

FIELD AND FARM.

Farming Paragraphs.

Coal-tar when mixed with about one-tenth part of air-slaked lime, makes a very good covering for a shingle roof. It should be made hot and the lime well stirred in and put on with a brush.

In his report the governor makes the following estimate of the number and value of cattle and sheep in Montana, in October, 1883: Number of cattle, 475,000, valued at \$30 per head, \$14,250,000; number of sheep, 700,000, value \$3 per head, \$2,100,000; number of horses, 90,400, at \$75 per head, value, \$6,780,000. Twenty-five thousand head of imported breeds of cattle have been brought into the territory this year, also some of the finest racing and trotting stock.

A poultry-house should be large enough to be airy, but if it is kept strictly clean and sweet it will do no harm to be somewhat crowded. A house 24 feet long, 10 feet wide, 5 feet high behind and 8 feet in front, and having four roosting poles, all on a level and only a foot from the floor, will hold 60 to 80 fowls. This manner of arranging the roosts prevents a good deal of quarreling to get on the top perch.

Fifty-seven farmers contribute 20,000 pounds of milk per day to the Anglo-Swiss condensing works, in Middletown, N. Y., which occupy a three-story building 250x110 feet, are driven by a sixty-horse-power engine, and give employment to sixty persons, including boys and girls. The sugar passes from a large bin into the milk before the latter reaches the vacuum-pans; other labor-saving devices are mangle-machines (used in the manufacture of boxes,) soldering machines in the tin-shop (where 60,000 cans can be made in a day) and electric bells. The company, which also runs six factories in Europe, disposed last year, of 22,000,000 cans of condensed milk.

The most convenient way of keeping celery in the winter in the cellar, and one as good as any, is to pack the plants as they are taken out of the ground, with all the soil adhering, and as closely as possible, in boxes or barrels of such a depth that the tops are even with the edge of the box. In this way the stalks are blanched and are kept fresh and succulent. The boxes should be put in the coolest part of the cellar. And the way is to pack the plants in a similar manner in trenches in the ground half as deep as the plants are long; put boards on each side and earth up against the boards; then cover the whole with straw. Freezing does not injure celery, but rather improves it, making it tender and sweet.

Cooking Recipes.

EYE BREAD.—Make sponge as for wheat bread; let it rise over night; then mix up with rye flour, not as stiff as wheat bread. Place in baking pans; let rise, and bake half an hour longer than wheat bread.

A DISH FOR BREAKFAST.—Take six good cooking apples, cut them in slices one-fourth of an inch thick; have a pan of fresh, hot lard ready, drop the slices in and fry till brown; sprinkle a little sugar over them and serve hot.

FRIED POTATOES.—Chop fine cold-boiled potatoes; heat some butter in a frying pan and put the potatoes in. A few minutes before taking them from the fire stir in some well-beaten egg. Serve hot.

RABBIT ON TOAST.—Cut cold rabbit in pieces and fry brown with slices of bacon or ham, and half its quantity of small onions or mushrooms, and stew them until tender in hot water enough to cover; put in plenty of pepper and salt, and serve on toast. Should be stewed slowly.

LEMON PIES.—Boil and chop six lemons after the seeds have been removed; add three cupfuls of sugar, three cupfuls of molasses and three pound crackers; mix well together and bake between two crusts like mince pies.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—Mix well together two cups of molasses, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, half a cup of milk, half a cup of Baker's chocolate, grated, and a piece of butter as large as an egg. Boil about half an hour, pour in buttered paper, and just before it is cool square it.

COCONUT.—One cup of desiccated coconut, one pint of milk, two eggs, and a little salt. Scald the coconut in part of the milk, to soften, then add the rest, with the eggs and sugar to taste. Bake in one crust as custard. If the whites of the eggs are left out to frost the pie, it will improve it.

The Wire Fight in Iowa.

What is generally known as the "Barbed Wire Monopoly" put up the price of its goods to 10 and 11 cents per pound, and found a troublesome competitor in the Farmers' Protective Association of Iowa, which established a co-operative factory and supplied to its members an equal quality of popular fencing material at 6 and 7 cents, gaining a fair profit on its manufacture even at that rate. Since then there has been much litigation, in which Iowa farmers were successful, and there is more to follow within a month or two, for which funds are needed. An earnest effort is making to raise the money; the agricultural and local journals of the state are giving urgent attention to the subject—for instance, four and one half columns in the current number of the Iowa Homestead—and spirited public meetings are being held, farmers naturally supposing that defeat now, in the final struggle, would mean a speedy return to what they regard as "the old extortion."

For the Native Cows.

We will hazard the following statement, made from what we think adequate experience and knowledge, viz., that a herd of fair, average native cows, costing \$60 or \$70 each, will make a greater profit in butter every year, with as good feeding and management, as the

same number of these vaunted Guernseys costing \$150 to \$300 will do. Further, that in the 12,000 or 15,000 Jersey cows in the country there are more of them making three pounds of butter in a week than in as many native cows. At the same time, we are ready to admit that it might be difficult to match the 40 Jersey cows which have been said to yield 14 to 20 pounds of butter a week with natives, for there has been an honest reticence in regard to lying about our native cows. Moreover, it is not the quantity of butter which a cow yields that makes the profit, and 7 pounds a week from a seventy-five-dollar native cow will pay much better than 14 pounds a week from a fifteen-hundred dollar Jersey cow. So the dairy men may still live on in the belief that the person who wrote the above statement is "a little off."—New York Times.

For the Man of the House.

A word to thoughtless husbands and others to whom the remarks apply: Your wife wants that front, sunny window for her plants. Don't object to it, for she is entitled to it. Go to work like a man and fit it up for her. She wants a capacious shelf or tray secured on a level with the window sill. If you can't make it for her, get some one who can. She wants a few earthen flower pots to replace those old tin cans and wooden paint kegs and boxes in which she has been obliged to put some of her plants. It is your business to buy them for her, or give her the money to do it with. Then she needs six or eight flower-pot brackets that come for the purpose, to screw on the sides of the window casing, having a revolving arm, just the thing, and very cheap. Get them without a word, and see how surprised she will be. If you see a pretty rustic hanging basket, or one of wire, buy that also. Take the whole lot home and leave the rest to your wife and daughters. If you don't appreciate flowers yourself, keep still about it and try to disguise the unorthodox fact as well as you can. You may be thankful to get on with such trifling expenditures; you ought in reality to provide her with a bay window for her plants if your new house has none already.—Rural New Yorker.

A Widow's Dress.

From the Evening Post.
A very elegant evening dress, lately worn by a young widow in this city, was composed of dead black mourning satin de Lyon, made in princess style, with a court train falling in superb unbroken folds from the waist. Around the foot of this train was a double box pleating about eight inches long, of black Indian silk gauze, with a handsome jet ornament set between each full pleating. Down the front of the dress from the throat to the skirt hem was laid a tablier, formed of pleating of the black gauze—having the "bouse" effect over the bust—curving narrowly at the belt, the enlarging into panels below the waist. Down the center of each of these panels were set at intervals a number of magnificent cut jet medallion ornaments of rare design and value. Special jet ornaments were placed upon the short elbow sleeves, and a Vandyke collar covered with a scintillating mass of jet work, half covered the shoulders of the fair lady. The effect of this jet garniture in the gaslight was exceedingly beautiful. A large Portia fan of pale mauve feathers, and a pair of Louis XIV sandals of black satin, embroidered in jet, and worn over pale mauve silk stockings, with dressed kid gloves of a shade to match, completed a costume at once striking and recherche.

Sweet Minded Women.

So great is the influence of a sweet-minded woman on those around her that it is almost boundless. It is to her that friends come in season of sorrow and sickness for help and comfort; one soothing touch of her kindly hand works wonders in the feverish child; a few words let fall from her lips in the ear of a sorrowing sister do much to raise the load of grief that is bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home worn out with the pressure of business, and feeling irritable with the world in general; but when he enters the cozy sitting-room, and sees the blaze of the bright fire, and meets his wife's smiling face, he succumbs in a moment to the soothing influence which act as the balm of Gilead to his wounded spirits. We are all wearied with combating with the stern realities of life. The rough school-boy flies in a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in his mother's smile; the little one, full of grief with its own large trouble, finds a heaven of rest on its mother's breast; and so one might go on with instances of the influence that a sweet-minded woman has in the social life with which she is connected. Beauty is an insignificant power when compared with hers.—Ex.

An Emergency.

A few days ago a man with humble expression and wearing a summer suit of clothes applied to one of the railroad passenger agents for a dead-head pass to Toledo. "Why do you want to go to Toledo?" "To get married." "And you haven't any money?" "Not above twenty-five cents." "Hain't you better be worth your fare to Toledo before taking a wife on your hands to support?" "You don't understand the case," persisted the man, "I'm going to marry a widow worth at least \$5,000, and the first thing I shall do will be to remit you the price of a ticket. I'm poor, and the widow knows it, but she marries me for love." He protested so long and earnestly that he was finally passed down the road. Two days elapsed and then a letter was received from him saying: "Heaven bless you for your kindness! Reached here all right, and married the widow according to programme. It turns out that she isn't worth a copper. In this emergency may I ask you to pass us both to Detroit, where I have hopes of striking a job?"—Detroit Free Press.

Truth is Mighty and Must Preval

Is a good old maxim, but no more reliable than the oft repeated verdict of visitors that

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA

is the Queen City of a magnificent county and the most beautifully located of the many new and prosperous places of North Dakota. It is the

Permanent County Seat of Griggs County, and, though only a few months old, already has a representation in nearly every branch of business and each man enjoying a profitable trade. Plenty of room for more business houses, mechanics or professional men. Cooperstown is not only the

TERMINUS OF THE S. C. & T. M. R. R. but is also Headquarters thereof. In short, the place is, virtue of its situation

The Central City of the Central County of North Dakota.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER! THE COMMERCIAL CENTER!
THE FINANCIAL CENTER! THE RAILROAD CENTER!

and the outfitting point of settlers for fifty miles to the North and West. The energetic spirit of Cooperstown's citizens, who in most cases have not yet reached the meridian of life, the singleness of purpose and unity of action in pursuing her interests, have resulted in giving her an enviable reputation for business thrift even this early in her history.

GRIGGS COUNTY

is the acknowledged Eden for settlers and home-seekers. Its soil is unsurpassed; its drainage the very best; its climate salubrious, and its railway advantages par-excellent. Public land in the county is becoming scarcer every day, and there are still thousands of opportunities for the landless to get homes.

GREAT STRIDES

toward Metropolitan comforts have been made in Cooperstown and the wandering head of the weary traveler can here find rest and entertainment at an

BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY APPOINTED HOTEL,

erected at a cost of \$21,000. The man who becomes a citizen of Griggs county's thrifty capital can have, without price or waiting, the advantages of

GOOD SCHOOLS AND SPLENDID SOCIETY.

The rapidly growing embryonic city of Cooperstown surrounded on all sides by the very richest lands in North Dakota. Cooperstown, situated as it is in the very heart of a new and fertile region, must boom to keep pace with the

UNPARALLELED RAPID DEVELOPMENT

of the surrounding country. When you stop and consider the facts you will realize the advantages this new territory enjoys. It being the terminus of a railroad, the entire country makes it a

UNIVERSAL TRADING POINT,

a fact demonstrated by the merchants already established and enjoying big trades. Cooperstown is not an experiment but is built on the solid rock of commercial industry. Sound investments can be made in Cooperstown real property or Griggs county farm lands by applying to the

COOPER TOWNSITE CO., Cooperstown, D. T.
Or J. M. BURRELL, Sanborn, D. T.
Plans sent on Request. Uniform Prices to All.