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## Northern Pacific Farmer

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## Agricultural.

### GOOD STOCK vs. POOR STOCK.

Demand makes prices. In those three words is expressed the very germ of truth as applied to good and poor stock. Articles which are in demand, sell well and readily at remunerative prices. Articles which are not in demand, remain at a loss upon the hands of the owner and when sold, there is little, if any, profit in them, and often a great loss. This principle is as applicable to stock raising as it is the great point around which the policy of mercantile transactions are arranged.

Demand and supply is the locomotive which moves the ponderous train of trade over mountains, through valleys, over and under rivers, on waifery wires stretched over house tops and tall poles. When you stand in some spot where you can see some mammoth achievement of man's ingenuity displayed in gigantic machinery, endless whirling shafts and belts, and following up their shafts, pass through room after room where may be seen some special article in various stages of completion which is being manufactured for the use of men. You will stand almost overcome with awe, but ask yourself why this investment of almost untold wealth in the production of only one of our numberless wants? The truth will at once burst upon you. There must be a demand for the article and this is simply the means of supplying it. Their machinery and conveniences aid them in cheaply furnishing a superior article for which there is a demand and consequently a good market. This is the grand head center of all business principles; the heart which sends forth innumerable small veins and arteries which go coursing through and over the body, commercial to the very ends of the earth. Just think of it! Supply and demand sends our great ships on woven wings by the winds of heaven over the vast waters in search of something for us to use or enjoy; they place the iron bands upon the earth and daily sends over them tons upon tons of merchandise; they stretch little wires over the country and bottle up lightning to facilitate commerce; they set wheel after wheel in factories and run them night and day; supply is the engine, and demand is the fuel which keeps up the steam. He who can successfully supply a demand constantly, will get wealthy. Can there be any doubt about the difference between the demand for good, and the demand for poor stock? No! The farmer who keeps good stock can always dispose of it to advantage, while poor stock will be passed by the buyer according to the great rule.

### How to Raise a Calf.

Let it suck for one or two days, so as to get enough of its mother's milk to physic it. Then take it away from the cow and shut it up in a small pen; or, if the weather is cold, a warm box stall. Fasten up at a proper height a V trough large enough to hold two gallons. It is no use to offer a calf milk until it has fasted twenty-four hours. When your calf gets hungry you will generally have a little trouble in teaching it to drink in a day or two. For a week or ten days give the calf new milk, or until it begins to thrive, then substitute warm skim milk, with a little flaxseed tea or oil meal added. Begin with a table-

spoonful of the latter and gradually increase to a gill. When your calf is four weeks old, put a little shelled corn in its trough and it will soon learn to eat it, and when it gets to eating two ears at a meal it will do without the flaxseed. By the time it is two months old it will begin to eat fine hay or corn blades, and should be fed regularly in a small quantity. If you decrease the milk, add bran and a little oil meal to the shelled corn. I have found a quart of bran and two ears of corn three times a day a full feed for a calf from three to six months old and that would weigh between three and four hundred pounds. A calf raised and wintered the first winter in this way will make as good an animal as it would if allowed to run with the cow and suck for the same length of time, and would do better when weaned, as the change of diet would not be so radical.—Guide.

## Dairy.

### Poor Butter.

It is quite common to hear the remark that if the manufacture of oleomargarine shall have the effect to cause our butter makers to make better butter, it will, after all be a blessing in disguise. We are hardly willing to accept this, for butter may be of poor quality without necessarily being injurious to health. An onion or a boiled dinner flavor to butter is very disagreeable, but it never killed anybody, and we guess never made anybody very sick. To possibly endanger the health or life of any one by furnishing them oleomargarine to eat, is a means of causing a supply of a palatable article for others, which is entirely too costly. But as oleomargarine is made, is placed upon the market and is consumed, it stands our butter makers in hand, to be up and doing, if they would have any show in the market. Oleomargarine looks well and tastes well, and ninety-nine out of a hundred, do not know how it is made, or what it contains, if indeed, they know that it is oleomargarine when they buy it. The average consumer will be governed by appearance and flavor, and if genuine butter does not equal oleomargarine in these respects, it must take a second place, until such time as the people are taught that poor butter is better and safer to eat than good oleomargarine.—Western Rural.

### Dry Cows.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural*, in writing to that paper has the following valuable advice to offer: It is a common practice among some stockmen, to give their cows while dry but scanty living. When a cow ceases to give milk or is dried up any food is considered good enough for her. I think this is a great mistake, and the result is a diminished product of milk both in quantity and quality. When she does come in there is a large draught on the system to sustain the calf while the cow is carrying it, and to keep the cow in good condition good feed is as important as when she is giving milk. It is my opinion that one dollar's worth of food when the cow is dry, is worth \$150 worth after she comes in. An animal in poor condition cannot digest as much food as an animal in good condition. If the cow is poor when she comes in, she will not digest enough food to support the system, and at the same time to make a large quantity of milk. I would say to give the animal from four to six quarts of chop feed of meal and bran, twice a day to keep up the flesh and strength, and a good stable is preferable for a cow that is giving milk, with kind treatment.

**BUTTER TAPPY.**—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of vinegar, one cup of butter. Boil until it is brittle; pour on buttered pans to cool.

## Poultry.

### Young Turkeys.

There is generally a great and unnecessary loss of young turkeys. They are extremely tender while they have their downy coat still on, and require great care and attention. After they are once feathered, however, they will care for themselves and are very strong. When the young turkeys are ready to leave the nest, have ready for them a tight and large coop, with a good, dry board floor. Make a V shaped run for them, communicating with the coop, which must be so arranged that they can be confined at will. Never let them out until the dew is off the grass, and pen them up early in the evening. If you are not willing to take the trouble of getting them under shelter in case of a shower, then do not let them run at large at all until they are fully feathered, as a single wetting may cause great loss. Feed often, and give a little at a time. Curd made from thick milk, or stale bread soaked in milk, with onion tops cut fine and mixed through, makes the best food. Give sweet milk to drink if you have plenty. Two or three times a week sprinkle a little cayenne pepper among their food.

### A Word to the Poor Man.

It ever has been the history of nations: that the older they grow and become populated, the rich grow richer and the poor poorer; our country is not to be an exception. While we do not contend that every working man can accumulate a fortune, we do affirm that it will help to better his condition keeping a few good, select fowls. Every poor man knows how it is in this country: to-day capital ruler, and the laboring man is merely a machine. If he is sick, or accident suddenly befalls him, has capital any sympathy? Every working man knows the answer. The rich man does not display as much sympathy for his sick servant as he does for his sick horse or cow. While there are grand and noble exceptions from the above, they are exceptions, not the rule; and every avenue that is open to the poor man to better his condition ought to be embraced. Again I say, keep a few fowls; I do not care what kind you keep; keep A kind or B—just which kind you think you will succeed best with, and the few dollars so gained will buy the good wife a new dress and numberless things that will make the burden of life lighter; the care of the beautiful little chicks will drive the thoughts into other channels, and make us better.—Cor. *Fancier's Weekly*.

## Domestic Department.

**RHEUBARB SAUCE.**—Slice, place in plenty of sugar, put in an earthen dish, bake in the oven. Better than stewed on the top of the stove.

**RHEUBARB PIE.**—Make crust as for other pies; slice in two layers of rhubarb to one pie, one teaspoon of sugar, butter size of a hickory nut, no water, place top crust on, bake in a hot oven.

**LITTLE BATTER PUDDINGS.**—Make a smooth batter with four fresh eggs, four tablespoons of flour and a quart of new milk; fill little buttered cups, and stick in chips of candied citron or lemon peel; bake and serve with sauce.

**SAVARY CUSTARD.**—Beat two eggs and one and one-half cups of cream; season to taste with pepper, cayenne, chopped parsley, sweet herbs, and shallot; add to these some chopped ham and tongue, pour into cups and steam, ten minutes.

**GINGERBREAD NUTS.**—One pound of flour, half a pound of butter, half a pound of moist sugar, one ounce of ginger; mix all these together, but first rub the butter well into the flour till fine; add half a pound of treacle, and two spoonfuls of cream.

**BURFORD PUDDING.**—Take one pound of beef suet, chop it fine, one pound of the best raisins; stone them; six ounces of lump sugar, pounded, five eggs, four moderate table-spoonsful of flour, half a nutmeg, a little salt; mix all with one glass of brandy, and boil it fine.

## Neighborhood News.

### PERHAM.

For miscellaneous enjoyment, the crowd that was here on the 5th of July to celebrate the 104th anniversary of Uncle Sam's wedding with the Goddess of Liberty, beat creation. Except the heathen chinee and the 15th amendment, all nations, I should think, were represented, even from the Cannibal Islands, from the manner in which something in human shape tried to chow human flesh. The races exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. The fast stock, the slow stock, and no stock at all was well represented. The Perham Lass made the fastest time on record, with a 200 pound wagon, that was ever made on the *Perham track*,—no watch could keep up with her. The "pay as you go" race between I. Scream and Lager Bier, was won by Lager, distancing I. Scream in the first heat. Through the exertions of Mrs. Dr. Richardson, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. McFarland and Miss Anne Mohr, assisted by Mr. Wallace, with his hardware constitution, the dinner tables were well supplied and ably attended. Through the exertions of Dr. Richardson, Hon. A. McCrea and the crowd the vivands disappeared rapidly. Fire-works and balloon ascension at night, with a grand ball which made everybody happy.

Though we have no "weekly," we always have a Daily. LYNX.

### INMAN.

I don't know but that my place may be taken up by some one else by this time, but having been very busy and items being scarce, I have neglected to write.

Everybody is now busy breaking and hoeing, and the latter is pretty hard work; the heavy rains have kept us from working our land as early as we ought, and the weeds have got a good start.

Mr. Shaw has done a good job cutting out the road from here to Deer Creek, and it is now passable. He has also built an addition to his house.

Quite a number of new arrivals since I wrote last, among whom are Mr. Wait and brother, one has taken a claim on 24, and has built a house; the other has not yet located.

Mr. Nelson has a crew of men at work grubbing out his 80, and getting it ready for breaking.

Mr. Wait had the misfortune to lose a fine colt,—getting its leg broken by having a wagon run over it.

There has been some sickness in our neighborhood of late. Mrs. Hugh has been quite unwell, and two of Mr. Ogden's children have been down with diphtheria, but are now getting better.

Well, we have had our Fourth of July celebration, and we had a good time. The two Sabbath schools of Inman met and held a picnic in Mr. Gash's woods, on the bank of Inman lake. There were about one hundred and fifty present. Rev. F. E. Inman and Mr. John Fellows each made short addresses. Miss Craik read the Declaration of Independence, while the Inman glee club furnished us with some excellent music, after which all went to dinner. A table was set under the shade of some large oaks, and loaded down with all the good things imaginable. Oh! it would have done you poor printers good to have been there and seen it, and much more to have partaken of the good things. Although this was the first time that we tried to have a picnic, it was a success. All had enough to eat, and enjoyed themselves first-rate.

Mrs. Smith's two daughters, from Miles City, are here visiting and will remain during the summer.

I never saw strawberries so plentiful as they are this summer. Come, ye poor half-starved city folks; come out and get all the strawberries you want, without money and without price. DENGO.

### WRIGHTSTOWN.

Potatoes fully ripe July 3rd. Strawberries and cream is now the order of the day.

All nature is lovely, and the farmers are looking happy for the rain has passed away and the sunshine has appeared, making it a good time to subdue the weeds that took the advantage of the wet time to overrun the corn fields and "tater" patch.

Wheat, barley and oats bids fair now of being an unusually large crop, being heavier on the ground at this time of the year than any previous year.

The potato bug is doing much damage in some localities.

Henry Knight, who has been very sick with the quinsy and has not been able to swallow any food or drink for ten days, is now fast recovering under the treatment of Dr. Farward, of Parkers Prairie.

Dan Newton and wife have gone to Redwood county visiting friends, will be gone about one month.

Elder Thomas, of Leaf Valley, preached at this place last Saturday and Sunday; he succeeded in organizing a small church here of twelve members, with a good prospect of more additions.

The young folks that went to the dance at Mr. Bermingham's the 3rd, reported as having had a very good time. The music was furnished by Naylor and Halladay, which is a guarantee that it was good.

By favor of our census enumerator, S. O. Daniells, I am prepared to give a slight statistical statement of our town. The town of Woodside (generally known as Wrightstown, that being the name of the postoffice) is 12 miles south of Wadena, in Otter Tail Co., on the State road running from Parkers Prairie to Wadena. The township being part prairie and part heavy timber, gives it a pleasant diversity of appearance, and consists of the best soil in the northwest for grain raising, which makes it a very desirable place to locate. The first claim that was taken here, was entered five years ago last September, by Horace Satterlee. He built the first house in the town, and called it the Half Way House by which it is still known. The present proprietor, Wm. Harcom still feeds the hungry and provides for the comfort of the weary traveler. At that time it was an unbroken wilderness from Wadena to Parkers Prairie, and at the present writing, I find from Mr. Daniells' statement, that there is now in this town, 319 inhabitants of which 70 are voters; (the most of whom will vote for Garfield) also 63 farms have been opened up; a pretty fair showing for that length of time, considering that during the two years of grasshopper plague there was no immigration here. We have also at the cross roads at the Half Way House, a post-office, two hotels, two small grocery stores, a steam saw mill and a blacksmith shop. Mr. Gilmore having decided to locate his mill at that point instead of on section 7 as was first intended. Good timber or prairie land can be bought here from 4 to 6 dollars per acre.

"Viva Voca" seems to think that \$3 was a big amount for the water pumped at the school house, and perhaps owing to the great surplus on hand here, it was, so call it \$1.50 if you please; but if we should have a few weeks of dry weather, he would give the \$3 for that amount of water to sprinkle his sandy land with.

The barber shop project is a very good one and will pay. I would suggest that as good a locality as can be found for it in this vicinity, is at the Half Way House. INVISIBLE.