

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING.

Paper Read before the Dairyman's Association.

PROFESSOR F. L. KENT, of Corvallis, read a paper on "Co-operative Dairying," of which the following is a summary:

"In the broad sense of the term any manufacturing establishment at which the raw material of the producers in that vicinity is transformed into a finished product may be considered as a co-operative institution. Hence the production of butter and cheese from the milk of any locality by a centrally located creamery or cheese factory may be considered as an instance of co-operation, whether said factory be owned by an individual or by an association composed of the producers themselves. Grist mills and woolen mills on a small scale might be considered as instances of co-operation. Regarding cream and milk as raw farm products, like grain and wool, the same arguments apply in favor of handling them in one place instead of in many different places.

"One reason why creamery butter usually sells at a price of about 5 cents per pound higher than dairy butter, on a critical market, is that the creamery goods are uniform, and the shipments are of sufficient size to enable a jobber to get as much as he wants from one lot. It has become a common saying among our Western prunegrowers, that they cannot sell a wagon load, and the same is largely true with butter. If several churning are required to fill a box it is quite evident that the price realized would not be as high as it would if several boxes were filled from one churning.

"The introduction of the creamery system in any community is of the greatest benefit to those who make butter which is poor, commonplace or not above the average farm dairy product in quality and such makers are usually in the majority. It is of less advantage to those who make a superior article of butter, and have a fancy market for it. And yet these best makers are pretty certain to become, in the course of time, patrons of any successful creamery in their vicinity, and among its staunchest supporters.

"In a summary of the points in favor of the creamery system, the United States department of agriculture gives the following:

"First—The quality of the whole factory product equal to or better than the best of the single dairies in the same communities.

"Second—A greater quantity of butter produced from the same cows.

"Third—The average selling price and net returns per pound of butter considerably increased.

"Fourth—The gains sufficient to cover the whole cost of running the creamery, thus causing

"Fifth—The cash income of the farmer from a given number of cows, as much and usually more than by the old system, while at the same time.

"Sixth—All the labor, troubling and expense of making and marketing the butter is removed from the farms and households.

"Seventh—Relief from the labor of caring for the milk and cream usually results in adding to the number of cows, and the effect of the friendly rivalry between patrons of the creamery, with the frequent money measure of the butter capacity of the cows, tends to a constant improvement in them, and in the consequent profit."

"The first requirement of a successful creamery is a sufficient number of cows owned within reach of the proposed location of the creamery and the milk of which is absolutely guaranteed for six months or more. It is folly to establish a creamery and expect the cows to be forthcoming later. If well conducted, the creamery will cause the number of cows within reach of it to increase, beyond a doubt; but there must be enough of them and their milk must be available the day the creamery starts, and be secure until it is fairly established, to allow the work to be conducted on a paying basis from the outset. Consequently no creamery should start its operations unless having control of the milk or cream from 250 cows, at least, and the greater the number of cows the more likelihood of a successful enterprise."

"Following the reading of this paper, many questions were asked, most of them pertaining to the cost of building creameries and how borne. Professor Kent estimated that in Western Oregon a creamery to handle the milk of 500 cows could be built and equipped for business for \$1000. Under co-operation the people interested in the enterprise could obligate themselves each to pay a certain part of the cost of the plant and deduction from the pay for the milk could be gradually extinguished. Mr. Kent said that the cost of a creamery is much less than many such instructions were built by promoters during boom times, and that professional creamery-builders were the safest or most economical to deal with.

"The poet, Campbell, couldn't have been baldheaded, anyway.

"He—Why?  
She—He wrote "Distance Lends Enchantment to the View," didn't he?"

"I have never yet quite figured out," said the man who has succeeded pretty well, "whether my wife has faith in my ability to do things, or whether her faith in her ability to make me do them."

A REVERIE.

He sits in his bachelor quarters,  
With his feet perched high in the air,  
A picture of sweetest contentment,  
With never a trouble or care.  
But deep in heart is a burden—  
A "slip of a cog," as they say,  
A ghost that is haunting him ever,  
Like a hound fast after its prey.  
The smoke from his pipe curling upward,  
Outlines a sweet girlish face,  
With features far fairer than sculptor,  
Or artist' or kodok can trace.  
His thoughts wander back to the church-yard—  
To a mound on the clovered hill,  
Where sleeps his olden-time sweetheart,  
Whose features are lingering still.  
The fire from his pipe, dying slowly,  
Like the sun sinking low in the sky,  
Effaces the dearest of pictures,  
And brings back the saddest good-bye.

GUINEY PIGS.

Guiney pigs is awful cute,  
With their little trimbley snoot  
Sniffin' at the pussy that  
We bring 'em to nibble at.  
Looks like they're so clean an' white,  
An' so dainty an' polite,  
They could eat like you an' me  
When they's company.  
Tiltin' down the clover tops  
Till they spill, an' over drops  
The sweet morning dew—don't you  
Think they might have napkins, too?  
Efa guiney pig was big  
As a shore-an'-certain pig,  
Nen he wouldn't ac' so fine  
When he comes to dine.  
Nen he'd chomp his jaws an' eat  
Things out in the dirty street,  
Dirt an' all! An' nen lay down  
In mud holes an' waller round'.  
So the guiney pigs is best  
'Cause they're nice an' tidest—  
They eat 'most like you an' me  
When they's company.

WEARY WAGGLES' WIT.

Tramp Wagglies, strolling on alone  
Found lying in his path a stone.  
He pondered o'er the circumstance,  
If fortune placed it there, or chance,  
And then bethought him of a plan  
For nourishing the inner man.  
He sought a farmhouse near the place,  
And, with want pictured in his face,  
Requested in a pleading tone  
The privilege to cook the stone.  
With ample water boiling hot  
He placed the stone within the pot.  
Thanks, if you will, a pinch of salt,  
And pepper also, while I halt.  
These condiments will season it  
And soften up the stone a bit.  
If you can spare that marrow bone  
'Twill add a flavor to the stone.  
A little pone or crust of bread  
Is good for cobblestones, 'tis said;  
Or scrap of meat will sometimes aid  
Stone saup, when it is rightly made.  
This miracle I pray conceal;  
See, this small stone provides a meal,  
And they who nature's secrets know  
Need never plow nor reap nor sow.

PAPA WAS THE MAN.

"Who was the father of this land?" the teacher asked aloud.  
'Twas on examination day, and there were parents proud.  
Expectantly they harkened to hear named that immortal one—  
Trust of true, bravest of brave, the lofty Washington.  
But through the rows of curly head a giggle ran around—  
For from the seat of Susie Gray there came a curious sound.  
Susie had brought her talking doll to school with her that day,  
And, resting in her little arms, the mimic infant lay.  
But Marjorie Da, who sat next seat—she has a laughing face—  
Had pulled a string that came to view under the dolly's lace.  
With that the dolly ope'd its mouth and from its little head  
Answered the teacher—"Papa, papa," that is what it said.

CHILDHOODS TROUBLES.

Grown folks tell us childhood's days  
Are full of mirth and joy;  
That anxious cares and troubles  
Their brightness ne'er annoy.  
But they forgot when they were young,  
The troubles they passed through;  
The many disappointments,  
Forbidden pleasures, too.  
The tasks that were so hard to do,  
When play-time was so near;  
The lessons hard that must be learned,  
Those mathematics queer!  
But, worst of all the rest,  
That dreaded hard ordeal,  
Of writing compositions—  
That's trouble all too real!  
The subject is so hard to find,  
The worried brain won't work;  
The thoughts are vague and scattered,  
Yet the task you dare not skir.  
And when at last it's finished,  
Oh, what a great relief!  
But then it's worthless after all—  
Yes, childhood knows of grief.

"Pa, what is a hero?"  
"A hero is a man who tries to read a newspaper in the same room with a boy about your size."

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Parisians eat 100,000 pounds of snails daily.  
The Philippines can supply the world with coconuts.  
Fuel is not needed at Puerto Rico except for culinary purposes.  
A single oyster in season produces about 1,000,000 young.  
Ice thirty-eight inches thick was harvested from Lake Winnebago in Wisconsin this winter.  
There are more Irish flags with the gold harp on the green background made in the United States than in any other country.  
Herr Haby, barber of the emperor of Germany, is said to be adding rapidly to his already considerable fortune by dressing moustashes of his patrons in the style followed by the kaiser, and by selling the preparations which he uses for the purpose and which are manufactured by him.

Governor Roosevelt says that while police commissioner in New York he read one examination paper in which a candidate for the admission to the force, answering a question which required the naming of the New England states, wrote for the states, "England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Cork."

John Chandler, who lives in Allen county, Kentucky, is the father of twenty-nine children, twenty one of whom are living and have families averaging five each. Mr. Chandler also has thirty-five great-grand-children, being thus direct ancestor of 162 persons. He is 75 years old, a close student of current affairs, an expert rifle shot and a democrat of fifty years' standing. His wife, three years his senior, is, like her husband, hale and hearty.

Postmaster Tuttle of Carthage, Mo., has just received from the federal government a draft for \$8 26 in payment of a debt running since the civil war, but of which Tuttle knew nothing. It appears that in settling with Captain Tuttle for his services as a soldier one day's pay was overlooked and also an allowance made for clothing. It took Uncle Sam thirty-four years to discover the error.

Judge Simeon E. Baldwin of the state supreme court of errors of Connecticut, in the course of a recent address advocated a return to the use of the whip and lash as a punishment for minor crimes. He said that in our onward march in civilization and the subdivision of thought and activities into sciences men have refined the science of penology too greatly, and in retaining only hanging and imprisonment as punishments for crime have caused the deterrent effect of punishment to lose much force.

Names in the Postal Guide.

The following names of postoffices appear in the United States Postal Guide:  
Mud, Twin Sisters, Tex.  
Mule, Ore.  
Sodom, N. M.  
Yellowjacket, Idaho.  
Loyalsock, Option, Pa.  
Wax, Io.  
Pabble, Sawdust, Fla.  
Seven Guas, Quality, Ky.  
Virtue, Tenn.  
Wit, N. C.  
Zero, Miss.  
Love, Colo.  
Oats, S. C.  
Pluck, Va.  
Pure Air, Rockycomfort, Peculiar, Licks Skillet, Mo.  
Sassaparilla, Md.  
Pious, O.  
Rolling Stone, Minn.  
Peppertown, Ind.

His Mathematical Limit.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "statistics is wonderful things, ain't they? Ye don't have any idea how much dis world kin hold until ye git to talkin' figgers."  
"Wot's the matter wit you?" inquired Meandering Mike. "Is yer mind gone buzzin' up into de billions?"  
"Me attention was attracted by an announcement in dis paper which is truly wonderful. Jes' tink of it; de cotton crop in Texas last year was 2,122,701 bales."  
"You don't say so!"  
"Yes sir. Ain't dat astonishin'? Here's somethin' else you didn't know. De world's output of gold last year was \$237,504,800."  
"Was it?"  
"Yes. Jes' think of it!"  
"I can't."  
"Wait a minute an' I'll say it over."  
"It's no use. I laid awake last night tryin' to realize how much \$2.50 would be if I had it, an' I've got the brain fog."

Burglary in the Future.

"Curse me luck!" hissed the burglar, and fled into the night.  
Bear in mind, if you please, that all crime was now disease, merely, and all disease the work of germs.  
The burglar perceived, in the cellar window where he tried to enter, one of the latest electric automatic spraying devices, and endeavored to avoid it.  
But fortune was against him.  
A click in the dark, and almost before he knew it he was drenched with germicide and cured of his malady.  
"Isn't it awfully dull and lonesome out your way?"  
"Dull? No; somebody gets stuck in the mud near our house every night."

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