

DAIRY DEPARTMENT



LYNDEN CREAMERY.

To The Ranch:

During my last trip to the Northwestern part of the state, I was handed the following report of the Lynden Co-operative Creamery. There has been considerable comment on the tendency in creamery work to abandon the co-operative idea, but the report of this association certainly ought to encourage every one who believes in the idea of co-operation. The Lynden Creamery, like every similar company, has had its ups and downs, but the good it has done for that section of the Nooksack valley will not soon be forgotten. The success of its work is no doubt due to the official service of those having the work in charge. It would be interesting to know how many co-operative creameries in the state have been organized, and what percentage of them have continued to operate. I am firmly convinced that the co-operative creamery, when properly managed, is one of the best farmers' organizations that can be established in any community.

Following report is taken from the pany:

	1904.
Pounds of butter manufactured	126,1
Money received for butter	\$28,993.
Aver. price paid for butter fat	
Expenses per pound butter fat	
Average number of patrons	
books of the Lynden Creamery Com-	

	1905.	1906.	Dec. 1, 1907.
99	153,601	198,795	203,533
54	\$38,140.98	\$49,142.47	\$60,020.64
23	.23½	.25	.28
028	.024	.025	.023
98	112	120	139

This report shows that our business more than doubled in the last three years, and while the price paid our patrons for butter fat has increased from 23 cents in 1904 to 28 cents in 1907, the expenses of running the creamery have diminished from .028 cents in 1904 to .023 in 1907.

G. VANDER GRIEND, Secretary.

The craze for the production of raw milk has interfered with the co-operative creameries more than any other thing. In several places in Western Washington, I have found that the demand for whole milk has been so great as to crowd, not only co-operative creameries, but many others operated by independent capital. It may result that the dairy business of our state will show a tendency away from butter production, and toward the direction of milk alone. It is significant to note that the Lynden Creamery above quoted is within a few miles of the new condensed milk factory located at Everson, and it will be well to note whether this new establishment will be able to draw heavily upon the supply which is now controlled by this successful creamery.

E. E. ELLIOTT,
State College, Pullman, Wash.

A later report published in the Lynden paper states that the total business of the year stood as follows: Butter manufactured, 209,090; received for butter, \$61,544.49; expense per pound of butter fat, .02; average price for butter fat, 29c. At their annual meeting the stockholders voted unanimously to put up a concrete building,

36x44 feet, and one story high.—Ed. The Ranch.

A WONDERFUL RECORD.

The Holstein cow, Colantha 4th, Johanna, has recently completed a yearly record under the supervision of the Wisconsin Experiment station. She made in 365 days 27,432.7 pounds of milk, 998.26 pounds of butter fat and 1,164.64 pounds of butter. Average per cent test, 3.64. This great record excels the Guernsey cow Yexa Sunbeam, who formerly held the record, by 12,512 pounds of milk and 164 pounds of butter.

Prof. Haecker says: "This cow produced enough milk to supply thirty-six families with one quart each per day throughout the year. If the milk she produced had been sold at 5 cents per quart it would have brought \$650, and all the food she ate cost less than \$100. Her bull calf sold for \$8,000 cash. It is fair to figure the solids, not the fat, for the fat content of the milk, and on this basis she produced 3,394 pounds during the year. This means she produced about fifteen times as much human food as a good steer could by body growth, and did it with nearly the same amount of food."

Professor Charles Curtis, an accepted authority on dairying subjects at Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, says: "There is nowhere on the face of the globe a land or people so dominant in the improvement of live stock or so potent in the production of the highest types of domestic animals as the British Islands. There is nowhere on the American continent a region affording conditions so closely allied to those of Great Britain on the North Pacific coast of the United States. The similarity is noticeable, not only in climatic conditions and natural environment, but also in the genuine enthusiasm and deep-seated faith in the industry possessed by the tillers of the soil."

Western Washington calls for more dairymen. Every district feels the necessity for a greater source of milk and butter supply. The creameries offer a market for more milk. The condenseries are never run at full capacity, and the cheese factories could use many times the present quantity of milk consumed.

Washington dairy products for 1907 have been estimated as worth \$10,000,000; those of Oregon were valued at \$17,000,000. There is no visible reason why these relative values should not be reversed during the ensuing five years if Washington farmers grade up at the top and cull out from the bottom.

The barn and its care have an important influence in the production of pure milk. As it is impossible to secure this in a dirty, dark barn, reeking with odors of manure, its construction must be taken into account. Plenty of air space must be provided in order to insure pure air.

Anyone contemplating a new barn or the reconstruction of an old barn to conform with the ideas here mentioned should secure some good treatise on barn construction and ventilation. It is evident to any observer that one of the difficulties in securing good milk is the dark, poorly ventilated barns, containing rotten, wooden floors that cannot be cleaned. Concrete is the best material for floors. It is economical and can easily be kept cleaned. If wood is used in floor construction it should be closely laid in pitch and kept in perfect repair. The interior

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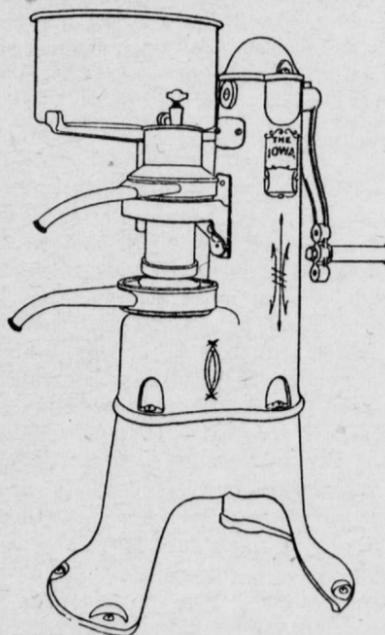
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