

A CO-OPERATIVE MILK COMPANY.

These Producers Know How to Make Milk Pay.

At Monroe, Orange county, N. Y., on the line of the Erie railway, is the creamery of the Monroe Dairy association, one of the most successful of its class. It was organized in 1881 by a few of the progressive dairy farmers of that vicinity, who had become tired of the haphazard manner in which the milk business had been so long conducted, and who thought they could see a better way.

The capital stock has been increased since the beginning of its business, and now, at its par value, stands at \$12,000, though a small part of the stock is still in the hands of the company unsold. No one save a producer of milk can purchase stock, and the amount any one producer may hold is limited by his milk production. The business has been a success from the start, and today the shares, the par value of which is ten dollars, are held at fifteen dollars to any producers who desire to become stockholders.

The general manager, H. M. Morehouse, receives a liberal salary, the officers understanding the necessity of securing a good man to do their business. It is done in a systematic and business-like way. The establishment is well equipped, being furnished with an engine and boiler, butter and cheese making apparatus, and they have recently added an Alpha separator with a steam turbine for propelling it—a machine which furnishes motive power without the intervention of the engine. Their business is primarily that of selling milk, and they receive and care for the milk of all their patrons, be it much or little.

In flush times, when the supply exceeds the demand, the surplus is manufactured into butter or cheese, as may be considered most desirable. In this way they are in perfect readiness for the occasional surplus seasons which regularly occur. There are forty-six stockholders in the company, representing from 1,000 to 1,200 cows, and an average of about 200 cans per day throughout the year is received at the creamery. The supply is tolerably constant, holding up well in the winter season.

The milk of the patrons is weighed and credited. At the end of each month the total expenses are paid and the net balance is divided pro rata among the patrons. As yet all patrons receive the same price, quality not being entered into so long as the milk is standard.

Mr. Morehouse has entire charge of the practical business, being responsible for the milk after it is received until the proceeds in cash are deposited in bank to the credit of the treasurer. He is an active, pushing man, and has filled his post satisfactorily for many years. Not a can of milk leaves the creamery that is not sold before leaving—no surplus from this concern goes to the city to help break the price on a weak market.

One of the advantages which he has is that he can say to a large dealer, "I will take care of you." If the dealer needs two or three or maybe a dozen extra cans, he has only to wire the association and the first train brings what he wants. He has a large trade among the dealers who supply down town restaurants, so many of which are closed on Sunday, and which of course, for their trade, require varying quantities of milk.

It is in the organization of such creameries or dairy associations that we must look for the solution of the problems now so troublesome, as to how the producer can get a fair price for his milk.—Rural New Yorker.

Dairy and Creamery.

Why do not all dairymen bottle milk and then sell it for the same price as the ordinary ladled out milk? This is the question asked by a consumer. In ladling milk out of the large cans into pint and quart measures fully 10 per cent. is lost. This is more than the loss of the bottles amounts to. There is no more work in bottling than in ladling out. A persistent and good tempered milk seller can in time educate his customers to be conscientious in returning bottles.

It is certain that the best way is for dairymen to raise their own cows.

One trouble with bottled milk this time of year is that the bottles are not properly cleansed at the dairy. Customers should be instructed to rinse the empty bottle in all cases in cold water, fill it with cold water and let it stand till called for. Then when the milkman gets it back home in the dairy he should see that all bottles are boiled in soda water—washing soda. This will kill every poison germ, and it is the custom of the best dairies so to cleanse milk bottles. It is not inviting or appetizing for a customer to pour the milk

out of a sealed up bottle and find the sour old clabber sticking to the sides just as some customer too lazy to wash the bottle had left it the day before.

Green fodder and ensilage for dairy cattle must be grown on the dairyman's own land; grain for the cattle can generally be bought cheaper than it can be grown.

In one of the best paying dairies in this country the rule is: The cow that does not make over 250 pounds of butter a year is got rid of.

See that substantial premiums are offered at your county fairs for the best cheeses, both home and factory.

Eight hundred cows are regarded as the number necessary to start a condensed milk factory on. At a condensed milk factory in Maine prices paid are as follows: Two and a half cents a quart in May and June, 3 cents in July and August, 2 1/2 cents from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, and 4 cents from that time on till May 1.

When Poetry Loses Sentiment.

All the sentiment is taken out of poetry if heard in the printing office. The following is a specimen of how the reading boy deals with the productions of the poet laureate in the way of business:

"Double quotes you small caps mus' wak an call me hurlycom—call me hurlycom mother dearsem (sniff).

"Tohyphenmorrer possill be the 'appiest time of all the glad New-caphyphen yearsem (gasp).

"Ocap all the glad New-caphyphen yearcom mothercom the maddestcom the maddestcom merriest daysem (sniff). "Forcap Hiposm to be Queencap opos the Maycapcom mothercom. Hiposm to be Queencap opos the Maycap full close double rule—Tennysonitalsfull."

This apparent jargon being the result of reading by "caps and points" to secure accuracy. Com. is the reader's contraction for comma, sem. for semicolon, pos. for apostrophe, and so on.

This method of reading does not improve Tennyson's "Queen of the May;" in fact, the poet would hardly recognize it.—Printers' Register.

Couldn't Fool Plumb.

They are telling a queer story of the verdancy of the late Senator Plumb on business matters while a young man. He had scraped together \$100 and had it on deposit in a local bank. Wanting to use the money he one day asked the president of the bank for it. He told Plumb to sign a check.

The young man looked up and said, "Eh?" "Make out a check for the amount and sign it," remarked the banker. "No, sir-ee!" said the statesman in embryo; "no, sir-ee, I don't put my name on paper unless I keep the paper. I gave you my money without taking your receipt and I want it back on the same terms." And it took considerable arguing to persuade him that it was the customary thing to make checks for money. But when years went on the senator rose to the million rank by smart business faculty and could sign checks with almost anybody.—Exchange.

A Favorite Topic.

Moses Mendelssohn was at first employed as tutor and afterward as book-keeper by Mr. Bernhard, the wealthy silk manufacturer. When the latter died his widow promoted the philosopher to a partnership in the firm. One day, as Mendelssohn was passing down the street with his friend Lessing, they overheard a couple of ladies talking about Mendelssohn.

"There, you see," said Lessing, "your writings are even popular with the ladies."

"Oh, dear, no!" was the modest reply. "the ladies are only talking about the new samples I have just sent them."—Illustrirte Welt.

Needles.

Originally all the needles used in Europe must have come from the east; and it seems passing strange that no record has been kept of the time at which these useful little instruments were first manufactured there, but it must have been at a very early period. They were made in Nuremberg in great quantities in the fourteenth century. Their manufacture was introduced into England under Queen Elizabeth, and flourished to such an extent that the workmen soon constituted a guild, for we read in 1597 the "Pinners and the Needlers" petitioned the queen not to allow foreign pins and needles to be imported.—Woman's Work.

Appropriate.

Mrs. Closefast—We are invited to Mr. and Mrs. Angle's silver wedding. What shall we give them? Mr. Closefast—I'll make 'em a speech. Speech is silver, you know.—Good News.

C. D. HICKS,

NOTARY :: PUBLIC,

—AND—

Justice of the Peace.

Office, 205 Milam Street, Shreveport, La.

The Cotton Belt Route

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

ST. LOUIS, CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.

And all Points Beyond.

Free Reclining Chair Cars

AND

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

TWO DAILY TRAINS TO

MEMPHIS

THE ONLY LINE

With through sleeping car service delivering passengers in depots of connecting lines without a long and disagreeable omnibus transfer across the city.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO

TEXAS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS TO

FORT WORTH, WACO, OR INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

Rates, maps, time, tables, and all information regarding a trip in any direction will be cheerfully furnished on application to any agent of the company.

E. W. LABAUME,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

W. H. WINFIELD,

General Passenger Agent Lines in Texas, Tyler, Tex.

W. B. DODDRIDGE,

General Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

Shreveport & Houston

—AND—

HOUSTON, EAST & WEST TEXAS

RAILWAY.

THE SHORTEST LINE TO

Houston and Galveston,

AND ALL POINTS IN SOUTH AND WEST TEXAS.

Trains Leave Shreveport at..... 6 a.m. Arrive at Lufkin at..... 12:20 p.m. Arrive at Houston at..... 8 p.m. Train Leaves Houston at..... 8:30 a.m. Arrives at Shreveport at..... 10 p.m. Connects at Lufkin with St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railway.

Connects at Houston with Houston & Texas Central, Southern Pacific, International and Great Northern, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and San Antonio and Arkansas Pass Railroads.

For full information for time and rates, call on P. A. LACY, Agent, Shreveport; or address R. S. COLLINS, Gen. Pas. Ag't, Houston, Tex. M. G. HOWE, Receiver.

Texas & Pacific Railway

EL PASO ROUTE.

The direct line to Shreveport and New Orleans, to Texarkana, Memphis, St. Louis, the North and East and to all points in Texas, Old and New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California.

Favorite Line Via Sacramento to Oregon and Washington.

Only line offering choice of routes to points in the Southeast via Texarkana, Shreveport and New Orleans.

—TAKE—

"The St. Louis Limited"

Between Fort Worth and St. Louis.

The Fastest Train Between Texas and the North and East.

Double Daily Line of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis via

The Iron Mountain Route

Through Sleeping Cars between New Orleans and Denver, and St. Louis and San Francisco.

For rates, tickets, and all information, apply to or address any of the ticket agents, or GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt. C. F. FEGAN, Travelling Pass. Agt. L. S. THRENE, Gen. Superintendent, Dallas, Tex.

THE COLLECTED WORKS OF THREE FAMOUS POETS



LONGFELLOW WHITTIER BRYANT

Three Separate Volumes, averaging over 300 Pages each. Printed on Good Paper from Clear, Large Type. Bound in Handsome Colored Paper Covers.

1000 Pages of the Greatest Poems Ever Written

To study at leisure the writings of such men and poets as Whittier Longfellow and Bryant, is an intellectual treat, and an influence towards higher education which is oftentimes neglected because of the expense in the purchase of cloth bound volumes. In three handsome volumes, of from 300 to 350 pages each, these popular authors can now be secured at almost a nominal price in connection with our liberal premium offer. The type is large and clear, and so far as possible the poems are printed in the order in which they were written, showing the growth of the author in strength and power.

Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge; it is the impassioned expression which is the countenance of all science.—Wordsworth. Poetry is the offspring of rarest beauty, begot by imagination upon thought, and clad by taste and fancy in habiliments of grace.—W. G. Simms. Poetry is the morning dreams of great minds.—Lamartine. Adore poetry for its own sake.—Grace Greenwood.

Poetry is the beauty of ideas distinct from the beauty of things.—M. V. Lomax. Poetry is the record of the best and happiest moments of the happiest and best minds.—Shelley. Poetry should strike the reader as a wording of his own highest thought.—J. A. Longford. Poetry is more philosophical than history.—Aristotle. Virtue sinks deeper into the heart of man when it comes recommended by the powerful charms of poetry.—Vossius.

We Offer The above Three Splendid Works as premium for THREE subscribers to THE PROGRESS. On receipt of \$1.25 we will send this paper for one year (52 issues) to any address, and send these three splendid works, charge all paid. On receipt of \$1.25 from any one of our present subscribers we will extend his or her subscription for one year, and send them the Three Books of Poetry. As mentioned above these Three Valuable Poetical Works will be GIVEN FREE to any one who will take the time to get THREE subscribers to THE PROGRESS. Address All Orders to THE PROGRESS.

The Leather Stocking Tales

BY

J. FENIMORE COOPER.

FINE CLOTH EDITION

Five Handsome Volumes,

12mo. size, Fine Cloth Binding, stamped in gold and ink from original design.

AVERAGING 500 PAGES EACH.

FINE PAPER and LARGE CLEAR PRINT



CONTENTS OF SET:

- The Deerslayer, The Last of the Mohicans, The Pathfinder, The Pioneers, The Prairie.



Taking the life of the Leather Stocking as a guide, "The Deerslayer" should be the opening book, for in that work he is seen just emerging into manhood; to be succeeded by "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Pathfinder," "The Pioneers," and "The Prairie." This arrangement embraces the order of events.

Read Our Special Premium Offer.

It is a matter of national pride that Cooper's Novels are so widely read. They are wonderfully interesting and true to life, and a perusal of them will enable the reader to form a better idea of the manners and customs, as well as the struggles and trials of our country in its early history, than can be had from any other source. All of them are romantic, exciting and graphically written. Those who enjoy reading of Revolutionary times and of stories of patriotism, of Indians and their methods of war, with their peculiar habits and customs, should read these most thrilling and fascinating of Cooper's Novels.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF TO YOU TO SECURE A SET OF THIS HANDSOME LIBRARY EDITION

The price of subscription per year to The Progress is \$1.00. On receipt of \$2.85 we will send The Progress for one year, and these Five Handsome Volumes of The Leather Stocking Tales, expressage paid. On receipt of \$2.85 from any one already a subscriber to this paper, we will extend their subscription for one year, and send them these five valuable and handsomely bound volumes. To any one who will take the time to get TEN subscribers we will send them The Leather Stocking Tales FREE, all charges paid.

THE Leather Stocking Tales GIVEN AWAY.

IN PAPER. The Leather Stocking Tales, in Paper Cover, Very Handsome, in One Large Volume, will be GIVEN AWAY, postage paid, to any one already a subscriber to The Progress who will send us one new subscriber. These Tales are wonderfully interesting and replete with exciting incidents.