Daily Globe.

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THE BEST BOSS.

The One That Reigns Supreme on Our Farms and Pastures.

THE COW WITH CRUMPLED HORN,

And the Delicious Products of the Churn and Cheese-Press.

NORTHWESTERN DAIRY ASS'N.

Opening Meeting of the Annual Convention at Mankato Yesterday.

LIST OF DELEGATES PRESENT.

An Address of Welcome Delivered by Hon. James B. Wakefield.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Pregnant Facts for Dairymen to Consider at All Times.

THE PROPER CARE OF COWS.

Interesting Address by Mr. S. Favill, of Fort Atkinson.

DISCUSSIONS AND PAPERS

The Best Means of Producing the Best Butter and Cheese.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MANKATO, Feb. 14.—At the November session of the Southwestern Minnesota Land and Immigration association, Mr. John C. Noe, its secretary, was instructed to invite the Northwestern Dairymen's association to hold their annual meeting in Mankato. In accordance with this invitation the seventeenth annual meeting of the Northwestern Dairymens' association convened here to-day, which organization represents the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. The delegates and visitors were made the guests of the citizens of Mankato, and as fast as they arrived were quartered at the hotels and at residences. The spacious city hall was thrown open to the use of the association, and the preparations for the reception and entertainment of the city's guests was taken in charge by the city board of trade. John C. Noe, president of the Southwestern Immigration society and chairman of the general committee of arrangements, ably assisted by a corps of committees to whom were delegated different departments in the general preparations embracing the principal business men of Mankato and the usual complement of ladies, have acquitted themselves in a most able and efficient manner. Directly in front of the main entrance to the city hall building was erected in the street a mammoth ice palace of solid blocks of ice and surrounded by a flag staff from which floated the national colors, and which attracted much attention.

The hall which is one of the pleasantest imaginable, was most tastefully decorated and comfortably seated. Upon the spacious platform neatly carpeted was placed a table for the use of the president and secretary and an elegant upright piano, while upon the right and left were spacious tables for the use of reporters. Above and in front of the platform were tastefully draped the national colors, in the center of which in large letters was the word "Welcome" below a large star while above was the motto of our commonwealth "L'Etoile du Nord." Upon the wall to the right of the platform in large letters of evergreen were the names of the four states which form the association, tastefully arranged and with pictures and engravings covering the entire wall.

At the right and left rear of the platform were two full length life size oil paintings representing the great grandfather of C. P. Hawley, of Mankato, in a paternal scene viewing his flocks and herds and of his great grandmother and her daughter in the costume of the revolutionary period in front, and to the left of the platform was a pyramid of hot house plants with callas and other plants in full bloom and which produced a beautiful effect. At every available spot on the walls were pictures and engravings and the tasty hand of the ladies was everywhere visible in the beautiful decorations and drapings.

DELEGATES.

The following are a part of the delegates and visitors from abroad who were in attendance at the opening of the association:

James Anderson, New York.
Hon J B Wakefild, Blue Earth City.
C C Goodnow, Pipestone.
A T McKinstry, Winnebago City.
A D Denne, Winnebago City.
Henry Nelson, Winnebago City.
M W Daley, Madison, D. T.
G L McCumber, Windom.
E C Huntington, Windom.
S D Gaylord, Minneapolis.
W E Richardson, Austin.
J F Ellis, Eau Claire.
J W Polleys, Wells.
Norman T Mason, Marion, Iowa.
A C Houghton, *Tribune*, Minneapolis.
W P Murdock, Murdock.
A W Slayter and wife, St Paul.
M Donahue, Bird Island.
Col A H Reed, Glencoe.
C H Whitney, Marshall.
Col R P McGilmcy, Elgin, Ill.
D F Barclay, Elgin, Ill.
C W Gould, Elgin, Ill.
R McAdam, Elgin, Ill.
W H Hintze, Elgin, Ill.
E J Oatman, Elgin, Ill.
C F Dexter, Chicago, Ill.
G W Addy, New York.
C P Willard, Chicago, Ill.
S Favill, Delevan, Wis.
J M Weeks, Delevan, Wis.
J J Holcomb, Rockford, Ill.
H B Garler, De Kalb, Ill.
G H Prowder, Ft. Atkinton, Wis.
E R Strong, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
A Safeblade, Willmington, Ill.
J G Lumbard, Chicago, Ill.
W B Strait, Mankato.
W D Hood, Atkinson, Wis.
D W Curtis, Atkinson, Wis.
F B Fargo, Lake Mills, Wis.
R C Philbrick, Waterville, Wis.
L H Bullis, Waterville, Wis.
F A Squires, Blue Earth City.
Samuel Cates, Lu Verne.
C H Bullard, Fairmont.
J Arthur Sinclair, Fairmont.
H Misbeth, Wisconsin.
F G Aling, Blue Earth City.
J N Flannigan, Good Thunder;
R A Costello, Graceville.
T C Davis, Farmington.
A A Osborn, Earmington.
W T Smith, New York.
Scott Jenks, Adams, Mass.
Fred Jennings, Blue Earth City.
F C Carey, Blue Earth city.
L D Curtis, Syracuse, N Y.
J S Kebbey, Mountain Lake.
P E Murphy, St Paul.
Wm B Straight, Owatonna.
N J Leavitt, Waseca.
S Leslie, Waseca.
D D McCullan and son, Sibley, Ia.
Wm Warren, Sibley, Ia.
J S Anderson, Minneapolis.
B P Davey, Blue Earth City.
S C Ashley, Windom.
C B Flagg, La Crosse.
J Sampson, Storm Lake, Iowa.
Geo M Laing, Windom.
John Clark, Windom.
J F Force, Huron Lake.
A W Johnson, Windom.
H E Torrence, Worthington.
Dr S Clippinger, Worthington.
Geo F Hoffman, Yankton, D T.
F Baessen, New Ulm.
H S Upton, Huron Lake.
A Blenkron, Huron Lake.
Frank L Randall, New Ulm.
Chas L Krumm, Minneapolis.
C C Dennis, Minneapolis.
F H Dyckman, Sleepy Eye.
S B Gault, St Paul.
H E Hoard, Montevideo.
J Harley Smith, Montevideo.
D V Nettleton, Montevideo.
R W Purdy, Montevideo.
W A Graves, Yellow Medicine.
C G Spaulding, Mapleton.
Geo E Case, Kassota.
J S H Honner, Redwood Falls.
Wm Tawby, N Y.
J G Bass, Shakopee.
E P Schofield, Newport.
Loren Cray, Lake Crystal.
Dr D C Everson, Minneapolis.

OPENED.

The convention was called to order at 9, a. m., by its President, W. D. Hoard, of Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Col. R. P. McGlency, secretary, in the chair. Mr. John C. Noe then introduced Hon. J. B. Wakefield, of Blue Earth City, who, on behalf of the people of Minnesota and the citizens, welcomed the association to the state and city, and in the following appropriate remarks tendered them the freedom and hospitality of the city.

SPEECH OF GOV. WAKEFIELD.

Gentlemen of the Northwestern Dairymen's Associat on: The committee on reception have deputed to me the honor of tendering you an earnest and cordial welcome to southwestern Minnesota.

I am proud of the opportunity thus afforded me of reflecting not only the sentiments of the citizens of Mankato—whose honored guests you will be while you remain with us—but in no less measure the hospitable wishes of the entire people of this favored portion of our commonwealth.

Your visit has long been anticipated by us all as the date of a new epoch in our agricultural history and as the fortunate harbinger of better things for our agricultural people.

Our pursuits in the past, as you have doubtless been fully advised, have been mainly in the direction of grain producton. From the earliest inception of our settlement here we have been employing our brain and muscle with a zeal deserving of a more fortunate return in the futile endeavor to secure a competence by the deification of wheat. We have exalted that golden cereal above all else, turning to it with reverant eyes in our days of darkness as the ancient Israelite turned to the calf of his idolatrous worship.

In defiance of innumerable failures from climate antagonisms; in despite of many and often repeated lessons that should long ago have taught us the wisdom that issues from careful and diligent engineering; shutting our eyes to the palpable and important facts that were daily and hourly pressing themselves upon our attention, and demanding investigation, we pushed right on in the old vicious path, stubbornly and obstinately refusing to be corrected, and continuing to insist that great natural laws must give place to our supposed necessities; that the latent but dominant powers that are the ever present factors in man's contest with the physical world must perforce yield to our determined purpose, to our resolute, insistent will.

The seasons have come and gone, bringing with their accustomed regularity a total or partial failure of our crops, and yet we were strangely unwilling to yield gracefully to the unavoidable and to abandon the old route in which our only harvest had been discouragement and loss. Nature however, indulgent nature, that never forsakes her worshiping votaries, sought by other manifestations of her disapproval than that of climate to divert the hand of labor into channels that would terminate in success. On the vast sterile wastes of the Northwest she warmed into life an infinite brood of active missionaries—separately powerless for evil—but aggregated as they were in countless legions, they become more terrible to us than an army with banners.

These agents of her providence, obeying the mandates of an inflexible law whose edicts were born of their own natural instincts, when the proper period of their development had been reached, rose into the air from the fructifying sands that had been their cradle, and borne on the swift currents that swept over their native habitant, with resistless fury filled the earth with the noise of their wings and darkened the sky with their unnumbered hosts. When their home had come they descended upon our fair fields full of grain for an unusual harvest and in a few days had swept them as bare as the floor of the thresher.

Gorging themselves with their victorious spoils, they deposited in the soil they had demanded of its verdure the fatal germs of renewed vitality, whose mission was to be fulfilled upon the doomed earth that should warm them into being.

For five years their history with little variation repeated itself. Reaping whatever escaped the storm and the blight they enforced with unmistakable emphasis those severe but necessary lessons that had failed to impress us during the long years of our barren effort.

During the last few years there has been here and there throughout this vast tract of fertile prairie, prolific of nutritious grasses and opulent in crystal lakes and living streams, a voice as of one crying in the wilderness, saying to our discouraged and disheartened farmers, "be of good cheer for the day of our deliverance is about to dawn."

De Graff and Hopkins, Thompson, Meyers, McKinstry, Farmer and Strong and Griggs and many of like purpose and intelligence have made haste to illustrate by successful experiment the great truth that had been vainly seeking for recognition at the hands of our soil-tillers, a truth pregnant with interest and with meaning to those who will cast down their idols and turn with earnest purpose to the risen stone of a new revelation.

Many of our farmers have heard the welcome voice and their hearts have responded to the cheering cry. That new and better way which was foretold is opening up to them glad visions. They have heard and recognized it a practical reaffirmation of the divinely inspired declaration that man should not live by bread alone.

It is a voice that whispers to the struggling toiler of ease and comfort; of hours for relaxation and recreation, of means and opportunities for mental and moral culture, of beautiful and happy homes, of rest for overworked and weary households. All the possibilities of a glorified future are echoed in its tones and stand revealed to their stimulated visions crowned with the assurances of inevitable triumph. Hundreds of our intelligent farmers who have been for many years groping their way slowly and blindly to a more perfect system of agriculture have, like St. Paul, seen a great light, out of which issued the prophetic vow of a new evangel for them and their toiling brethren.

They look back upon the years they have wasted in adoration of their false gods and discover how fruitless and vain has been their worship. The perceive scattered all around them a multitude of fatal wrecks, the sad evidences of unwisdom in methods, the mournful results of uninformed and uninstructed industry.

The blighting curse of mortgaged farms and implements of husbandry was fast crushing out all desire for manly efforts, since the future promised nothing but foreclosure and ruin.

Is it any wonder then, gentlemen, that they turned a willing ear to the heralds and prophets of a more saving gospel?

It is strange that they hail you as the Messiahs of a new dispensation that assures deliverance from the crushing burden of debt and embarrassment that for years had kept upon their industry its paralyzing hand?

The warmth of our welcome, gentlemen, is doubly strengthened and intensified by the character of our environment. We are already prepared by the disastrous experience of a quarter of a century to receive your doctrines. You will find us ripe for humble and obedient discipleship; quick to embrace your faith and eager to profit by your teachings.

We have read of your achievements in the fields of your early endeavors. We know something of the success that has crowned your efforts in the good specialties you advocated during the seventeen years of your organization. We trust with your counsels you will impart to us your confidence and that in a future not far distant we may be enabled to emulate your wise example.

And now, gentlemen, I again tender you a hearty welcome and in behalf of the officials of this beautiful city we proffer you its freedom, and of its citizens the most abundant measure of their hospitality.

Col. R. C. McGlency responded on behalf of the officers of the association in a cordial appreciation of the warm and hospital reception tendered them and expressed a hope that benefits looked for from this meeting would be reached.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The following address of the president, W. D. Hoard, Esq., of Fort Atkinson, Wis., was then listened to with great interest and attention varied with expressions of approval in the shape of good honest applause.

Gentlemen of the Northern Dairymen's Association: It affords me unmingled pleasure to great you on this, our seventeenth annual meeting, and to notice present so many of the old and tried workers whose fashioning thoughts have so greatly molded have so greatly moulded public sentiment on the important questions we yearly meet to consider.

Allow me to call your attention to the peculiar circumstances under which we meet. Of late years our annual meetings have been held in old and well established dairy districts, where right theory and intelligent practice had worked out justifying results. But now this pioneer association of the West has ventured once more on pioneer ground. We are assembled to-day in the bright and beautiful city of Mankato, in the heart of southwestern Minnesota, which constitutes one of the most inviting fields for dairy enterprise in this entire land. We come here as guests, cordially invited and right royally welcomed, and I doubt if any of you can remember any such pioneer dairy meeting as this. You are called to meet in this distant portion of the Northwest with the hope that your deliberations may have a marked effect in stimulating thought and action toward the promotion of dairy husbandry in Minnesota. Many of the most earnest and intelligent citizens of this enterprising commonwealth have united their efforts in securing your attendance here. It is an honor to this association that it has been selected for the accomplishment of such important work, and I trust our labors may be performed with that harmony and thoroughness that shall fully justify all anticipations.

OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The object and purpose of this association is the promotion of dairy knowledge in the Northwest. That is a plain and simple proposition, yet it covers the whole ground. A wide variety of interests are included, yet all are reciprocal. The milk producer feels its influence in the instruction and stimulus it imparts to him concerning his portion of the work. The butter and cheese manufacturer values it for the technical knowledge here imparted. The manufacturer of dairy utensils joins the ranks, for it helps him as it ought to. The railroad and transportaton companies recognize the value and effect of so important an agent in furthering the producing capacity of the country, from which, like the farmer, they draw their sustenance. All general business interests give it aid and comfort—for it doeth a work the eye can see and the pocket feel. To group all these different interests and make them work in harmony cannot fail to result in the promotion of material prosperity. Dairymen, more than any other class of agriculturalists, seem to possess the ability to work in concert with each other and all others in the promotion of their interests; and what are their interests are the interests of the community at large, so felt and recognized everywhere.

There is strong power in organization. I will illustrate with one example: In 1872 the cost of shipping cheese from Wisconsin to New York in common freight cars was about two and a half cents a pound. The Wisconsin Dairymen's association, which had just been organized and had not over a half-dozen active men in its ranks, instructed its secretary to visit Chicago and, as its duly authorized representative, secure, if possible, more favorable meaus and rates of transportation to the seaboard. The result of that visit was the agreement on the part of a leading refrigerator line to transport cheese from Wisconsin, in refrigerator cars to New York for one cent per pound. Nineteen-twentieths of the dairymen of the state could not then see the value of organizing and keeping up such an organization, but the difference of a cent and a half a pound soon helped their vision wonderfully. A half dozen men accomplished this; the great indifferent majority reaped the benefit of it. By means of this organization was established the now famous Elgin dairy board of trade, whose transactions last year amounted to over two millions of dollars. Other boards of trade have also been established. By virtue of the three leading associations of the country, the Northwestern, the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, and the Wisconsin association, the dairymen of the Northwest were enabled to hold a dairy fair last December that eclipsed any previous attempt of the kind in this country. By the aid of this and sister organizations the dairymen of the Northwest have become recognized as a living force in the land. Another of its objects is to increase the profit of farming and enhance the productive value of real estate; another, to educate and enlighten the farmer in all that pertains to this branch of agriculture, and thereby increase his respect both for his business and himself. We strive to take him out of the great majority who persist in crude and wasteful farming, and place him among the few that are saved. The "betterment" idea lies at the root of dairy farming. It opens to him new posibilities; offers him larger and surer rewards; confronts him with a constant succession of new and fresh ideas; forces him into deeper channels of thought; compels him to become acquainted with finer economies of all the life that is about him, and in the end turns him out to the state a broader and better citizen. Want and work are the two mighty forces of latter day civilization. Work is the outcome of want with all men, except the tramp. The great want of Minnesota to-day is better farming. When asked what he mixed with his colors to produce such wonderful effects, Raphael replied: "Brains." It is not the soil of Minnesota that needs to be stirred so much as the brains of her farmers. Your farms exhausted by that vampire wheat and careless management, cry aloud to-day for a change. Your empty pocket-books gaspingly plead for it. Your wives and children ask for it. The railroads and transportation interests earnestly ask of you farmers of Minnesota to realize your own necessities and in helping yourself help them. Let us hope that from this convention shall go forth a spirit and influence that shall be felt in this and other states for many years to come.

The splendid results of the past seventeen years of labor in the field is justification enough. When this association was formed the total dairy product of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin did not exceed a million of dollars annually. In the year 1882 it is estimated that the cows of these states alone earned $90,000,000. But this is not the only gain. The negative value of dairy husbandry is as great as it is positive. It prevents waste. It cries a halt! to loose and slip-shod methods in the conduct of farming. It compels the farmer to put in 365 days in the year. It turns the winter to profitable account as well as the summer. It becomes the saving clause in the scheme of agricultural salvation.

Wherever dairy farming has become well established there can be seen a marked increase in general production. The farmer who makes grass culture the foundation is constantly strengthening his primary capital. Nothing will better help turn a grain farm into a grass farm than a herd of cows. Every hoof that he adds to his farm becomes a seeding machine. In the early history of the West it was found difficult to hold the cultivated grasses year after year. One principal reason for this was that there was no seed in the soil. But the introduction of dairying soon wrought a perceptible change, and now in the dairy districts the upland pastures are the most productive and stable of any. The deep interest which is being manifested in dairying by all classes of community is the surest test of its abiding value. Butter and cheese factories are dotting our prairies like school houses. Indeed they *are* school houses, where whole communities daily go to school. The capital represented in the butter and cheese factories in the Udited States in 1880 amounted to $9,604,803. This capital represented 3,082 separate establishments, employing 7,903 hands and paying $1,516,405 for wages. The value of the materials used in one year was $18,203,578, and the value of the products was $35,000,000. Of course, this does not include the much larger amount represented by private dairies, particularly in the manufacture of butter. Each one of these butter and cheese factories may be considered a dairy center. Factorymen are standing in their own light greatly when they do not use more vigorously the means thus at their command for the education of their patrons. With a little effort, meetings could be held in the factories during the winter and a large class reached who do not attend conventions like this. An intelligent patron is always the most profitable. There exists a crying need for just this education among the farmers. The only obstacle in the way of dairy progress to-day is the farmer; all other obstacles have in the main been cleared out of the channel. He seems to be slow to learn the lessons of dairy farming, he does not take the initiative in bringing about a change. Note this strange anamoly: It was not the farmers of Minnesota who were instrumental in bringing this meeting to their borders. The prime mover in that work was Judge Burchard, of Marshall, a railroad man, and he was backed by the business men of this city. Hardly a solicitation came from the farmers of the state. There is no reason why such indifference should exist, believing as it does the real interest they do feel. It amounts to a bar and a sinister one at that, to real agricultural advancement. Who if not the farmer should be first to move in these matters? Will he always keep back and force the railroad men, the lawyer, the editor and the business men to be first to put their shoulders to his mired vehicle? The great question of the hour is, how shall this mountain be reached? I would suggest to my brethren of the country press that right here they can do a splendid work. The metropolitan and agricultural press can be relied upon at all times to fill their place in this particular. But it is the local press that lies nearest the people, and if it will it can wield an immense influence in the promotion of dairy ideas. Let every newspaper in Minnesota devote one column a week to well-selected dairy reading and the influence that would be imparted can hardly be estimated. I hope this suggestion will not pass unheeded, but that the press of this state and the whole northwest will embrace this opportunity for the accomplishment of so much practical good in their several communities. There is much need of a more thorough discussion of dairying from this standpoint of the milk producer who was not yet addressed himself to a close, thorough consideration of how to make his primary capital yield a larger interest. We find every year hundreds of them with 160 acres of land and a dairy of not more than fifteen cows. It is to this particular point in the business that the best thought of the day is being directed, as it is right here that the best profit lies. The amount of live stock our farmers are carrying in proportion to the number of acres they possess is ridiculously small. Let me give you a few figures: In 1880 Minnesota had 275,545 cows and 99,386 farms, or about 2¾ cows to each farm; Wisconsin had 139,322 farms and 478,374 cows, or nearly 3½ cows to each farm; Illinois had 255,741 farms and 865,918 cows or an apportionment of about 3⅓ cows to each farm: Iowa had 186,351 farms and 854,187 cows or a fraction over 4 cows to the farm. Here is the secret of the great lack of success in many instances. It is as though a farmer kept four horses to do the work of one. The principle is the same whether you apply it to horses or acres. In either case it is a ruinous extravagance. The outlook for dairying in the future is fairly favorable with one exception. I allude to the alarming increase in the make of adulterated and poor goods. This insane greed to cheat somebody is beginning to bear bitter fruit. The past year has witnessed a falling off in our export demand of both butter and cheese that is commencing to excite alarm. This miasm of cheating has at last spread to the private dairyman, and now the commission dealers of Chicago and St. Louis are complaining that they are receiving dairy butter from private parties mixed with suetne, and what is worse the cheat is most bunglingly performed. I am clearly of the opinion that to the adulteration of butter and making poor skim cheese is due, in an important measure the falling off of our dairy exports. On this point an English writer says: "A few years ago American hams, butter and chees had an excellent reputation in every part of the world, and the demand for each of them promised to increase. Now the prejudice against them is strong. They sell, if they are disposed of at all, at a lower price than similar articles produced elsewhere. The cheating practices that produce heavy gains at first will in the end produces heavy losses. Quality rather than cheapness attracts foreign customers." As men whose capital is heavily invested in the production of honest butter and cheese; as men whose reputation "that golden opinions of others" has been dearly bought we cannot afford to lie down dumb as sheep and let this wolfish greed for ill-gotten gain, devour our hope for the future. I can see no practical reason why a national law cannot be enacted and enforced against the counterfeiting of food and drink with as much certainty of its execution as the law against the making of counterfeit money. The cheat is no greater in one case than in the other. Let this association continue, as it has done in the past, to speak in unequivocal terms in favor of honesty and integrity.

I will close by quoting the old Moorish proverb: "They that instruct and encourage their fellow man, both earth and heaven shall bless."

THE GATHERING OF CREAM.

Following the address of the president a paper was read by H. B. Gurley, of DeKalb, Ill., on the subject of "Is the Gathered Cream a Success?" The paper consisted largely of a recital of his own practical experiments in the operation of the manufacture of butter from the gathered cream. He endeavored to demonstrate that by the cream gathered system butter could be manufactured at a much less cost than at home in the usual way of gathering and manufacture. He thought, however, that the system was only in its infancy as practical experience showed that there was from 25 to 28 per cent. difference in the value of different lots of cream owing largely to the manner of cooling. The paper was one of very great interest and was attentively listened to. At the close of his reading a very interesting discussion was inaugurated in which quiet a number of delegates participated. A number of questions were asked which were very clearly met and answered by Mr. Gurley, and very much interest developed. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. G. W. Addy, E. J. Oatman, Col. J. W. Polleys, Wm. B. Straight, C. W. Slayton, S. Clippinger, A. P. McKinstry, N. J. Leavitt, Joseph Sampson, S. Leslie, James Anderson, W. H. Hintz, when the convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

The exercises of the afternoon were begun at 2 p. m. with the announcement of the committees by the president, which were as follows:

On Nominations—D. W. Curtis, Wisconsin; E. J. Oatman, Illinois; J. F. McKinstry, Minnesota; E. J. Sampson, Iowa.

On Dairy Utensils—S. Faville, J. W. Polleys, W. H. Hintz.

On Resolutions—J. G. Lombard, C. F. Dexter, H. E. Hoard.

EXHIBITS.

The following are among the exhibits in the exhibition hall on the ground floor:

Lake View creamery, Waseca—Two tubs and two boxes granulated.

Spring Brook dairy, Waseca—Two tubs dairy butter.

Miss Emma Pride, Jaanesville—Two jars dairy.

Dr. S. Clippinger, Worthington—Three tubs dairy butter.

E. E. Boutwell, Le Sueur—One tub dairy.

Raymond & Waker, Luverne—One tub creamery butter.

Mrs. H. C. Howard, Lake Crystal—Eight jars dairy butter.

F. A. Squires, Blue Earth City—One tub creamery butter.

J. B. Barnes, Center Creek—One tub dairy butter.

Minneopa, Hurd creamery—Two tubs butter.

Frank Hurd, South Bend—Two tubs creamery.

J. G. Bass, Shakopee—One tub dairy.

G. W. Fowler, Newport—One tub creamery.

E. B. Schofield, Newport—One can creamery.

Cottonwood county—Mrs. A. G. Hall, three jars dairy; Mrs. J. C. Ashley, one jar dairy; Mrs. W. W. Fitch, one jar dairy; Mrs. C. A. Vanduzell, one can dairy; Mrs. J. F. French, two boxes on granulated packed; Mr. S. Huntington, same as above; Kendell farm, three boxes butter; Hrs. T. E. Dickey, lot of fancy print butter; E. N. Peterson, same as above; E. Hatch, Pipestone, one car dairy.

Cattle Food—Frank Shaubut, turnips and corn; Linseed oil mill, oil cake; John Diamond, potatoes, mangel wurtzel and beets.

CREAMERIES ON THE FRONTIER.

Mr. J. Sampson read a paper upon this topic, in which he, while not claiming to be a thoroughly practical operator of creameries, still gave some very interesting suggestions. He remarked that we needed creameries on the frontier because they bring in their train wealth, comfort and happiness. Because they make the farmer more independent of railways and their heavy rates, as the products of the creameries are less bulky than the crude products of the soil. But a few years ago it was claimed that the frontier prairie grasses would not make such a quality of butter as could be profitably sold in the market. They had demonstrated the falsity of this idea by the practical results of their creamery at Storm Lake. The system of gathering cream adopted by them had been caught by those farmers who had not sold their cream to the factery, and as a result, instead of their bringing to market butter that was a drug at twelve cents they very readily found a market for their homemade butter at twenty cents.

THE CARE OF DAIRY COWS.

The exercises were further continued by the reading of a paper by S. Faville, of Delavan, Wis., on the subject of "The Care and Feed of Dairy Cows." Mr. Faville said that the practical answering of the question propounded by his topic, was of the most vital importance, as by it was to be determined the profit or loss of dairying. One kind of care and feed would be sure to yield satisfactory results, while the opposite would be unsatisfactory. The selection of cows for the dairy, however, is of the first importance. The speaker would not say what breed of cows were the best. Each breeder or stockgrower had his own ideas on that. He would only say, of whatever breed you buy, buy the best, or whatever breed you raise, raise the best. Never keep a cow for any length of time who does not pay a profit upon her care and keeping. If you raise your herd, keep a cow until she gets her growth, and if she is not a profitable dairy animal, send her to the shambles; and if you purchase your herd, weed out the cows that do not pay after one year's trial. The amount of milk a cow must produce to be profitable cannot be exactly stated, but it is safe to say that a cow that will not make 450 pounds of cheese or 200 pounds of butter in the season had better be sent to the butcher. Having secured a good herd, treat them tenderly and feed them generously. What constitutes tender treatment, he would leave to the good sense of each farmer, but that he feared some of them would not appreciate it rightly. One farmer might thing that a straw stack to run to and an occasional feed of hay was tender treatment, while different stages of care by others still better would fall short of what ought to be adopted. The treatment necessary to success, which the speaker denominated kindc, ontemplated warm shelter, so warm that freezing in the coldest weather of water within the stable would be impossible, and a system of generous feeding, so generous as to satisfy her animal nature. The cows ought to be kept in the stable nearly all the time in cold weather, only being turned out for water and exercise in the middle of the day. They should not be run in on a trot by a boy mounted on a horse supplied with a fierce dog. Mr. White, of Kenosha, was a most successful dairyman, and said: "Treat your cows as kindly and politely as you would a lady." In regard to feeding generously he would quote the old adage: "He that would put milk into the pail must first put it into the mouth of the cow." We must feed regularly and understandingly, as well as generously. He would recommend early cut hay and corn fodder as coarse feed, and liberal rations of corn meal, ground oats, and wheat bran in equal quantities by weight, fed dry unless you can cut your coarse feed and mix wet; but if fed dry, always after the coarse feed had been eaten, both morning and night. The cow is only a machine to convert the products of the soil into a condensed animal product, and I would work the machine for all there was in it, keeping the health of the animal in view always. There is more profit from one cow well kept than two poorly kept, and in fact no number of poorly kept cows will yield a profit. He that attempts the dairy must give it his constant attention, morning noon and night, but for the man who takes hold of it patiently and intelligently there is a sure and certain profit.

The usual discussion followed when the following paper was read: "Wanted a Cow by a Country Editor," by H.E. Hoard, Montevideo, Minn. This paper was a review of the history of Minnesota, including the Sioux war, and the cow came in towards the close, when he had proven that wheat raising was unprofitable and that the farmers were in debt and that land was very cheap and hay plenty and could be put up at one dollar per ton.

A RUNNING DISCUSSION.

was entered into at its close, when much valuable information and a large amount of pleasantry was indulged in.

At the close of the discussion

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

was read, showing the association with a balance of $3.92 in the treasury.

On motion a committee composed of Messsrs. Sampson, McKinistry and Slayton was appointed on ways and means.

Following was the paper of Mr. J. Sampson, of Storm Lake, Iowa; after this paper the usual discussion followed when the convention adjourned for supper.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on Examination of Butter—R. McAdams, G. H. Addy, S. A. Gould.

On Banquet—R. McGlency, J. M. Weeks, D. M. Bartlett.

Evening Session.

The session opened at 7:30 p. m. with "America," rendered in his inimitable style by Prof. J. G. Lombard, of Chicago, followed by music by the Mankato band and the rendition "Oh its are ye sleeping Maggie," a Scotch ballad, by request, also by Mr. Lombard.

THE FIRST TOPIC OF THE EVENING,

"Care of Cows, Handling Milk and Manufacturing Butter," by Robert McAdams, of Algonquin, Ill. This paper was of much interest, though on the first branch of the topic it touched upon the ground covered by Mr. Faville in the afternoon. He advised the closest system of care in the housing and feeding of cows, and said Minnesota farmers ought never to let the vast quantities of mill feed leave the state, but convert it into butter by feeding to cows. Valuable hints concerning the selection of cows for a dairy were given. Six thousand pounds of milk per year per cow ought to be received from each cow. Winter dairying was more profitable than summer, and would help regulate the price and drive olemargarine and batterine from the market. The handling of milk and the manufacture of butter was enlarged upon and explained, and the statement made that $80,000,000 were yearly lost in the United States by the imperfect methods of handling and manufacture. The paper was of great interest throughout.

At the close the Mankato chorus gave a selection, when the paper upon dairying in new sections was read by Col. T. G. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y., late secretary of the American Dairymen's association. This paper, like its predecessors, was able and interesting. This closed the evening session.

Gov. Hubbard, United States Senator-elect Sabin and Gen J. H. Baker are to arrive at noon to-morrow, and will receive a rousing reception.

The ice palace, brilliantly illuminated, presents a fine spectacle at night. The weather is soft and thawing and no fears of a blockade are felt.

THE MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.

Ferry Scored Eight More Votes Yesterday—Only Ten Lacking of a Choice—The Bribery Investigation.

DETROIT, Feb. 14.—After the first ballot to-day for senator the legislature took a recess until 3 o'clock. Upon reassembling five more ballots were taken. On the first two no change was made in Ferry's vote, but on the fourth seven Fusionists went over to him, running his vote up to fifty-three. The fifth ballot deepened the interest, as one more accession was scored from the Fusion ranks, swelling Ferry's total vote to 54, ten less than the number necessary to a choice. The sixth ballot was taken amid much excitement. The eight new recruits from the opposition ranks again recorded votes for Ferry, but one of his staunch supporters who deserted him under similar circumstances on the last day's voting before the recent ten days' recess, again bolted. The joint convention then adjourned for the day. The last vote stood: Ferry, 53; Judge Wm. Newton, (Democrat) of Flint, 35; Stout, 5; Wilmot, 11; Burrows, 8; the Republicans scattering 14 votes on seven different candidates.

The investigating committee this afternoon had before them Nathan Church, editor and proprietor of the Grand Rapids *Times*, the two-cent daily paper alluded to in Bailey's testimony. He admitted having received money at various times during the summer and fall from Hubbell which had been spent in giving dinners and other entertainments to help on the opposition to Ferry. He had spent $1,000 to $2,500, couldn't say precisely how much. His opposition to Ferry, he declared, arose from the bad treatment his friends had received in the matter of appointments. He hadn't read anything from Hubbell since he had been in Lansing.

DETROIT, Mich. Feb. 14.—S. S. Bailey, ex-internal revenue collector of Grand Rapids, was examined by the legislative investigating committee this morning. He substantially admitted most of what the preceding witnesses had stated in reference to his offers of offices in connection with Senator Ferry's canvass, but said he had no direct authority from the senator to do so. He knew from experience that it was not unbecoming an officer, after his election to carry out promises by his friends. He thought the man who did not know that the question of patronage had much to do with the senatorial contests was so unsophisticated that he should be put back on new milk. Witness had never approached others with offers of patronage or money for their support, with the exception that it was understood that everybody should be fairty dealt with. A. B. Turner, editor of the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, told witness that Hubbel or a near friend had offered him money into the thousands if he would oppose Ferry. Witness further said that Nathan Church, editor of the Grand Rapids *Times*, made an agreement with Hubbell to oppose Ferry for $700, and $1,800 later. Witness is still on the stand.

The consumption of pig iron in this country last year was 4,968,000 tons, against 4,982,000 in 1881. The production of pig iron in 1882 was 5,178,000 tons, an increase of 536,500. The furnaces in blast at the begining of the year number 417, against 446, at the beginning of last year.

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