PARENTS are entitled if soldier left neither widow nor child, provided soldier died in service, or from effects of service, and they are now dependent upon their own labor for support. It makes no difference whether soldier served or died in late war or in regular army or navy.
Soldiers of the late war, pensioned under one law, may apply for higher rates under other laws, without losing any rights.
Thousands of soldiers drawing from $2 to $10 per month under the old law are entitled to higher rates under new law, not only on account of disabilities for which now pensioned, but also for others, whether due to service or not.
Soldiers and sailors disabled in line of duty in regular army or navy since the war are also entitled, whether discharged for disability or not.
Survivors, and their widows, of the Black Hawk, Creek Cherokee, and Seminole or Florida Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, are entitled under a recent act.
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