Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAY.

Fifty years ago there were less than fifty miles of railroads in America. To-day, there are, in round numbers, 125,000 miles, with an addition yearly of about 10,000 miles.

Boston culture has lost its main pillars during the last few years. Oliver Wendell Holmes and James Russell Lowell, now minister to England, are the only two remaining links in the chains of briliantf of this generation.

The growth of the Patent office within the past five years has been phenommenal. Within that short period the number of patents issued has been nearly doubled, and the surplus from fees lifted into the millions. The inventors are rapidly increasing in members and their work grows better and better.

One of the penny-a-lining rascals who eke out a living by occasionally maligning George Washington and other builders and founders of the republic, tells the story when Hancock signed the declaration of independence he was under an indictment for smuggling $400,000 worth of liquors into the colonies and wanted a separation from Great Britian in order to escape trial and punishment. The Bohemian got his pay for this bill—and that is all he wanted.

Gum arabic, which within the past eighteen months has sold at 8c. per pound in New York, has recently sold for 24c. This has been caused by the obstruction of the Nile river, and by hostilities in that region; the gum is received at the Mediterranean by caravans to Khartoum, whence it is shipped (when the river is high) down the Nile; otherwise it goes via Suakim, where the fighting is now. Arabi's fight in Egypt caused a disturbance in the gum arabic market, but it did not last long. High tide again on the Nile will not be due until next fall, up to which time the prospect is for high prices for this gum. Dextrine can be used as a substitute in some cases, but not all.

No one who carefully scans the business horizon will have failed to observe brightening skies in every direction. Not that everything is beginning to "boom", by any means; that can hardly be expected; but things are not by any means so dark and threatening as they were at the beginning of the year. Settlements are being rapidly made between debtors and creditors, and adjustments to the present situations between employers and employed. These inevitable requisites to resumption of business activity will go far to place matters upon a stable basis. Confidence regained and all will go well. That is not likely to be withheld much longer.

Remarking on the movement toward funeral reform started by the clergymen of Indianapolis, the Brooklyn Union sensibly says: "The fondness for display in funerals is the fruitful source of unnecessary, and often unjustifiable, expense, which is of itself sufficient condemnation of spectacular obsequies, to say nothing of their essential vulgarity. The absurd passion is often carried so far that the friends of some obscure person who has died early in the week will postpone his burial until the following Sunday, and then be filled with indignation if the pastor objects to having the regular services interfered with to gratify their morbid desire for a great funeral. The clergymen are the natural leaders in a reform of these vicious customs."

Anæsthetics should only be administered by those who have full knowledge of their effects as well as of the nature and peculiarities of the patient. Nitrous oxide gas has been administered for many years by the leading dentists in all our large cities with perfect safety to persons who had no disease of the vital organs. A fatal case at Scranton, however, should make dentists and physicians cautious. A Mrs. Stephenson went to a dentist to have all her teeth drawn. Her own family physician accompanied her, and it was he, not the dentist, who administered an anæsthetic in equal parts of chloroform and ether. After the first dose the dentist pulled two teeth; after the second dose, nine; after the third dose, four—fifteen teeth in all. Then the dentist and physician were both horrified to find that the patient was dead. Heart disease is generally the cause of death in such cases, or the patient dies of suffocation or congestion of some vital organ brought on by the anæsthetic.

NORTHWESTERN DAIRYMEN.

Proceedings of the Convention of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association at Mankato, Minnesota.

Synopsis of Addresses and Other Important Information for Farmers.

The Northwestern Dairymen's Association met at Mankato, Minn., on Tuesday evening. After music by the band Hon. M. J. Severence, Judge of the District Court eloquently welcomed the delegates in behalf of Mankato, extending the hospitality of the citizens. We welcomed them because they sought the application of an intelligent system embracing the observation of many states, to give a new impulse to one department of agriculture the great foundation stone that lies at the very base of all American industries and all enduring prosperity. When the generous soil of America, either from a misconception of its capacities, the true method of its development or climatic catastrophe, refuses to respond to the toil of the husbandmen, every burnished spindle must cease to hum; every hammer must rest cold on its anvil, and the white sails of commerce will mildew on the shores of every ocean.

The secretary, R. P. McGlincy made an appropriate reply, giving statistics showing the importance of the danging business. He said that a man who owns 160 acres in Minnesota has a competence, and a man who fails to succeed on this is probably a spoiled lawyer or clergyman. If you want to succeed hold on to your young stock. In order to acquire a reputation you must improve stock as horse-men do. If Minnesota farmers will feed as liberally as in Wisconsin and Illinois it will greatly improve stock. Two thousand car loads of bran and shorts were shipped from Minneapolis last year to feed Illinois cattle. Do business as carefully as thinkers and railroad men do theirs, and on as careful business principles, and you will speedily reach success.

President W. D. Hoard of Fort Atkinson, Wis., enlivered his annual address.

The address begins with a reference to the growing importance of agriculture and the wondrous progress made therein of late. The demand of the times is imperative for larger-brained farmers. The necessity of employing the mind as well as the hand in agricultural operations was dwelt upon. The speaker then said; The season of 1883 has proved a fairly prosperous one for dairymen. Through the extension of the gathered cream system, very many new communities are brought into line and the milk of thousands of cows rescued from an ignominious fate. There is a large class of farmers that view all this with alarm. They have been waiting ten years for the dairy business to fail. They have been fearful all the time that the business would be overdone, forgetting that if every man in the Northwest could, by any chance, next season suddenly become a skillful dairyman, it would not add one cow to the present number. Skillful care and management would no doubt increase the profitableness of every cow brought under such an influence. It is about time the honest milk was rescued from the Pogram makers and Bascom vendors at crossroads, and for the profit of the country given a fair show for what there is in it. But there will yet remain ignorance and slovenliness enough in the land for a long time to give intelligence all the advantage it deserves. The only phase of the diary business that is over-done, and that continually, is the making of poor butter and cheese. You have seen for the last eighteen years a steady appreciation of the value of our dairy goods. There is a principle in this, gentlemen. It teaches that our only salvation lies in upholding and increasing the standard of excellence. Common farm butter has the same old look, the same smell, the same abused, banged and disheartened appearance that it had twenty years ago, and it brings about the same price. Skim cheese is the same fraud on human digestion that it ever was—has the same discouraging effect on consumption and depressing effect on price. It points the same old moral that it ever did. "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The makers of fine goods need have no fears of the future.

PRODUCTION FOR 1883.

It is a curious and instructive fact as shown by the last census, that the ratio of increase in cows is considerably less than that of population. This may account in a measure for the fact that the demand for dairy products has been for a number of years greater than the supply. The same fact affords also a good guarantee of the future stability of business, providing that bogus compounds are not allowed to usurp the place of the honest product of the cow. Left to a natural condition of things the dairyman need have no fears of the lack of a remunerative market in the future. He should remember, however, that if he allows himself to be driven from the field, either through his sapineness, or lack of conformity to the market demand for excellence, he does not deserve any better fate. In 1880 the State of Minnesota contained 275,545 cows. Her increase for the ten years previous had been at the rate of 12 1-10 per cent annually. Measured by the same rate of increase the state would have in 1883 375,567 cows. Allowing that the product of each cow was worth $35, the gross product would reach the sum of $13,144,845. Iowa contained in 1880 854,187 cows. Her annual percentage of increase for the provious decade had been 13 1-10 per cent. This ratio would give the State in 1883 1,189,882 cows, whose earnings at $35 each would reach the sum of $41,645,870. Illinois contained in 1880 865,913 cows. The annual percentage of increase had been only 3 1-2 per cent. Applying this ratio she would have in 1883 956,833 cows, whose average earnings would amount to $32,489,155. Wisconsin contained in 1880 478,370 cows. Her annual percentage of increase had been 5 1-2 per cent, which ratio applied for 1883 would give her 557,310. At $35 each their earnings would represent $19,505,850. The gross earnings of all the cows of these four northwestern states for 1883, reaches the enormous sum of $107,885,720. By this it can readily be seen, gentlemen, that the interest you represent has reached a magnitude that calls for the very wisest administration. The time has come when so great an interest should receive all the aid that special education can give. Futher, it should be fostered and protected by the legislation of these states.

MISTAKES.

A general survey of the question discloses not only much that encourages us, but also very many mistakes. It seems to be a very difficult task to reach a large proportion of the milk producers of the northwest and get them to adopt the standard ideas of the day in dairying. They are not dairymen; they have but little real pride in the business, and what is worse, they will expend neither money nor time to learn better. Not one in a hundred of the patrons of the cheese factories and creameries of the Northwest ever attend a dairy convention. But very few of them read such papers as devote especial attention to this subject. They do not seem to care whether they succeed well or ill at the business. The speaker then contrasted the methods employed by intelligent dairymen and those of the unthinking mass. A very serious mistake was the lack of co-operation. After a tribute to C. C. Fairlamb, the founder of the gathered cream system, Mr. Hoard closed with thanks to the press for its publications regarding the dairymen.

COMMITTEES.

President Hoard appointed the following committees:

Butter and Cheese—Hiram Smith, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; H. W. Hurtz, Elgin, Ill.; F. Mower, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Nominations— D. W. Curtis, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; J. B. Vosbury, Richmond, Ill.; P. G. Fruman, Independence, Iowa; E. C. Huntington Windom, Minn.; R. H. Rose, Mankato.

Resolutions—C. F. Dexter, Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Thompson, Wells, Minn. J. G. Lombard, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Judson, Farmington, Minn.; C. R. Beach, Whitewater, Wis.

Ways and Means—A. P. McKinstry, Winnebago City, Minn.; Lovejoy Johnson, Stillman Valley, Ill.; W. S. Green, Millford, Wisconsin.

Dairy and Farm Implements—A. D. Le Land, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; L. M. Potter, Ele Claire Ill.; G. D. Holmes, Owatonna, Minn.

T. C. Curtis of Rocky Run, Wis., read a paper on the subject of "Butter Making by private dairymen."

His farm, twelve years ago, was very much depleted and the speaker found himself at that time, in debt by raising wheat. He begun to raise sheep, but did not make the business a success, and finally was driven into dairying. At first made fair butter and could take premiums at home fairs, but when he sent his butter to Milwaukee it did not command the highest price. The chairman of this convention was the individual whose valuable advice enabled him to become a good butter maker and a successful dairyman. Mr. Curtis spoke of the difference between creamery and diary butter. The first is the product of a factory with all necessary improvements and appliances, and to this fact he atributed its superiority. In making butter one trouble lies in the conceit of the makers, good cows well milked, well fed and kindly cared for. Pure air and proper temperature absolute are necessities for excellent butter. Imprurities absorbed in private farm dwellings are injurious. The milk should be cooled to sixty degrees in five hours. Milk heats quickly and cools slowly; 12 gals. milk cooled from 90 to 60, lose one pint. One hundred pounds of milk contains one pound more sugar than butter. Sweet cream makes a good butter, but does not keep. To give the graining quality a small degree of acidity is necessary; too much destroys it. Solidity is important in packing and neatness is one of the best points to be attained. The speaker recommended the use of Higgin's salt. Could see no advantage in salting in brine. Uses a little more than a pound of salt to seventeen pounds of butter. He (Curtis) takes about one hour and a half to churn, work and pack his butter. Recommended coloring butter. In cans set in water milk must be skimmed sweet and acidity obtained afterward. Places water around cans to height of milk. Churns at sixty-two degrees. He feeds his cows well, salts stock three times a week; fences off bad water, giving cows only such water as he would drink himself. During drouth use corn fodder, pumpkins, etc., never allowing the cows to lose flesh. Does not try to obtain all there is in a cow in one year; keeps his cows longer; keeps his cows up to regular quantity, because when cows once slacken up one cannot bring them back to original quantity.

H. E. Hoard of Montevideo, Minn., in a paper on skim milk farming, compared wheat and dairy farming. Showed the cost of raising wheat in upper Mississippi valley, and stated that in his county about 600,000 bushels of wheat are raised annually, bringing in Chicago about $500,000. It costs $150,000 to send this wheat to market, leaving about $100 net proceeds to each farmer. The speaker felt sure the result would be much better if farmers would turn their attention to dairying instead. C. F. Dexter of Chicago followed with a paper on "Organizations for the Promotion of Special Objects" with special reference to organizations of the dairy interest.

Vice President P. A. McKinstry of Winnebago City, Minn., read a paper entitled "Shortage in the Creamery Gathering System."

By the term of shortage, as used by creamery men, we mean that in buying a certain quality of cream, which has been supposed to make a given quantity of butter, and it fails to do so, we say we are short on butter; or, in other words, we bought cream enough to make so many pounds of butter, according to the standard rules, and it failed to make it. He said the shortage reported in Iowa for the year 1882 was 4 per cent. on all the butter manufactured by the cream-gathering creameries running on the gauge, where I have no doubt that it was fully as much for 1883 in Minnesota. What is the remedy for the creamey man? I know of none that can be adopted and deal justly with each patron except the test churn plan. He concluded by saying that unless the manufacturing shortage shall be done away, cream-buying is a failure in Minnesota.

W. B. Straight did not wish the idea to go abroad that the shrinkage was due to difference in cream instead of the amount of milk turned into cream. Mr. Johnson of Illinois asked for instructions how to secure uniform skimming. Mr. McKinstry answered:

By having milk skimmed daily by same person and at same hour of day. He collected cream for his creamery every second or third day. Used a preservative, which the gatherer adds as he procures the cream, which holds back the cream from mature acidity. Ripening cream thickens as it grows sour; sweet cream is thin. Butter from small churnings does not granulate as well or as rapidly as that from larger churnings. I open my cream jars and stir cream frequently and leave exposed to air, for the reason that the cream takes up oxygen, which affords a finer flavor to the butter.

President Hoard stated that:

One of the secrets of "cream shortage" was the effect of the churn on cream. In the season of succulent food the churn receives its due proportion of butter. By feeding roots, ensilage and succulent food the churn will do its work with profit. Farmers who allow their hay to ripen too much and grow woody are denying to the churn the proper returns its should receive.

President Hoard then read a prize essay read by D. W. Carter, at the Wisconsin Dairymen's association. The essay was repleto with valuable suggestions.

H. B. Gurler, of De Kalb, Ill., then read a paper on the cow, the calf, and the pig. These animals naturally go together in dairying. Have raised them in order of their importance in the new parts of the West. In Illinois I would read cow, pig, calf. The cow, if properly cared for is the most profitable animal on the farm. When I commenced dairying my cows would average only 150 pounds of butter annually. I began to test milk. I learned that the cow which produced forty pounds of milk per day, produced one pound of butter per day, that the cow giving 18 pounds per day produced more butter than the cow that gave 40 pounds of milk per day. I sold off unprofitable cows and found I had some that would not pay for the feed they consumed; others would pay $60 after paying for their feed. Changed from summer to winter dairying and increased butter yield in a few years from 150 to 166 pounds per cow, and the profit above price of feed was an increase from $15 to $45 per cow, an increase of 200 per cent. For the year ending Jan. 1, 1880, I received $2.23 worth of milk for every dollar's worth of feed consumed by my cows. We have one patron that we paid $87.09 per cow last year. One patron kept an accurate account of feed consumed by his dairy of fourteen cows last month. For grain feed, $42; hay, $21.70. Total cost feed, 63.70. Cows produced 7,700 pounds milk, worth $1.50 per 100 pounds or $113.50, leaving a surplus after paying feed of $51.80. Have checked abortion by the use of bone meal fed to the cows with their salt. I feed one-fourth bone meal, three-fourths salt. The calf is an important animal with the dairyman, but there is little profit in growing a steer.

In the pig is little profit. I give the following comparison of my most successful pig feeding with that of my most successful calf-feeding:

Feb. 22, 1881, two grade Durham calves about five months old, weighed 732 pounds; March 1st they weighed 767 pounds, a gain of 35 pounds in seven days; gain each per day, 2 1-2 pounds. They were fed as follows:

280 lbs skim milk at 25c	$ 70
44 lbs corn meal	25
70 lbs of hay at $10 per ton	35
Total feed expense	$1 30

Cost per pound, 3 7-10 cents, to compare with the following:

June 8, 1878, 8 pigs weighed 327 pounds: June 21, 423 pounds, a gain in thirteen days of 96 pounds. They were fed 439 pounds of skim milk and 217 pounds of corn. Crediting the milk with 6 1-2 pounds per 100 would make 27 1-2 pounds increase from 60 pounds of shelled corn. Figuring the milk at 25 cents per 100 pounds and the corn at 30 cents per bushel (market price at time) the pork cost 2-27-100 cents per pound.

In the evening it is estimated that sixteen hundred people were in the opera house. The exercises consisted of an excellent musical programme, and a sprightly, well written, practical paper by Mrs. Curries embodying her experience in butter making. But my own experience is to furnish a good warm stable, warm their milk, feed a little bran and shorts or oats every day, and have a rack and keep it filled with your sweetest and best hay, keep their stables clean, and they will have nothing to do but grow.

With regard to feeding milch cows, I consider mixed bran and shorts, corn, pumpkins, and plenty of good, sweet hay, as the best class of food, together with plenty of pure water: and don't let your cattle stand around in the yard, with their backs humped up like a rainbow, during snow storms and blizzards.

On Thursday the 14th the first business was the reading of a paper by Hon. Hiram Smith of Sheboygan Falls, Wis. He said Prof. E. Stewart, the best authority on cattle feeding, gives as a standard ration for milch cows, daily, 24 pounds of dry organic substance, and this ration should consist of 2 1-2 pounds albuminoids, 12 1-2 pounds of carbonates and 40-100 fat. Thirty pounds of hay will produce the dry substance, but will be deficient in albuminoids and fat; 30 pounds of hay at $10 per ton costs 15 cents; a much better ration, consisting of corn fodder 10 pounds, hay 5 pounds, bran 5 pounds, malt sprouts 5 pounds, corn meal 3 pounds, and oil meal 2 pounds, will cost no more than the hay, and is worth more as a feed, and three times more for manureal value. Modern dairymen are learning that cows coming into milk in the fall or early winter bring in a much larger revenue than summer dairying.

The reading of this paper was followed by a spirited and vigorous discussion of the subject and a rapid fire of questions and replies.

The second paper was that of O. C. Grigg of Camden, Minn., on the subject Minnesota as a dairy state. This is emphatically a grass-growing state. Wild grass grows abundantly. It was the home of the buffalo long before the white men settled here. The writer thought Minnesota an oat state and thought oats the best crop farmers could raise. He mentioned the erroneous idea that costly barns are required for the proper care of stock in winter. There is no necessity for an expensive building—a stable with good roof, and sides will battened on inside, and well banked, will keep stock comfortably through our winters. When the thermometer showed the temperature to be 39 deg. below zero outside, the speaker found the temperature inside his stable 34 deg. above. Light and ventilation are important requisites. Windows should be on the south and east. Ventilators should be placed in the roof, so foul air may escape. Plenty of good water should be within convenient distance of the barn. Another objection is that the feeding season in this state is too long. This is a mistake. Make the cattle debtors for abundant feed and creditors for plenty of good butter and cheese furnished in return. The key to success is good feeding. A Minnesota winter gives a wonderful appetite and a faculty to convert food into milk.

The committee appointed by Judge Blanchard to report an organization of a butter board of trade, to be located at Mankato, to be entitled the Butter Board of Southwestern Minnesota was announced to be composed as follows; Col. Clark W. Thompson, Faribault county, Minn.; Z. B. Clark, Chippewa county, Minn.; C. E. Marvin, Olmsted county, Minn.; E. C. Huntington, Cottonwood, county, Minn.; J. C. Noe, Blue Earth county, Minn. Recess.

C. R. Beach followed with a paper on the subject. "Is Dairying a Better Business for a Farmer of a New Country Than Grain Raising?" The speaker began by contrasting the farmers of Wisconsin under the wheat raising system with that they now enjoy in the business of dairying. The dairying is a more certain business than grain growing. One objection to grain growing is that profits are nearly, if not entirely, consumed in shipping and placing it in the market. The labor in dairying is light, and extends through the entire year, in utter contrast to grain growing.

J. G. Lombard of Chicago followed with a paper on "Legislative Control of Railroads," which presented in a forcible manner the railroad side of the question.

"The Progress of Dairying in Wisconsin" was the subject of a paper read by D. W. Curtis, of Fort Atkinson, Wis. The state is peculiarly adapted to dairying, abounding in tame grasses, good pasturage, pure spring water and blessed with a favorable climate for making butter and cheese in all seasons of the year, yet less than a quarter of a century ago the popular verdict was that neither good butter nor cheese could be made in the west, there had been serious objections made to quoting Wisconsin butter and cheese as, 'Western," but as Western butter and cheese was now quoted a cent or two above the regular market quotations the term "Western" did not seem objectionable. The old log houses and barns have given way to comfortable farm houses and commodious barns. The farms are in a high state of cultivation, and their bank account bespeaks prosperity in every home.

J. A. Smith of Cedarsburg, Wis., read a paper on the subject "Cheese Production, One of the Essential Factors in General Dairying."

Mr. Smith gave facts and figures to show that the making of cheese, showing the industry to be as profitable as the making of butter.

The committee of awards reported- The $18 prize to be awarded to O. C. Gregg, Marshall, Minn. The $15 prize was awarded to Messrs. Gillis & Finnan, Bingham Lake. The prize of a valuable shawl, offered by McConnell & Co., for the best package of butter, was awarded to F. D. Holmes. The pair of fine kid shoes, offered by Messrs. Quebel Bros. for the best package of dairy butter, were given to A. Arnold of Mankato. The Higgins cup, won last year by William Fowler of Newport, Minn., goes this year to J. H. Harris of Elgin, Ill.

About six hundred guests attended the elegant banquet that evening. The tables were sumptuously loaded, and the guests promptly and abundantly served. Toasts were offered in profusion and witty, wise or humorous speeches were made by Hon. J. A. Willard, Rev. Mr. Pollock, Edward Searing, Col. R. P. McGlincy, Hon. H. M. Burchard, Col. Clark Thompson, W. D. Hoard of Wis., Judge Wells, Preston, Gen. Baker, and a host of others.

On Friday, the association listened to the report of the secretary, Col. R. P. McGlincy.

An interesting and practical paper on the subject of "Feeding for Profit in Minnesota," was then read by H. C. Howard of Lake Crystal. He said: "Plenty of grass is the foundation of successful dairying," is a motto which every dairyman should remember and constantly bear in mind. I have not seen any better soil raising grass than is to be found in Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa. No other part of the country can raise grass and hay with as little expense as this section. While our wild grasses, make good, sweet butter, (and very good hay if cut early,) they are not the best for dairy purposes, owing to the fact that they begin to dry up about the 1st of August, and after that time they are a poor milk-producing food compared with blue grass, timothy and clover. We can grow these tame grasses to perfection here, and dairymen should turn under their prairie sod pasture and get tame grasses growing at the earliest possible moment to insure greater profits.

With a good clover and timothy pasture your cows will make as much butter in October and November as they will make in June on wild grass. Cows relish a variety of food: a change of diet sharpens their appetite. A feed of roots given to a cow will make her relish her grain ration better, and every dairyman should raise a good supply of them. Mangel-wurzels are splendid food for milch cows and calves. You can grow mongel-wurzels at a cost of only one cent for twenty pounds: five cents for 100 pounds; $1 per ton. What other food of equal value can be purchased for five times that amount?

The report of Treasurer Oatman showed: Receipts for past year, $1,016,50; expenses, $945,56; balance on hand, $70.84.

The committee on nominations reported:

For president, W. D. Hoard; for secretary, R. P. McGlincy; for treasurer, H. B. Gurley. Vice Presidents—Minnesota; H. M. Blanchard, Marshall; E. C. Huntington, Windom; C. E. Marvin, Rochester; A. P. McKinstry, Winnebago City, Wisconsin; Hon. H. Smith, Sheboygan Falls; C. R. Beach, Whitewater; John Whellep, Summer; S. G. Flack, Elkhorn; Iowa—Col. R. M. Littler, Davenport; Hon. J. S. Sampson, Storm Lake; S. W. Johnson, Oscaloosa; C. A. Huston, Cedar Rapids, Illinois—C. C. Brull, Rock Falls; L. J. Johnson, Stillman Valley; J. J. White, Aurora; E. S. Oatman, Dundee, Nebraska—W. S. Whitman, Valley; S. W. Dye, Nemahee City, Dakota—N. K. Hubbard, Fargo; F. M. Felton, Huron.

The committee on ways and means recommend an appropriation of $500 to publish the annual report; $100 to President Hoard, and $150 to Secretary McGlincy for labor; also that creamery and dairymen make special efforts to buy and read the report. The price of the forthcoming report was fixed at 30 cents per copy, or four for $1.

Gen. J. H. Baker thought the Durham supplied all the qualifications needed in stock. Reports of English stock men confirm this testimony.

The afternoon session opened with the reading of a paper on "The Breed of Cattle Best Adapted to the Wants of Northwestern Dairymen," by S. M. Emery, Lake City, Minn., giving most decided preference to the Holsteins or Dutch Fresians:

W. B. Cromwell of Storm Lake, Iowa, read a paper, which was discussed at length, on "Mistakes Under the Cream Gathering System" Mr. Anderson, a prominent New York commission man, stated that he found the Storm Lake butter good grain, clean and free from impurities on the trier. The fact that the trier comes out greasy and not clean on the back shows butter to be overworked. Mr. Cromwell did not think second working necessary on account of buttermilk, but to add solidity. Buttermilk can be gotten out on first working. Think the majority of creameries work but once.

"Butter, and Butterine" is the title of a paper read by Joseph Lampson of Storm Lake, Iowa. He said the imitation of creamery butter is so very perfect that even experts are puzzled in deciding as to what is butter and what is butterine, when samples are placed before them. In my judgment three things ought to be done by us with a view of meeting and combating not only this evil, but all others of a kindred nature.

First—All who are interested in farming and farm industries, whether directly engaged in the dairy business or not, ought to unite in demanding that a national law be enacted covering food of adulterations, somewhat similar to the laws of France and England on the same subject.

Second—The dairymen of the west must learn that nothing but the best creamery butter will be able to dislodge butterine, even were it sold on its merits and under its proper name tby the retail grocers. The associated dairy or creamery system must be fostered, encouraged and perpetuated. Further than this, we must furnish this butter at a fair low price.

Third—The people must be taught what good butter is by having plenty of it offered to them at a fair price. In addition to this a great work of public education must be done through the newspapers and journals of our land, bearing upon this bread and butter question.

After discussions and reading of papers on matters not directly before the convention. President Hoard thanked the convention for the continued confidence shown by his re-election as president. He congratulated the association on the splendid success of the convention, and announced the convention adjourned sine die.

The full proceedings, as will be seen above, will be published in a pamphlet, with all the papers read, and those especially interested will do well to obtain copies, though the foregoing report contains the meat and substance of the whole.

The Parricide in Nobles County, Minn.

William Riley, the sixteen-year-old boy, who killed his father and concealed the body in a straw pile, Feb. 2, was caught by Sheriff Miller, three miles east of Adrian, and brought to Adrian, Minn. His sister, aged thirteen, has confessed, and says her brother had been whipped by their father the previous night, and he rose early the following morning, and shot his father through the head while he lay asleep in bed; and they left him dead in bed all that day, until late at night when they dragged the body by the feet out doors and upon the straw pile, and covered it in a hole they had dug some two weeks previous. The girl says further that the boy has frequently prepared to kill their father with an ax, but she dissuaded him, and that he recently mixed poison in a glass of milk, which his father drank, however, without injury. The boy hid the bloody bed-clothes under the house after removing the body, and reported to the neighbors that his father had gone away without saying anything about returning. Riley was somewhat harsh with his family, but considered upright in his business transactions. The coroner says no ax had been used on the body.

Four yeares age Martin Siley came from England with his family, wife and three children, and settled a few miles from Adrian. Three years ago the wife died, and left Martin with a boy, William, sixteen years old, and two girls, eleven and nine years of age. Sheriff Miller recieved word that Riley was missing since the evening of Feb. 1, when he rode to his own home with a neighbor who saw him enter, this being the last seen of him alive by any one outside the household. After he was missed the boy, William, took the management of affairs, and attracted attention by buying things in Adrian, and attempting to trade young stock with Senator Crosby, at his stock farm; also, by contradictory stories as to the disappearance of his father. The sheriff and county attorney went to Adrian, and to them the elder girl confessed to the murder, as follows: Some two weeks previous the deed had been resolved upon, and a hole ten feet deep was cut down into a straw steak. After the father got home, on Feb. 1st, and while still in bed on the morning of the 2nd, William shot him. He and the elder sister then stripped the body, tied the head in a grain sack and dragged it to the straw stack, where they tumbled it in, and there it remained. The sheriff has all three children in custody,

"Will you marry two durned fools?" said an old man of eighty, as he led a blushing widow of twenty-eight before a Trenton, N. J., justice of the peace, recently. "Trot out your fools," was the reply, and the marriage proceeded.