

CONCERNING CREAMERIES.

The Conditions Requisite for a Successful Creamery—What has and may be Done in Western Massachusetts.

Henry E. Alvord contributes the following to the Springfield Republican: By way of preface let it be understood that creamery is a term used to designate a place of business where milk or cream produced upon different farms and owned by different persons is brought together to be made into butter, or perhaps both butter and cheese. Although a rather new word, creamery as naturally conveys the idea of a place or workshop as the word tannery or factory. It is, therefore, misleading to talk of a "private creamery". There are several different kinds of creameries in existence, but they form two general classes; in one the whole milk is conveyed to the factory while fresh, and in the other the cream alone is collected, the skimmed milk remaining on the farms where produced. Several cheese factories which have been in operation in this state for a number of years, really belong to this first class of creameries, for while they have made cheese production the prime object, from two to four pounds of butter have been taken from every hundred weight of milk. This plan compares very unfavorably with the simple butter factory where skim milk is either left on the farms or returned to them. The condition of New England dairy farms generally is such as to make it very unprofitable to rob them of the elements of fertility contained in the milk produced unless better returns can be obtained than are usual for skimmed or half-skimmed cheese. The old style of factory which receives all the milk and makes only butter has two fatal objections; first, the necessity of hauling the whole milk to the factory and the skim milk home again or losing it from the farm; and, second, the failure to satisfactorily provide in the payments for the difference in the value of milk from different farms. The treatment of all milk above a fixed standard as equal in value, has killed a good many cheese factories, and is having the same effect upon "all-the-milk" butter factories.

But two kinds of creameries can safely be adopted in New England. In a locality where there is a large and constant market for fresh milk, skim-milk, cream, buttermilk, butter, and cheese, and where a patronage of 400 or more cows can be secured, four or five thousand dollars will build and equip a creamery to receive the fresh milk and then dispose of it in the most desirable form, according to the state of the market. Such an establishment is quite complex, but well managed, it can be made to yield returns which will justify selling the whole milk. The other kind is the simplest form of butter-factory, like that in operation at Hatfield. This is on the cream-gathering plan, or the "Fairlamb system," is it called for its originator. Such a creamery, with capacity for making the butter from 300 to 500 cows, can be started with a capital of \$1,500 or \$2,500. In this plan the milk is set on the farm where made, this being most favorable for cream production, is treated in the separation in a uniform manner upon the several farms contributing to the factory, and is skimmed by the cream-gatherer sent out daily from the creamery. Good butter cows and those herds best fed and cared for get the benefit in the greater quantity of cream. It is not pretended that one pound or quart of cream has exactly the same butter value as every other pound or quart—but there is much less difference than exists in milk. With perfectly uniform treatment of the milk, the cream produced in different places is found to be practically so nearly alike as to make this system equitable and satisfactory to those who adopt it. The hauling incident to this kind of creamery is reduced to a minimum, and the system seems the best suited to New England of all the forms of associated dairying.

The organization and management of a creamery may be either co-operative or proprietary. The co-operative plan is the more popular for the introduction of this system of dairying. It has the advantage of distributing the outlay, and bringing a larger number of persons into a direct interest in the success of the enterprise. The government is republican in form and the general form of the statutes of Massachusetts, at least, are favorable for the formation of corporations on the co-operative principle. The best course, in adopting this plan is to distribute the capital stock as much as possible among the owners of the cows, guarantee a reasonable, fixed rate of interest upon the capital, to be charged as part of the current expenses of the creamery, and make the dividends upon the milk or cream contributed, pro rata, and fluctuating with the state of the markets. This co-operative feature will give satisfaction for some time, but the tendency will be to gradually concentrate the ownership of stock, and hence the management of the business, in a few hands, becoming a closer corporation. The dividends may still be upon milk or cream received. The next change will be to fix the price paid by the factory for milk and cream, from time to time, dropping the co-operative principle and throwing the gain or loss upon the stock. Within a few years the business may be expected, by a course of natural changes, to assume the form of a regular branch of manufacturing. The creamery will be established, owned and managed by individuals or a joint stock company, just like a wooden mill, and bearing the same relation to the farmers. The Fairlamb form of creamery will be the simplest and most desirable agriculturally. Cream, the raw material, bought of the producers on the farms, butter the manufactured article.

The time has passed for arguing the general advantages of the creamery system of making butter. Originating twenty years ago in the famous dairy county of Orange, N. Y., the creamery practice has gradually crept westward, and has been so developed and perfected in the northwest as to make that section, under that system,

the greatest butter-producing district in the country. Colonies of New England farmers and their children, planted upon prairie soil, found the old dairy methods neither economical in practice nor satisfactory in results, and by almost universally substituting the factory system they produce butter by the car load which is sold sooner and for higher prices than that made at their old farm homes in the east. And this, too, with grass and water comparing unfavorably with those of the hills and valleys between the Hudson and the Connecticut. And now the formation of creameries is moving rapidly eastward. Within two years more than 100 have been established in Pennsylvania; they are multiplying in New York and appearing in New England. Butter factories are in actual operation in Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts—only one, thus far, in this state, but others are in process of organization.

In the five western counties of Massachusetts, several creameries will be in operation within a year. In this matter Old Hampshire is ahead; the Hatfield creamery is the first in the state to put its product into the market, the "Hampton" is fully organized, and one other is being formed. This county has had no special reputation for butter-making, but is now in a fair way to make one, and will probably be in time to avail itself of the new road to market over the Central. "Little Franklin," on the other hand, has made no move toward the factory system. Doubtless she thinks that with her high and well-earned reputation for choice dairy butter (and that new refrigerator car she can compete with the dairymen of Iowa. But the fact is, that week after week for some years, the creamery butter of Iowa has averaged three or four cents a pound more than the dairy butter of Franklin county. During the year 1880 the latter sold in Boston at an average price of 24 cents for all sent there, and during the same time western butter averaged 28 cents. This means in plain English that if the 450 tons of dairy butter sent out of Franklin county last year had been creamery made and sold as well, relatively, as the product of the Hatfield factory, the farmers of Franklin would have received \$25,000 more in money for their butter! A right snug little sum this, and it would have been almost clear gain.

As the creameries are coming, and apparently coming so soon, it is full time for people likely to be interested in this change to begin to collect facts and to discuss the subject in its different aspects, as has been done at numerous agricultural meetings held in this section during the past winter. Important points to consider are, the best locations for introducing the new system, the different kind of creameries, the different forms of management, and the relative merits of the various patterns of factory fittings.

Although this system of dairying has generally proved advantageous wherever it has been established, it by no means follows that every New England town or village should have a creamery or butter factory. Cows are the first requisite, sufficient in number, within reach and available for the purpose. It is pretty safe to say that for an economical creamery there should be a thousand cows kept within four or five miles of the proposed location; or at least the farms within this radius should be capable of supporting this number. Only a part of the cows within reach will contribute to a factory in most cases, and the number stated may be owned in a community, yet few be available because of dissipation and great milk consumption. The ratio of cows to people is an important consideration. A rough but easy estimate can be made by comparing the number of cows and of dwelling houses, these figures being always on the town records. If there are more houses than cows that town is not the place for a simple butter factory, although it may do for one kind of creamery. But if the cows considerably outnumber the dwellings, a good location is indicated; and when this ratio exceeds two to one the only doubts remaining are as to extent of territory and condition of roads. As few towns contain a thousand cows, combinations of adjacent towns are to be considered. For example, Greenfield, with 745 dwelling houses and 425 cows is evidently not a good location; Deerfield, with 628 houses and 923 cows is favorable; these two towns together have 1,373 houses and 1,348 cows, which should decide against this combination. But Deerfield and Sunderland, which give the ratio 769 to 1,975, or Deerfield and Whately, 831 to 1,471, would make a strong team and ensure a successful creamery. In like manner, Easthampton alone has only 404 cows and 732 dwellings—but the "three little Hamptons" combined have 1,413 cows to 1,075 dwellings. A community which has the requisite cows, and which has heretofore made a considerable surplus of good butter, although without special reputation, is a better location for a butter-factory, at present, than one in which a large part of the farmers are makers of a premium or "fancy" article of butter, with established markets ensuring sales well above the average rates. The people to be most benefited by the establishment of creameries within their reach, especially at first, are the average butter makers and those having but few cows, whose product sells at the average market price or even less. The premium-taking neighbors will be glad enough to have a creamery in operation near them, a few years hence, but they won't be the first to feel the need, and it is a mistake in any locality to wait for this class of changes, to assume the form of a regular branch of manufacturing. The creamery will be established, owned and managed by individuals or a joint stock company, just like a wooden mill, and bearing the same relation to the farmers. The Fairlamb form of creamery will be the simplest and most desirable agriculturally. Cream, the raw material, bought of the producers on the farms, butter the manufactured article.

Creameries are coming, and those are among the changes that we may expect. Within a few years butter-making will be the exception in New England farms, and churns will only be found in the attics. Family churns will be more of a curiosity at the next centennial than spinning-wheels were at the last.

So Far as It is Concerned, All Other Shows imply Do Not Exist.

SELLS BROTHERS' Millionaire Confederation OF STUPENDOUS RAILROAD SHOWS.



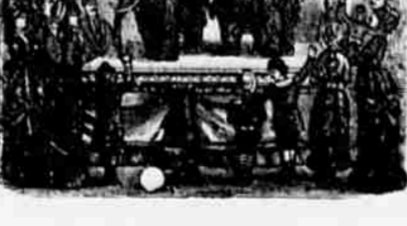
Will erect its Half a Million Yards of Tents, Housing with 7 Great Electric Lights, at

OMAHA, Thursday, June 9th.

Infinitely the Greatest Menagerie and Circus Ever Known.

Twenty Times the Smallest Full-Grown Elephant on Earth. 30 inches High, 42 inches Long; Weight, 347 Pounds.

The Only \$57,000 Full-Grown Pair of Living Hippopotamuses.



The Only \$50,000 Aquarium of Monster Artic Amphibian.

The Only \$18,000 Drive of Six Performing Colorado Cattle.

The Only \$22,000 Two-Horned Hairy Rhinoceros.

The Only Pair of Living Woolly Elephants.

The Only Pair of Full-Grown Polar Bears.

The Only Gigantic Rainbow-Horned Mandrill.

The Only Full-Grown Living Giraffe.

The Only \$25,000 Willis Cobb's Miniature Circus.



BAUGHMAN AND BUTLER, The Creamer Dead-Shot Rifle Champions of the World.

The Most Gorgeous \$300,000 Free Procession of Sensational Surprises; Including

A \$200,000 HERD OF ELEPHANTS AND CAMELS.

The Only Show that absolutely has all and Everything It Advertises.

The Only Show that permits no peddling of any kind.

One Ticket Admits to all Advertised Shows.

Children Under 9 Years, Half-Price.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Will also exhibit at Council Bluffs Tuesday, June 7th; Lincoln Wednesday, June 8th.

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS. J23-479

Business College.

THE GREAT WESTERN

GEO. R. RATHBUN, Principal.

Creighton Block,

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Send for Circular. nov29/kwtf

OMAHA APIARY!

1109 Farnham St., Omaha, Neb.

Raising and selling of Pure Italian Bees and Queens. Also keeps for sale the best improved live bees, smokers, comb foundation and all kinds of bee material and fixtures.

m2743m DR. ISAAC EDWARDS

John G. Jacobs,

(Formerly of Gish & Jacobs).

UNDERTAKER.

No. 1417 Farnham St., Old Stand of Jacob Gish.

Orders by Telegraph Solicited. ap27-1y

KENNEDY'S

EAST-INDIA

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INFLAMMATION, BILIOUS DEANGEMENT, AND CONSUMPTION, ETC.

A FAMILY TONIC AND BEVERAGE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, OMAHA.

R. M. STONE, M. D.,

General Practitioner and Obstetrician.

Office opposite Post Office, over Edholm & Erickson's Residence, 2107 Chicago St. m13-4f



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial will test the comparative value of 50 cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive relief of the same.

Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Saturday, June 4th, 1881.

The first appearance this Season of the Original,

Haverley's European-Mastodon

MINSTRELS,

Just from London, Eng.

The Famous and Identical Company that created for the term, MASTODON, its present and definition of "Wondrous and Artistic." The same Minstrelsy that achieved the remarkable distinction of 200 Consecutive Performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Reserved Seats, \$1.00; now on sale at Edholm & Erickson's Jewelry Store. j11

WHIPPLE, M'MILLEN & CO.,

Diamond Setters, Engravers and Jewelers,

CREIGHTON BLOCK, 15TH STREET.

SPRING STOCK JUST IN.

S. P. MORSE & CO., At 1319 Farnham Street.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! PARASOLS! Reduced Far Below Value.

We offer our entire stock of fine French Parasols all bought by us within sixty days at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. Best Satin-Lined Parasols \$3.90, reduced from \$5.00; Brocade Satin Parasols \$5.00, reduced from \$8.00 and \$9.00; Fancy Satin and Fouillard Parasols \$8.00, reduced from \$11.00 and \$12.00; Our best qualities in Fine Brocaded, Ombre and Satin Embroidered Parasols \$9.00 and \$10.00, reduced from \$11 and \$12. These reductions have been made with a view to enforcing our maxim of selling all goods during the same season they are purchased.

LADIES' HOSIERY! LADIES' GLOVES!

We open to-day 100 doz. of our renowned 25 cent Seamless Balbriggan Hose; other may offer you an imitation, but the one offered by us is far superior and worth 30 cents at wholesale, also 50 doz. very fine summer Balbriggan Hose at 37 1/2 cents, equal to anything before offered at 50 cents. 50 doz. Best Elastic and outside three thread Balbriggan Hose at 50 cents, fully equal to anything sold elsewhere at 75 cents and \$1.00. GLOVES! GLOVES!—20 Extra Long Lace Linen Gloves at 40 cents, sold early in the season at 75 cents, 10 doz. Best Lace Top Linen Gloves at 90 cents, worth \$1.25.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS! 20 Styles Men's Linen Collars.

Very best quality, extra worked button holes, all sizes, 14 to 18 inch, 1 1/2 cents each, or \$1.50 per dozen, equal to those sold elsewhere at \$2.00 to \$3.00 a dozen. 10 Styles Men's Linen Cuffs very best quality, extra worked button holes, \$2.50 per dozen, equal to anything offered elsewhere at \$3.00 to \$4.00 a dozen.

SHIRTS, LAUNDRIED AND UNLAUNDRIED.

Our 65-cent Unlaundried Shirts is pronounced by all who see and buy it as the superior of any \$1.00 shirts in Omaha; it has fine linen Bosom reinforced or double front and full sized cuff, linen neck band and fine worked buttonholes. UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS AT \$1.00.

Our \$1.00 Unlaundried Shirt is the best shirt known to the trade. No finer material of better work can be put in a shirt. Others ask \$1.25 for an inferior article.

MEN'S JEAN DRWERS.

25 doz. Best quality felled Seam Jean Drawers, all sizes, 23 to 42 in waist measure 50 cents, others ask 75 cents and \$1.00 for them. MEN'S SOX!—Open to-day, one case men's Seamless British Sox with double heels and toes at \$2.00 a doz., one case Superior British Sox very best quality, superior finish, at \$2.50 a doz., 50 Colored Silk Crooked Ballbriggan Half Hose at 25 cents a pair, equal to any 50 cent Hose in Omaha. 50 doz. fancy striped Seamless Half Hose at 25 cents a pair, worth \$4.00 a doz.

WESTERN AGENCY FOR CELLULOID COLLARS.

We are the only direct selling agents for the manufacturers of Celluloid Collars and Cuffs, and offer them to our customers at wholesale prices. The trade will find it to their interest to supply themselves from our stock always fresh and desirable.

S. P. MORSE & CO., 1319 Farnham Street.

MAX MEYER & CO., WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS.

Tobacco from 25c. per pound upwards. Pipes from 25c. per dozen upwards. Cigars from \$15.00 per 1,000 upwards.

MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF \$10,000 WORTH OF BOOTS & SHOES

To Be Closed Out Immediately Regardless of Cost. We respectfully call your attention to the large and varied assortment of Boots and Shoes, including some of the very best grades in Ladies' and Gents' Hand and Machine Sewed, from several of the leading manufacturers in the East, which will be sold at about

HALF PRICE To Close Out. This is a rare chance for BARGAINS. Come One, Come All, and Shoe yourself at HALF PRICE. Remember the Place, 216 So. 15th St., Union Block, Bet. Farnham & Douglas.

THE NEW YORK HAT COMPANY! Has REMOVED from Creighton Hall, 11th and Farnham, to ONE DOOR WEST OF B. & M. HEADQUARTERS. For the Largest Assortment, the Latest Styles and THE BEST QUALITY OF HATS AND CAPS, THE NEW YORK COMPANY LEADS THEM ALL. Satisfy yourself by Examining the Stock. A full line and a complete assortment of the latest Styles of Straw Hats just opened.

WE TRUST IN GREENBACKS AND SILVER AND GOLD. SEXAUER & MYERS, GOOD AND CHEAP PROVISIONS. Fresh Produce. S. E. COR. 14th and Hanney Sts.

BRIDGE NOTICE. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, June 4th, 1881, for furnishing material and building the following bridge: A sixty foot combination bridge across Little Papillon on section line between sections 15 and 16, township 15, range 11, and sec. 15, town 15, range 11; a sixty foot combination bridge across creek on range line between sections 13, township 15, range 11, and sec. 13, town 15, range 11; a sixty foot combination bridge across Big Papillon, near section line between sections 14 and 15, township 15, range 11. Specifications on file in county clerk's office, and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids. By order of a Board of County Commissioners. JOHN B. MANCHESTER, County Clerk.

LARGEST STOCK! Lowest Prices! Best Assortment! PATENT RUBBER BODY.

H. DOHLE & CO.'S Leading Shoe Store, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

STATE OF NEBRASKA. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Auditor's Office, Lincoln, May 14th, 1881. It is hereby certified that the Germania Life Insurance Co., of New York, in the State of New York, has complied with the Insurance Law of this State, and is authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State for the current year.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year above written. JOHN WALLACE, Auditor P. M. In Charge of Insurance Department. J. H. ALFORD, Deputy.

Merchants & Manufacturers Union OF NEBRASKA. Address: CHAS KAUFMAN, Sec'y., 214 Twelfth Street.

OMAHA, Neb., May 20th, 1881. To the Liquor Dealers, Saloon Keepers and Business Men of Nebraska: The above named Union find it in their interest of our common cause throughout the State to call a

CONVENTION of all who are directly or indirectly interested in the sale of liquor in this State, for Friday, June 10th, at 2 p. m., to be held at Turner Hall, in the City of Omaha. Our common cause demands that no one of our number shall be absent. CHAS. KAUFMAN, Secretary. AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW BOOK, "Bible for the Young," Being the story of the Scriptures by Rev. Geo. Alexander Crook, D. D. in simple and attractive language for old and young. Profusely illustrated, making a most interesting and impressive youth's instructor. Every parent will secure this work. Preachers, you should circulate! Price \$3.00. See for circular with extra terms. J. H. CHAMBERS & CO., St. Louis, Mo. TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE. Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches, lose their lives by sold with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists, 15c. (4)