

CREAMERY DEDICATED.

An interesting program rendered—Grobert, Olmstead and Clinebell carry off the Premiums—interesting paper by J. D. Ream.

The opening of the Cream Separator Station at Broken Bow Monday was favored with pleasant weather, and while the attendance was not as large as the importance of the occasion warranted the showing, was very creditable. By ten o'clock farmers with their wives, began to arrive, many of them bringing one or more cans of milk to the station. By eleven o'clock the crowd had grown so large that not half of them could find standing room in the building, where all were anxious to crowd in to witness the process of the cream being separated from the milk. The Broken Bow Orchestra was in evidence and discoursed music on the outside to those who had to wait their turn to get in side. The Beatrice Creamery Co., was represented by General Agent W. W. Marple, Supt. of Stations, J. C. McCurry and collector G. H. Prime. Among other guests who were interested observers were W. J. Wallace of Sargent and N. C. Farlow of Walworth, members of the Sargent Creamery Co., and Phil Campbell of Georgetown. The amount of milk brought in for the first day was larger than was generally anticipated and until noon the separator was kept busy in disposing of the milk. The party bringing in the largest amount was H. F. Grabert, who had in his four cans 254 pounds, F. M. Olmstead had 185 pounds and H. J. Clinebell 168. The total amount brought by all was 2142 pounds which Mr. Marple said was a better showing than the average. At noon those who had prepared lunch repaired to the Woodman hall where free coffee was furnished and a social time was enjoyed. At two o'clock meeting was called to order by President C. H. Miller and the following program was rendered.

First was music by the orchestra which was highly appreciated. President C. H. Miller started the exercises off by giving a short and interesting address, relating several interesting experiences in Nebraska farming. He thought that Custer County was especially adapted to the dairy business. At this juncture G. R. Russom favored the audience, which now crowded the hall with a vocal solo, who was accompanied on the piano by L. E. Bell. Mr. Russom is a fine singer and he was heartily applauded. J. D. Ream favored us with a well written paper, replete with valuable information and suggestions relating to farming stock raising and the dairy.

Mesdames Guttererson and Stucky sang a duet, who were accompanied on the piano by Mrs. E. R. Percell, Mesdames Guttererson and Stucky are among Broken Bow's most popular singers and as is usual, they met an appreciative audience that was lavish in its applause.

C. L. Guttererson, who was born on a dairy farm in northern New York and was brought up in the business, made an excellent speech in advocacy of dairy business for Custer County and Nebraska. He said those who followed dairying in this country were the only class of people "who have the dead mortal cinch on their business," while all other business is effected and some times completely paralyzed by hot winds, drought or hail, the man depending upon his cows for his support could not be driven out. He advocated improving the milk cows and providing shelter and feed for them and good returns was sure to follow. His talk was practical and full of interest. As B. W. Blair who had been placed upon the program for a song was not present, Mesdames Stucky and Guttererson responded to call and again favored the audience with another duet.

"The benefits to be derived by farmers" was assigned to W. H. Reeder of Merna, but as he was not present, R. Anderson was called and gave an excellent and enthusiastic talk on the subject. He contracted the expense and uncertainty of farming with the dairy business and presented several good arguments in favor of supporting the creamery station; his remarks were well received and enthusiastically cheered. L. E. Bell then rendered a piano solo, receiving an encore. The closing address by W. W. Marple was interesting and able and highly appreciated. At the conclusion of his address he announced the names of the parties who had won the three prizes for bringing the largest amount of milk on that day—H. F. Grabert who won first prize was presented with a ten gallon milk can, worth \$2.25, F. M. Olmstead winner of the second prize was given one dollar, and H. J. Clinebell fifty cents for the third prize. He stated that the cream of but two parties had yet been tested. The cream of C. H. Miller tested 4 per cent and that of J. H. Stewart 4.3 per cent, both of which is above the average.

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Edwin F. Myers.

On Monday but three milk routes had been provided with carriers. For the South-West J. B. Palmer was secured to deliver the milk to the station; in the North-East W. P. Wooters; and the South route L. O. Roblee. The East and South East had not yet completed arrangements for carriers. Pery Foster of Mason City has charge of the Station here, and Mr. McCurry will remain several days to complete the work of establishing routes and seeing the work start off. The price paid for cream is 18 cents at the present time. Upon the whole the outlook is very favorable for the Station to be a success here, as every one certainly trusts it shall be. For the benefit of those who could not be present we here with publish the paper read by J. D. Ream one of the successful farmers of Custer County.

"The farmer who succeeds best in any country whether it be new or old, is the one who adapts his methods and enterprises more nearly in harmony with the resources and conditions of the country. He attempts to conform his ideas and experiments to nature's requirements rather than to attempt to bend nature's laws and forces to suit his preconceived ideas. The most of us Custer county farmers came here imbued with the idea that we could make a good living by growing grain for the market, and we did not stop to examine into the conditions and reason as to the resources of the country and inquire as to the enterprises for which it was best adapted. But we proceeded to apply our preconceived ideas and even when the short crops and failures came we failed to learn many useful lessons they should have taught us for we were still determined not to change our ideas, consequently our cry was for some method by which we could grow corn and wheat during these drought periods. This cry for new and better methods was all right for we ought to push the investigation along these lines much farther and more thoroughly than we have yet done because we must do some farming here and if we succeed we must do it intelligently too. But while we are adopting better methods and awakening to the value of more thorough and careful work we must also awake to the fact that nature never intended this for a grain growing country in the common acceptance of the term. These hills and canyons were never intended for the plow and the one who conceives the best plan for converting their nutritious grasses into cash and carries his plan into effect will be the successful man.

It is a fact that this country does produce large quantities of grain and in years of good crops we do it very cheaply too. But we must give up the idea of depending entirely upon grain growing for the market. We must recognize that the conditions require that grain growing and stock raising should go hand in hand and that the dairy should form an important feature of the stock interests.

The average American farmer and more especially the western fellow has become so accustomed to doing things on a large scale that it has become a second nature to him and he has learned either consciously or unconsciously to despise the small things in his farming operations. He is built on the whole sale plan and seems to shun the retail features of farm economy.

But let me suggest that we Custer county farmers better somewhat contract our largeness of views and more nearly adjust our ideas to suit the changing conditions and the natural resources that we find here. The day for money making in the bonanza wheat fields of the great west is passing away these enterprises are being transferred to other countries where land and labor are both cheaper.

The improved American machinery has been scattered all over the world and the serf of Russia the coolie of India and the poor laboring classes of all the foreign countries are being taught the arts of the American farmers and today the labor of the American wheat grower comes in competition with the labor of this ignorant class of foreign people who

often receive but eight to twenty-five cents per day for their labor. Is it not plain that the American farmer must diversify his enterprises and take up those lines of work best suited to his surrounding conditions and best calculated for the employment and development of his superior intelligence if he desires to secure and maintain the comforts of life that now marks the difference between his condition of the farm laborers in many foreign countries.

If you will visit the dairy districts of Iowa, Wisconsin and other western states where they once grew grain for the market, you will now find that mixed farming forage crops, dairying and poultry raising is the general employment of the farmers. And there you will find a country that denotes thrift and order, thoroughness of work and management and also a prosperous people.

Shall we continue to compete with the ignorant foreigner with his low wages, his huts and hovels, until we are reduced to a like condition, or shall we profit by and emulate the example of our farmer friends in our sister states who have abandoned the extensive or wholesale plan and adopted the intensive.

We smile at the New England Yankee on account of his careful economical methods. But let me say to you that if we Custer county farmers would adopt some of Yankee thoroughness and watchfulness and care more for the seemingly small things about the farm, we would succeed much better than we now do and what is more the time is not far distant when we must do this or reap still greater disaster as the result of our neglect.

The establishment of successful skimming stations at different points in the country will result in much good by illustrating to our people not only the value of thorough and careful work but the necessity of it. There is probably no other business that so quickly responds with better returns for thorough management than does the dairy and probably none other that shows the lack of it more quickly.

The man who imagines that the dairy can be successfully managed in the same slipshod haphazard manner that most of us follow in our farming will be badly disappointed.

It is a business that provides a broad field for the diligent application of intelligence in its management. Of course the skimming station relieves the operator of much of the intricate features of the regular dairy. But even with the station as we now have it, there is much for most of us to learn. We are told by those who ought to know that not only good breeding is necessary in order to produce the good dairy cow, but also that the feeding from the time the calf is dropped until it is developed into a cow, is of great importance. They tell us that one line of feeding tends to make

a beef animal of the calf and another line of feeding tends to produce the dairy cow.

The man who succeeds in dairying soon learns that a lack of a sufficient supply of good pure water for his cows. The lack of a proper quantity, quality and kinds of feed. The lack of shelter from the cold and storms or the lack of gentle handling and regularity of milking, any of these things and many more will tend to lessen the flow of milk and thus cut down his profits. And when he obtains this knowledge he will begin to realize that all these essential features in the good care of the dairy cow are also essential in the management of all other kinds of stock. And as the dairy business spreads over our country and our people become educated as to the conditions it requires, the practice of allowing the cattle to seek shelter behind a barb wire fence during a blizzard and the hogs to sleep in an open unprotected yard without bed or shelter will have passed away and the more business-like and profitable method of careful housing of all stock in cold stormy weather will have taken its place. And again I say, bid the dairy business a glad welcome on account of the valuable lessons it will teach in other lines of work upon the farm.

(Concluded next week.)

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