

# THE CREAMERY BUSINESS PAYS

A Valuable Bulletin on the Subject is Issued by the Montana Agricultural College.

GREAT CARE MUST BE EXERCISED

Cheese and Butter Making Require the Constant Attention of the Producer.

One of the most valuable bulletins ever issued by the experiment station of the Montana state college of agriculture and mechanic arts has just been distributed, the bulletin being one pertaining to creameries and cheese factories in the state of Montana, from the pen of W. J. Elliott, assistant dairyman. A feature of the bulletin is a detailed description of a creamery and a statement as to the best methods of organizing a company for the operation of a creamery. The bulletin is printed for general distribution and a copy can be had by application to the experiment station.

Concerning the organization, building and equipment of creameries, the bulletin says:

"Dairying can scarcely be said to be an industry in Montana, though the natural facilities, climate, soil, water and feed, as well as the market, are very favorable indeed. Montana probably offers as good prices for dairy products as any state in the union and very much better than most of the states, yet there are millions of pounds of butter and cheese imported into the state annually. There are probably several reasons for this. As a rule the farms in Montana are large and much hired help has to be depended upon. The successful herd requires the careful supervision of the owner which is generally possible only on the smaller farms. Montana farms are productive and her farmers have been content with the smaller returns rather than undertake the more exacting demands of dairy work. The profitable dairy herd produces milk the year round and some of the cows have to be milked 365 days in the year, morning and evening. Though the income is substantial many will not try to increase it at the cost of the extra tax on their time and attention.

"That the dairy industry may be attended with marked success in Montana, there is ample evidence to prove. A dairy herd in the Gallatin valley last year returned its owner \$65 from each cow. The feed at market prices cost not to exceed \$30 for each cow. On this basis, by selling the feed to the cows the returns of the farm were more than doubled as compared to selling the crop off the farm. These returns indicate a good dairy herd, but that is the only kind with which a person should attempt the business.

"When we consider that the value of the dairy products in the United States amounts to the enormous sum of \$450,000,000 each year, we see at once that it is one of the largest branches of agriculture. Its advantages to those engaging in it are many. In the first place it is a cash business and also a business from which there is a little ready money coming in all the year round, which is infinitely better, both for the farmer and the merchant, than having one to two pay days a year, for instance, when the grain is threshed and drawn to market, or livestock sold. Another point is that it gives employment all the year around. Just think of the exclusive grain growing practice for a moment and note how all the work of the year is rushed into a few weeks in the hottest part of the summer, when it is almost impossible to get competent help. Right there is where the dairy industry is a boon to the farmers' sons. It gives them something that pays well for their time and employment all the year round. In other words, it keeps the farmer and his family busy. They do not need to seek employment in the city. It keeps the boy on the farm.

"Another advantage of the dairy industry for Montana is that there are not long freight hauls to market. There is an unlimited market right at home, with prices for butter and cheese that excel those of almost any other state in the union. In addition there is a fine climate, pure water, and as good feed as can be grown anywhere. All these are prime essentials for high quality butter and cheese.

"One of the questions that we generally meet with is, 'What is the use of starting a creamery to make more butter, when we cannot find a market for that which we are making on our ranches now?' The reason that a ready market cannot be found for the ranch butter is simply because it is hard to find any two lots of butter in

a community that are exactly the same in every respect. But where all the farmers bring their cream or milk to a central plant, and have a skilled butter or cheese maker turn out a uniform article, there is not the least difficulty in disposing, right in our state, of all the butter and cheese that 50 plants could turn out.

"We do not wish for a moment to give only the bright side of the dairy industry, for there is a 'work' side also. It is just like any other business. To make money out of it requires care and attention.

"It requires care and selection in handling the cows, care in the feeding, care in the handling of the milk, and care over all these things for 12 months in the year.

"But there is no other branch of farm work that will pay better, for the care and attention you give it, than the dairy business. Far better than selling the farm crops at the prevalent market prices, sell them through the cow and the milk pail, and you will realize just double market prices for your crop.

"The creamery or cheese factory business like any other manufacturing business, requires a certain amount of raw material before the plant can be run successfully. A lack in the milk supply is perhaps the cause of more new creameries failing than any other. The first thing in starting a factory, therefore, is to find out if there is sufficient milk with which to keep the plant running the year around. Those interested must have an absolute guarantee of the milk from 300 cows for a creamery and 150 to 200 for cheese factory, with prospects that this number will be increased as rapidly as possible in the near future. If the milk from about this number of cows cannot be guaranteed it will be good business to let the creamery project rest for a time. No creamery, however well equipped or managed, can make any money for its owners or patrons with but with one or two thousand pounds of milk a day.

"When the farmers own the plant and enter into a written contract with each to supply the milk from the requisite number of cows, under good management cannot fail to succeed."

## SHEEP PRICES SOARING.

### Carbon County Man Says Fergus Sheep Command High Prices.

According to Frank Church of the Bear Creek Sheep Company, anything in the shape of sheep is bound to be good property—is good property at the present time. He prophesies that prices will soar this winter, higher, perhaps, than for years, due to the present great demand and the prospect for record prices on wool next summer. In fact, it is already reported that commission men in the east are getting 25 and 26 cents a pound for fleeces purchased in Montana during the past season for 17 and 18 cents.

Mr. Church returned Friday from Martinsdale, Fergus County, where he went to purchase sheep, says the Red Lodge plectet. He secured 4,500 head of lambs for C. B. Clark and Mr. Clark has gone to bring them to his ranch on Clarke Fork, where he will winter them. The purchase price on this bunch was \$1.85 per head. Mr. Church also purchased 2,000 yearling ewes for himself, but did not hold them long, disposing of them at a good profit. He bought, in fact, at \$2.50 per head and sold at \$2.75. He had another contract with the Kingsbury-Todd company of Buffalo, Wyo., for the purchase of 2,000 head, the Wyoming people agreeing to pay the difference between what Mr. Church would have to pay and \$2.75 per head. But this contract Mr. Church was unable to fulfill.

Mr. Church states that buyers are now scouring the Judith basin and all of Fergus county, some offering as high as \$3.00 per head for stock sheep. One thousand carloads of sheep have shipped out of Billings already this fall and loading is going on every day.

J. N. Tolman, who disposed of his Dawson county flock and last week went out to make new purchases in this county, returned to the city Friday, having secured a band of 2,000 lambs from Geo. Crosby of Sage creek and another mixed band of about 2,500 head from Orton Serrine, Mr. Tolman said he did not care to state the purchase price.

### Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Sarah J. Rooney, an insane person: Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, guardian of the estate of Sarah J. Rooney, an insane person, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the said insane person, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said guardian at his residence on the Judith river, or at the office of Huntoon, Worden & Smith, in Lewistown, Montana, the same being the place of transacting the business of the said estate in the County of Fergus.

Dated November 8, 1904.  
THOMAS S. ROONEY,  
Guardian of the Estate of Sarah J. Rooney, an Insane Person.  
First Publication November 15.

## OPTICAL DELUSIONS.

### Why the Sun, Moon and Stars Appear Large at the Horizon.

When we observe objects at a distance we are not conscious of the smallness of the angle under which we see them, and we think them much higher than they really are. This fact also explains the illusions in photography, a country the boundaries of which are very hilly appearing almost flat on the sensitive plate, the lens giving us the real angular sizes of the distant objects without taking into account the psychic exaggeration of our eye. If, however, we look at distant objects under unusual conditions our judgment is at fault, the smallness of the angle of observation becomes sensible and the objects appear much smaller. This is what occurs, for example, when a country is examined with the head bent to one side or allowed to hang between the legs, the colors becoming much clearer, but the country appearing flat like a picture.

We may apply these facts to the sun and moon. When we see these bodies at the horizon we place them instinctively at a given distance, and we judge of their size as we do of objects placed at this distance—that is, in exaggerating that size. When, however, these bodies are raised above the horizon we see them under unaccustomed conditions without indicating comparative marks and at an undefined distance. In consequence of this fact the exaggeration of our calculation disappears and the stars, sun and moon appear smaller to us.

The angle under which we see the sun and the moon is equal to about one-half of a degree. Calculation shows that this is the angle under which we see a tower forty-four meters in height at a distance of a little over three miles. Thus, by comparison with known terrestrial objects, the stars at the horizon appear very large to us. The error depends, in part, also on the state of the atmosphere. When the atmosphere is not clear and foggy the error is greatest, in this case the moon taking on a red tinge, whereas when this body has all of its brightness it differs too much from ordinary objects for the instinctive comparison to be made, the moon in this case appearing smaller. The same reasoning applies to the sun. In foggy weather the stars also appear nearer—a fact which is due to their red color, the red requiring a greater effort of accommodation to unite on the retina the slightly refrangible radiations.

It is not necessary that there be terrestrial objects to which we can directly compare the apparent diameter of this sun and moon; the error may occur at the horizon of the sea. It is to be noted that the constellations have the same apparent increase in size in approaching the horizon and that often the two lower parts of the rainbow seem enlarged. In short, we have to do with a very general phenomenon, applying as well to terrestrial as to celestial objects, in every case the error consisting in an exaggerated estimation of the objects on the horizon.—Exchange.

### Useful Monkeys.

A horse in a treadmill and a dog turning a spit have been in times past familiar objects, but it has remained for the people of Malabar, India, to put monkeys at work. The climate there is torrid, and fans are a necessity. Formerly it was the duty of a native servant to keep in motion the great fan called the punka, but an English officer who resided in Malabar conceived the idea of putting the monkeys at the toll. This punka is suspended from the ceiling and worked by pulling a cord. After playing with one of the monkeys for awhile the officer tied the little fellow's hands to the cord and made him believe that he was playing a new and delightful game. A little candy helped on the experiment, and soon the monkey was very fond of his new employment, never imagining that he was doing very menial drudgery. It is said that there are now in Malabar many hundreds of useful monkeys pulling the strings of punkas.

### Trademarks.

Trademarks are understood to be nearly as old as the industry of the human race. Ancient Babylon had property symbols, and the Chinese claim to have had trademarks a thousand years before Christ. Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, had a lawsuit about a trademark and won it. As early as 1300 the English parliament authorized trademarks, and the laws of the United States have also protected them. Extraordinary means have been required at all times to guard against the fraudulent use of marks of manufacturers. If there were no means of identifying the trademark the best goods at once lose their value. This was discovered very early, and it is deemed probable that the successors of Tubal Cain were the first to use distinctive marks on their manufactures. This is about as near as it is possible to arrive at data.

### He Wasn't Too Early.

A story goes that on a certain occasion there walked into the office of a governor of a western state a citizen who, with suppressed excitement, said: "Mr. Governor, I understand that Colonel Blank, the president of the Irrigation board, is dead."  
"He is," was the reply. "Colonel Blank died an hour ago."  
"Well, Mr. Governor," continued the citizen, "I dislike to exhibit any unseemly haste in the matter, but I very much desire to make application for appointment as his successor."  
Whereupon the governor courteously motioned his caller toward an ante-room. "Pray walk into this room, sir," said he, "and take your place in the line."—Kansas City Independent.

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11:02 "	..... Dorsey.....	12:55 "
Arr. 11:30 p.m.	..... Summit.....	Lve. 12:30 "
Lve. 12:01 "	.....	Arr. 12:00 a.m.
12:40 "	..... Lennep.....	11:20 a.m.
1:06 "	..... Martinsdale.....	10:53 "
1:41 "	..... Twodot.....	10:23 "
2:20 "	..... Harlowton.....	9:53 "
3:50 "	..... Ubet.....	8:35 "
4:58 "	..... Moore.....	7:35 "
Arr. 6:00 "	..... Lewistown.....	Lve. 7:00 "

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