NORTHERN PACIFIC FARMER.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF WADENA COUNTY.

J. E. HALL, Editor and Proprietor.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
AT
WADENA, WADENA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

RATES IN ADVANCE:

One copy one year,	- -	$1.50
" six months	- -	80

The Farm and the Dairy.

At about 7:30 p m a painful accident occurred to John Morrison, a yonng man living at Fishkill, N. Y., who had charge of an engine which he was exhibiting in the building. His right hand was caught between the shaft and the arm of the engine, and terribly crushed and bruised. Although his wrist was broken he threw his coat over his shoulder and walked from the building without any help.

REMARKS OF R. M. LITTLER.

Soon after 8 p m the band which had been playing for an hour left the stand, ann the literary exercises began. Colonel R. M. Littler, of Daven port, Iowa, one of the vice presidents presided, and before introducing the first speaker said that he as a western man took great pride in the fact that the city of New York was doing so much to strengthen the dairymen and farmers of the Mississippi valley. "Only in late years" he continued, "has it been admitted that the West can produce good butter. It was thought that the work of the dairymen of the far west would be a failure. But I am glad to say that the Western farmers, aided by your eastern appetites and by your commission merchants, can now compete with the the older sections of the country, New England and New York. During my visit to Europe last summer I paid especial attention to dairy products, but I saw no exhibition equal in quality and quantity to this."

ADDRESS OF THOMAS WHITTAKER.

Colonel Littler then introduced Thomas Whittaker, a dairymen of Massachusetts, who spoke at some length. He said he would hav the farmers of the East, West and South join hands with the New York merchant, and present a united front to the common enemy. If the farmer would have the farm attractive to the young people, he must be cheerful and not grumble. The farmer should remember that the merchant's nerves are shattered, and that he works in the dim light of the city. The farmer, on the other hand, has the clear sky and the pure air of the country and a beautiful carpet of green grass. He dwelt on the advantages in point of health which the rosy cheeked farm ers daughter had over her less favored city cousin. The dairy products he said, were the farmers sons and daughters. At a recent dairy fair in Greenfield, Mass., five of the highest prizes had been taken by a carriage maker, who had only two cows. His wife had made the butter, and the speaker thought that there was nothing like a Yankee woman's pluck and perseverence. Children in the great cities required much milk—milk that should be of the purest kind. The skin of the cow should be perfectly clean, and the vessels in which the milk is kept should be without a stain or spot. If the national Society about to be organized could arrange so that milk could be delivered to the consumer directly from the producer, an inestimable benefit would result to both. There was an increasing eemand, too, for fresh butter not over a day or two old. The question of supplying the Eastern and European markets was only a question of time. The west was growing rapidly, and manufactures and commerce would follow the march of agriculture Soon, he said, he hoped that America would cease to rely upon Europe for clothing.

ADDRESS OF S. S. GARDNER.

S. S. Gardner, President of the Minnesota State Dairymen's Association, who established the first cheese factory in Northern Minnesota, spoke of the farming facilities of the west. It was only a few years since the Western Reserve began to supply New York with dairy products. Wisconsin was celebrated in Europe for her cheese, and Iowa had the proud distinction of producing the best butter in the market. Only a few years ago western butter was regarded with distavor. Now all this was reversed Three years ago oleomargarine was shipped to the west, but now this trade had stopped. The prairie grass es of the west were sweeter and more nutritious than the grass of the East, the timothy and clover of New York, and the grass on the New England hills. He had obtained, on an average, a pound of cheese from nine and a half quarts of milk. In Minnesota there were millions of acres of grass, and also hay that can be put in the stack for $1.50 per ton. The west had solved the question of transportation to the East. Butter and cheese could be shipped for 4½ cents by express, and it could be sent to Liverpool and back to New York, and then the shippers could compete with the New York merchants. Farmers in the northwest were improving their dairy machinery and the speaker thought that the northwest was destined to become the great dairy belt of the country.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A large assemblage, consisting of farmers, professors, presidents of agricultural societies, Congressmen, ex Governors and agricultural editors met in the supper room of the Metropolitan Hotel for the purpose of forming a National Agricultural Society. The matter has been in agitation ever since a pretiminary meeting was held on October 22, and the committee having it in charge have been engaged since thae time in a very extensive correspondence. Over one thousand letters have been received in that time most of them of an endouraging character. Copies were shown of communications from various well known gentlemen from U. S. Grant down to Jefferson Davis. Two or three communications apiece were received from Gov. Drew, of Florida, Horatio Seymore and others

The meeting wss then organized by the election of Gen. M. M. Curtis of Ogdensburg, N. Y., as temporary chairman, and Captain M. J. Lawrence, Prof. A. R. Ledoux and Col E. A. Carman as temporary secretaries. Prof. Alvord, of Mass., then read the constitution. The consideration of this was postponed to the afternoon session.

At the afternoon session the representatives of the different States reported the Committee on Nominations. The constitution was taken up and adopted. It provides for the organization of an association under the name of the American Agricultural Society, having for its odjects the promotion and development of the agriculture of the whole country and the interests of those engaged therein. Any person who declares a personal interest in the subjects of the society may become a member by the payment of $1 and the payment of the necessary annual dues is essential to continued membership. Annual meetings are to be held, at which officers are to be chosen. There is to be a division of the organization into departments for the consideration of different subjects connected with agriculture, such as land, horticulture, animals, emigration and transportation.

QUALITY OF AMERICAN SEEDS.

At the evening meeting two interesting addresses were delivered before the society. Prof. Ledoux, of North Carolina made the first address on the subject of the "Quality of American Seeds."

Prof. Ledoux began by expressing his surprise that American agricultural journals have comparatively so little to say about seeds and seed testing. The science of seed examination was created by Dr. Nobbe of the experiment station of Tharand, Germany, and was only lately introduced into the experiment stations of Connecticut and North Carolina. The results of Dr. Nobbes investigations were published in a volume of 600 pages, and are intensely interesting even to those who are not occupied with agricultural pursuits. Dr. Ledoux summed up the results obtained by Dr. Nobbe in his investigation of the feed sold by European dealers as follows: The average per cent of pure seeds in commercial samples was 59. Of these 59 per cent of seeds which were really what they were represented to be, only 18 per cent were capable of germinating. One sample of grass seed contained the seeds of 45 other plants. Another contained 95 per cent of dead seeds, Three tons of seed sold as red clover contained two tons yellow clover. Old seeds were renovated by boiling, dyeing, roasting; weed seeds were stained and used to adulterate lots of expensive seeds. English seedmen sold, in 1869, over ten tons of poor turnip seed disguised so as to represent a valuable article. In Bohemia and elsewhere large factories were running for the manufacture of seeds from quartz grains, which were colored to order and largely sold at $50 per ton. Samples of these seed were exhibited to the society, and few were able to distinguish between one sample seed which was adulterated 25 per cent with these stones, and a purer article. In Austria women and children are regularly employ to gather weed seeds of all kinds from the roadsides and hedges, which are exported to England, where they are sorted and sold.

American seeds are often undoubtedly impure, if for no other reason than because the sedmen import very largely from all European counties. In Dr. Gray's Manual of Botany are described hundreds of weeds with the phrase "introduced from Europe." The German botanist also complain that American seeds they find the germs of and dangereous weeds. Dr. Ledoux next described the various means employed at the experiment station in North Carolina to detect impurities, determine the germinating power, and detect impurities, seeds present in comercial samples. He exhibited three specimen of sprouting apparatus, in which the seeds of orchard grass, clover and cabbage were undergoing examintion. In illustrating the number and variety of impurities, he mentionned a sample of the seed of red clover which had been found to cotain 14,400 "foreign" seeds in a pound. These interloping seeds were forty four distinct species, among them thistle, dandelion, burdock, cheat, chick weed, ox eye daisy, blue weed, milk weed and clover dodder. Another sample contained the seeds of weeds to the number of 6,000 per pound. The farmer who sowed his seed upon his land, sowed with it, as can easily be calculated, the germs of 680 blue weeds' 21,400 dodder and 5,980 daisies per acre, to say nothing of other injurious seeds present to the number of 6,000 upon every acre. A single plant of blue weed will produce 14,735 seeds of which by actual experiment 8,000 on an average will germinate. In summing up the results of all trustworthy seed tests, which had been made at the two American experiment stations he said that these results did not differ materially from those obtained in Germany. American grass seeds contain on the average 79 per cent of pure seeds, while in Germany this average is only 62; the germinating power of American grass seed is 50; in Germany 42 per cent. The average per centage of pure seeds in American native clover is 93, Germany 94. American clover seed contains 50 per cent of seeds capable of germinating; the German 42. Seeds of sedge, bed straw, knot weed, plantain, dodder, blue weed, daisy and other injurious or useless weeds are constantly found among American commercial grass and clover seeds.

In closing Dr. Ledoux made an appeal to the society to institute measures for the practical protection of our American farmers against intentional or unwitting deception on the part of the dealers and importers of seeds. He showed also the necessity of instructing the youth at the agricultural colleges in the means of identifying impurities and the seeds of weeds; and determining the the variety of all seeds which are bought

HOME COLUMN.

[Dedicated to the interest of the lady readers of the N. P. FARMER, who are invited to contribute from week to week, any items and recipes that may be of interest to housekeepers.]

Christmas is here. Wise is he
Who drives sad care away;
We've all the year for toil and gain,
Then children be to-day;
And into every stocking hung
May lots of good things fall.
The while a Merry Christmas time
We wish you one and all,

CHICKEN PIE: Have your chickens stewed tender. It is a good plan to cook them the night before the day of using. The old fashioned way was always to have a breakfast service from the pot of chicken intended for the pie for the Christmas dinner. Make a paste by taking one quart of flour, one half cup of butter rubbed in the flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and wet with milk, making it a soft paste; line the sides and bottom of your dish (a good sized one) with the paste, taking about half of the quantity of the poste leaving it quite thick. Fill the dish with the chicken after seasoning with salt and pepper; take the remaining pastry and roll out, spreading with butter and sifting upon it a little flour; sold together repeating the process 3 or 4 times making it about the size of your dish and lay it on for a cover to your pie. Wet the edge pressing it down smoother and make a small cut or opening in the center: bake one hour, and should it brown too fast lay a thick paper over the top.

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