

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XIX--No. 158.

LANCASTER, PA. TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1883.

Price Two Cents.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

BARGAINS IN

TINWARE.

The OLD FIRM OF FLINN & BRENEMAN have taken a new departure and have been busy for the past two weeks, in marking down prices on tinware of their own make. And also on the LARGE STOCK bought at FOREIGN SALES IN NEW YORK. These Goods they are selling at

UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES.

Wood and Willow-ware, Kitchen Goods, Stoves and Ranges, Lamps and Lamp Goods, AT BARGAINS.

Flinn & Breneman,

No. 152 NORTH QUEEN ST.,

LANCASTER, PA.

CLOTHING.

E. J. BRISMAN.

Gen's Furnishing Goods.

Neckties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Fine Shirts, Underwear, Fur Spring Top Goggles, Canton Gloves, Collars, Gaiters, Suspenders, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Ladies' Satinets, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Perfumery, Opera Cases, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, &c.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE GRAND DISPLAY.

E. J. BRISMAN, NO. 56 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

D. B. HOSTETTER & SON.

CLOTHING.

S. S. RATHVON.

OVERCOATS,

Dress Suits, Business Suits, Pantaloon, Waistcoats.

In desirable winter materials, made promptly to order for men and boys, at bottom prices for the next two months, at

S. S. RATHVON'S Merchant Tailoring Establishment, No. 101 N. Queen St., 123-125-127 LANCASTER, PA.

READY FOR SPRING.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

Spring Overcoats and Suits

IN THE CITY. NOTE A FEW SAMPLE PRICES:

MEN'S READY-MADE SUITS AT \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 up to \$25.00.

BOYS SUITS AT \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, up to \$5.00.

CHILDREN'S SUITS AT \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, up to \$4.00.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have a very Large and Select Assortment of Goods in the Piece, and make them to order at the most astonishingly LOW PRICES.

MEN'S SUITS TO ORDER.

At \$24.00, \$26.00, \$28.00, \$30.00, up to \$35.00. In our windows we have marked in plain figures 100 pairs of suits, in different styles, which we make to order at \$10.00 to \$20.00. A long statement of facts, or an elaborate line of argument, is not necessary to convince these who inspect our splendid line of clothing and piece goods, and learn the exceedingly LOW PRICES at which we are selling goods and that we are offering extraordinary bargains in every kind of garments.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,

24 CENTRE SQUARE,

LANCASTER, PA.

HIRSH & BROTHER.

LAST MARK DOWN.

25 OVERCOATS AT..... \$3.00
40 OVERCOATS AT..... 3.50
27 OVERCOATS AT..... 4.25
60 OVERCOATS AT..... 5.00

Worth twice the money. We must have the room for our immense Stock

SPRING CLOTHING,

WHICH WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING.

FIFTY DOZEN

HEAVY OVERALLS,

Forty nine cents a pair. WORTH 75 CENTS.

Also balance of our WINTER STOCK very cheap, as the room they occupy is what we need.

CALL AT ONCE

HIRSH & BRO.

The Penn Hall Clothing House, Nos. 2 and 4 N. Queen St.

H. GERHART.

Special Notice!

I hereby notify my friends and patrons that I have just received a large assortment of medium weight suiting for the EARLY SPRING TRADE.

Also, a Choice Stock of SPRING OVERCOATING of the Newest Shades.

I have also now ready sample cards of my Foreign Importation for the SPRING TRADE, and anyone desirous of securing Choice Styles can do so now.

All Heavy Weight SUITING and OVERCOATING will be made up to order until the 15th of MARCH at Cost Price.

H. GERHART,

TAILOR,

NO. 6 EAST KING STREET.

THE FARMERS.

MEETING OF THE LOCAL SOCIETY.

Cremery-Butter and Cheese Making--Address by John S. Carter, City Fair--Dinner--Small Fruit, &c.

The Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural societies held its March meeting yesterday afternoon in city hall. The attendance was larger than usual, it being noted that Mr. John J. Carter would deliver an address on butter and cheese making, as conducted at first-class creameries.

The following named members and visitors were present: H. G. Ruch, West Willow; John C. Liville; G. P. H. M. Zogbe, Marietta; J. S. Carter, Hilltop; Jones, Jos. F. Witmer, Paradise; J. G. Ruch, Willow Street; Samuel G. Engle, Marietta; E. B. Brubaker, Elizabeth; David M. Eyre and wife, Schooh's Mills; Johnson Miller, Little; F. R. Diefenderfer, city; C. A. Gank, city; W. W. Grist, city; G. W. Colver, city; John Mussen; East Dougal; John Huber, Peques; S. P. Eaby, city; Levi S. Reist, Oregon; Cyrus Neff, Mountville; M. D. Kendig, Creswell; C. L. Hunsecker, Mannheim township; J. M. Johnston, city; Peter Hershey, city; Calvin Cooper, Bird-in-Hand; J. Eaby, Paradise; John H. Landis, city; Amos Bushong, Leacock; John F. Herr, Strasburg; B. K. Miller, Millersville; A. B. Bruckhart, West Hempfield; W. P. Stewart, city; J. S. Esleman, Ohio; D. B. Keopert, city; Calvin Carter, Christiansa; W. L. Hershey, Chickies.

John I. Carter was introduced to the society by Vice President Engle, who occupied the chair, and after a few preliminary remarks read the following address:

The subject assigned to me, to write upon to-day had to be accepted with some little latitude, because I have very little experience with the practical workings of creameries, proper—a creamery, meaning a butter and skim milk cheese factory—and further, I thought a wider range given to the subject, embracing other classes of dairy product manufacturing, and various systems of cream raising might be equally interesting and instructive.

The manufacture of butter and cheese, etc., in an establishment of the milk of a number of dairies, is certainly an advance over the old plan, whereby the dairymen make his own butter. The farmer, making but 25 to 50 pounds per week, cannot afford that complete equipment necessary in an establishment making 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. With these better facilities, a better article is made, and more money is realized in quality than if made in the 20 or 30 different lots by the farmers themselves.

The opportunities for effecting good sales and securing a steady market are greatly increased, and the surplus product to be disposed of, on better terms of shipment, and in fact, all advantages are enhanced by having a large amount of products to dispose of in one transaction. The testimony of our marketmen shows that there has been a rapid advance in the average value of our butter product. In Eastern Pennsylvania, Creamery or factory butter has a quotable price, whereas the butter made in small dairies is very uncertain both in quality and price, much of it selling below the cost of production.

The late introduction of a new kind of butter from sweet and oleomargarine, has very greatly depreciated the price of these cheap butters, and the creameries have very opportunely, offering an outlet for the milk of these unprofitable dairies.

Butter making by farmers has also been unsatisfactory, owing to the uncertainty of prices to be realized; nothing but the vaguest of guesses as to the probable price from one week to another.

This uncertainty intimidated farmers from stocking with cows, that could have judiciously yielded the surplus product in creameries and butter factories have more regularity as to prices. They can give a pretty definite idea of the probable average price of milk for a year or for the varying seasons.

This enables the farmer to make calculations of probable profit, and he can safely decide how he shall stock his farm. For instance in my factory, which is only a butter factory, I find the average price for milk during the year, reckoning it every two weeks, to be 3½ cents per quart or \$1.35 per hundred pounds. Some creameries may realize more than that, but I presume it is a fair average. It will vary a little with different years, but not more than the price of other staple farm products. A farmer having a milk dairy can speedily turn it into some other line of farming should anything occur to make a change desirable. Cows are a merchantable article, at any time or condition. There can be no loss on dairy appliances, for but little is invested in them. Perhaps one of the most serious items of expense for the farmers to consider before going into the milk business is the hauling. Two and a half miles is quite far enough for the farmer to haul, or safe for the creamery to receive. To be sure it is sometimes drawn much farther, but the circumstances should be favorable, such as good roads, a cheap driver, and no points where there are any obstructions to the office ends, where the daily visit would do other errands. Such distant farms should also have a suitable place to cool and keep the evening's milk over night—as very little tainting will spoil it for any purpose. These remarks bring me to the location of creameries—they should be near some public place, accessible by good roads, situated on some stream, with water power, or at least with plenty of water. Water is a good absorbent of odors, as well as a cleanser, and milk refuse is a very offensive matter. It is a necessity also and is expensive to haul. They should be situated in a good farming district, where good pasture and pure water will insure sound milk. There must be cows enough, present or prospective, within a radius of 2½ miles, to support it. It will not be safe to calculate on many patrons, as the specialty of dairying. Mixed farming will probably be the rule in Eastern Pennsylvania for many years yet. The dairies will probably run from 5 to 25 cows.

A co-operative creamery possesses some advantages. The individual dairymen are required, and the milk patrons, if stockholders, are interested in keeping up a good supply of milk and its quality, and would not be so tempted to water it. On the other hand creameries or factories, run by individual enterprises, are likely to have conflict of interest and troubles of management. An exclusive owner will be likely to give it his fullest attention; to act with more promptness, and to carry out effectively a settled line of policy. A good price paid will mostly bring good milk, whether the dairymen be a stockholder or not. But all factories suffer more or less from adulterated milk.

Taking all together I rather favor the plan of individual enterprise. Whatever plan is adopted, it should be born in mind that from the nature of things, the business is limited in extent, and there can be no great bonuses in it as a speculation. For reasons given before, the area of supply is limited. Hardly any variety

would afford a yield of more than 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of butter per week, or its equivalent of butter and cheese. A margin of 4 to 5 cents per pound above the cost of the milk is considered a reasonable profit for a butter factory. This does not include the value of skimmed milk. As this advance is to cover the cost of labor, running expenses, and interest on the investment it is easy to see that the investment in buildings and appliances should not be too great if a reasonable profit is expected.

And this brings me to the consideration of the kind of a factory. We have in our vicinity three kinds, but none but cheese; butter and curd, and butter and hogs.

Butter and cheese factories, or what are usually called creameries, are the most popular. If they are well located, and judiciously run, and are fortunate in having a large and reliable supply of cream, they are doubtless the most profitable.

To make a well-managed skim milk cheese, is perhaps the best use that skim-milk can be put to. The product is healthy, palatable, and profitable. But it is so needed, and the equipment is rather perishable. The routine of their management is so well known that a detailed description would be superfluous. Butter and curd factories are few, as the market for the curd is somewhat limited. They are equipped somewhat like a butter and cheese factory, but without the presses and cheese rollers.

They take all the cream out of the milk and clabber the skim milk, by heat or otherwise, which is broken and drained of its whey, somewhat like cheese curd. This whey is used, and the curd is packed into Dutch band cheese, weighing from one to two pounds. The curd brings two cents per pound—less freight. One hundred pounds of milk will make at this time of the year about 3½ pounds of butter and 8 lbs. curd. The whey is also worth more than creamery whey, as it contains the butterfat. Creameries usually use their buttermilk to give body to their cheese. A simple butter factory can be a much cheaper establishment. Less room is needed, and the daily requirements need not exceed \$1,000 or \$1,500. Still less labor is required of course, than in either of the other kind of factories. A man and boy can make 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of butter per week, and only employ half their time. The pork in this case stands against us, as it weighs more than creamery whey, and the skin does not fatten on skim milk alone, particularly during warm weather. Under favorable circumstances they will gain from 2½ to 3 pounds gross per day. It is not judicious to feed a hog too long on an exclusive diet of buttermilk. The weight of a hog of 50 to 75 pounds, and feed until they weigh 250 pounds, at which weight they are sold. A hog will drink from 3 to 4 gallons per day and should be fed four times at least. An occasional feed of meal or bran is needed as a corrective to the milk. As a feed for a hog, it is no more profitable than corn. In connection with our factory I keep about 100 head of hogs, changing them off every three months. This is done on the skim milk, from the creamery, and 200 pounds of butter fat per week, and the skin does not fatten on skim milk alone, particularly during warm weather. Under favorable circumstances they will gain from 2½ to 3 pounds gross per day. 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