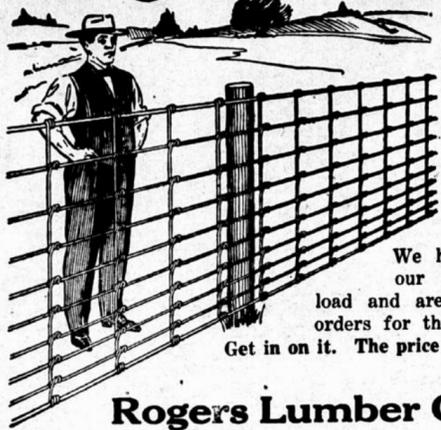


Royal Fence



We have sold our first car load and are booking orders for the second. Get in on it. The price is right.

Rogers Lumber Co.
WILLISTON, N. D.

MONEY FOR FIRST Mortgage Loans

If you need a small second mortgage for the purpose of securing seed or improving your land, I can negotiate the loan for you. Write or call on

E. R. Brownson
Phone 17
Rooms 3 & 4, Graphic Block
Williston No. Dak.

Daniel Bell & Co.

PLUMBING AND HEATING
SEWER AND WATER CONNECTIONS

Spence Hot Water Boilers and Standard Porcelain Enameled Ware. The Best on the Market.

TELEPHONE 243

WILLISTON, N. D.

We Wouldn't Sell You Poor Clothing

any more than we would give you counterfeit money. But many people would hesitate to pass counterfeit money will suavely and politely sell you counterfeit clothes. You've bought some of them perhaps? The kind that do not serve you well at any time, nor at all for long. We want more patrons of the value-knowing and value wanting sort.

We guarantee not only the material but the workmanship, and right now, while the dull season is on, we'll make your clothes--the right kind of clothes--made to your order and measure--at a price that will make you ashamed to be seen in a poor suit.

Specialist in ladies made to order suits.
French Dry Cleaning and Repairing.

Williston Tailoring Co.
Abe Hasner, Prop.
(Carlson's old stand)
Phone 53. 217 Main Street

SPECIAL CHINA SALE

We have a large assortment of odds and ends in decorated china that we are closing out at 50 per cent discount. Below we list a few of the sale goods

- \$1.00 covered casseroles..... 50c
- \$1.00 creamers and sugar bowls..... 50c
- 75c bowls..... 40c
- 75c platters..... 40c
- 50c bowls..... 25c
- 35c gravy boats..... 15c
- \$1.00 plate values, per set of six..... 50c
- 75c plate value, per set of six..... 40c
- 50c plate value, per set of six..... 25c

BRUEGGER
Hardware Department

WHAT IS THE ANSWER

QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY MEMBERS OF THE NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FACULTY.

Q. What difference should be made in feeding a growing hog and a fattening one?

Ans. E. J. Thompson, assistant professor of animal husbandry:

A growing hog is one we generally consider to be under six or eight months of age according to the way he has been handled and what is intended to be his ultimate end. The growing hog, whether intended for breeding purposes or for fattening, should be fed upon a ration fairly rich in protein material, which is muscle and bone-building feeds, such as clover, alfalfa, vetches or peas.

Every stockman and farmer is after maximum size and quality with minimum cost. We have found that pigs up to six or eight months of age should be fed a fairly bulky ration so that their stomachs can be stretched (so to speak) for the finishing period to follow. When they are fed in this manner, they usually can eat the heavy concentrated feed during the fattening period of two months or ten weeks, thereafter.

Growing pigs should have access to cinders or, better still, bone meal, atralaked lime, ground rock phosphate and common salt at all times.

A fattening hog fed after the fashion suggested can make extraordinary gains for two or three months upon a heavy concentrated ration and do the same in an economical way. This fattening period and period of cheap gains upon a heavy concentrated ration only lasts until the pig is finished, then he should be sold, for keeping him longer means a loss of flesh, or else he becomes a money loser at the feed pail.

Q. Which breed of sheep is best adapted for North Dakota conditions?

Ans. W. B. Richards, professor of animal husbandry.

It cannot be said that there is one breed better adapted for North Dakota conditions than all other breeds. There are three breeds that are well adapted to the method employed in raising sheep in this state at present. They are the Shropshire, Hampshire and Oxford breeds. The Shropshire is the breed in greatest demand at present by the farmers of the state. The three breeds mentioned are well adapted for crossing on range sheep for the production of good marketable lambs, a use to which there is the greatest call for the consideration of breeders. Good high grades of these breeds will be found as economically produced and fill the market demands as well as any of the breeds. These breeds are hardy and produce a good fleece of wool.

Q. How can one tell when the iron is hot enough for ironing?

Ans. Minna A. Stonner, Dean home economic department:

It depends upon the fabric to be ironed. Linens and cottons should be ironed with a hot iron. Woolens and silk should be ironed with a moderately hot iron. To tell when an iron is hot enough, test it upon a crumpled piece of newspaper. If it smooths the paper without scorching it is hot enough for cotton or linen. When the iron is too cool for ironing linens and cottons well it is about right for ironing woolens and silk.

Q. Give a good feed for making hens lay in winter.

Ans. O. W. Dynes, in charge of poultry investigations:

A mixture of whole wheat, oats and corn, in a proportion of 2 parts of wheat, 1 part of oats and 1 part of corn by weight, fed morning and evening. A mash consisting of 2 parts of bran, 2 parts of middlings, 1 part of beef scraps and 1 part of linseed meal fed at noon. Green food, grit, and oyster shell with pure fresh water should also be supplied.

Q. What are the advantages of home-grown seed?

Ans.—G. W. Randlett, director college extension:

Corn that will ripen sufficiently for seed must necessarily be an early maturing variety. The fact that it has been home grown guarantees at least a partial acclimating. Maturity is the first thing sought. We are much more apt to get it in the home grown seed.

Cranberries and Orchards.

Says an old farmer: "Those who are making the most money nowadays are the cranberry growers and the men who have good apple orchards." To raise cranberries takes capital and to grow an orchard takes time; but they are big money crops.

Intensive Culture.

Increase in population will demand a still further increase in productive capacity, for the amount of land is not growing. Smaller farms and more intensive cultivation will be the program of the future.

Non-Leguminous Crops.

The value of rape or any non-leguminous crop for green manure will depend materially upon the mechanical condition of the soil and the rotation of crops which is practiced upon the land.

CHARACTER OF DODDER

Depends on Host for Support and Its Food Supply

As First Growth is Apparently Insignificant, but With Rapid Increase in Branching Soon Becomes Hard to Control.

(By F. H. HILLMAN.)

Dodder is a parasite deriving its food not from the soil, but directly from the crop plants which it infests. In this respect it is unlike the ordinary weeds of the farm. It starts from a seed, at first deriving its nourishment from the food supply stored within the seed. During this period it develops a slender, thread-like and leafless stem. It is the habit of the dodder to climb by twining, and the young stem sways about in search of a support. Failing to find a suitable support it dies when the food stored within the seed is exhausted. If a suitable support, such as the stem, leaf stems, or even leaf blades of a clover, is found, the dodder rapidly twines about it, sending out from its stem numerous suckers which penetrate the tissues of the plant upon which it rests, termed the host plant. The dodder is subsequently dependent on its host for both its mechanical support and its food supply. The twining of the dodder stem and the clinging effect of the suckers secure the mechanical support necessary, while the penetration of the suckers to the sap-conveying tissues of the host plant insures direct communication with the food prepared by the latter for its own use.

After becoming established on the host plant the part of the dodder plant below the point of attachment dies. Above this point the plant makes rapid growth, branching repeatedly, its branches ultimately forming a tangled mass of threadlike filaments when under conditions favorable for luxuriant growth. At first the growth is apparently insignificant, but with the rapid increase in the branching the total growth soon become very conspicuous, and in some instances progresses with exceptional rapidity, rendering its control very difficult.

Dodder depends on prepared food. Independent food manufacture becomes unnecessary, and consequently the plant is devoid of leaves, as well as of root, and usually is devoid of the green color common to other plants. Certain species are strongly tinged with green, however, and doubtless are capable of food production to some extent.

Sections of the dodder stems removed from the main plant retain their vitality and power of coiling and producing suckers for several days at least under favorable conditions. In consequence of this, if pieces of plants are allowed to remain in contact with a suitable host plant for a short time they become attached to the latter and form new centers of growth. In this way new patches of the pest may become established in the field.

Dodder plants are to be distinguished by their slender, threadlike stems, which are lemon yellow, orange, or pink. They may appear to confine their attack to a single plant in a place or may spread uniformly from plant to plant, either near the ground or from the tops of the plants. Small white flowers, mostly in clusters, are produced by midsummer. The flowers may be few and scattered, or, owing to thrifty growth, they may be more numerous and, becoming crowded, form dense bunches.

Seeds ripen throughout the central United States from the middle of July into September. As a rule, the dodders are profuse seed producers, but seed production is strongly influenced by the character of the host, its treatment as a crop, and by the condition of the weather during the flowering season of the dodder.

ERADICATION OF THE WEEDS

Some Means for Preventing Introduction of Noxious Plants and Rules for Extermination.

(By O. O. CHURCHILL, North Dakota Agricultural College.)

1. Each weed will have to be fought according to its own characteristics.
2. See that all seed purchased or grown is free from weeds.
3. See that threshing machines, hay rakes and grain bags from other farms are well cleaned before using.
4. Cook or grind screenings when certain weeds are present.
5. Send samples of seed or plant to the agricultural college for information.
6. Strive to prevent weeds from ripening seed.
7. Make the soil very rich, as the weeds will then give way to field crops.
8. Modify the rotation of the crops with reference to killing the weeds.
9. Make a specialty of cultivated and forage crops.
10. Make soiling crops a prominent feature in certain fields.
11. Smother weeds with quick growing and thickly seeded crops.
12. Cultivate thoroughly after a crop is removed.
13. Avoid leaving any vacant or any out of the way places for breeding grounds.
14. Clean up the roadways and along fences.
15. Keep some sheep.
16. When once begun constantly continue the work.

MONTANA REPRESENTED

San Diego, Calif., June 22.—Former U. S. Senator, W. A. Clark of Montana, whose personal gift of \$10,000 guaranteed extensive participation by this state in the San Diego 1915 Exposition, has just returned after an inspection of the progress at the grounds. He gave his approval of the site selected for the Montana building, in the exact center of the Plaza Internacional, and announced the state commission officials would be here in ten days to direct the construction work.

Directly across from the Montana building will be the Utah state representation, and adjoining that the building of the state of Washington. Work on all three will be started at about the same time and shortly afterward there will be an official announcement of the exhibits to be housed there.

With these state buildings under way plans for the others the state and county group will be submitted and work started. Practically all of this group will be on the lower plateau entered from the Plaza de Panama, the center of the grounds. The lower part of this plaza is flanked by the San Joaquin Valley and the Kern and Tulare Counties buildings both of the palatial residence type of the Spanish Colonial School.

Senator Clark spent several hours on the grounds and expressed a lively satisfaction with the progress made. He added that the Montana exhibit will be a great surprise to visitors unaware of Montana's resources. He expects to return to San Diego before the Exposition opens on January 1.

AN ELECTRIC BRAKE FOR AUTOMOBILES

Automobiles are growing more and more electrical every day, although their chief motive power is gasoline. We have now electric lights, electric horns, electric starters, and electric gear shifters. The latest electrical appliance for the automobile is the electric brake.

About two years ago we described an electric starter in which a small motor of very high speed was used to turn the engine over. The motor was far smaller than would be required to do the work if it were connected directly to the crankshaft of the engine. Indeed, a gearing of 250 to 1 was interposed, permitting the motor and a flywheel it carried to acquire such a momentum in a brief interval as to carry the pistons over beyond the compression point.

This same principle is now being used to operate the emergency brake of an automobile. It has the advantage that the driver of the car does not have to lean over, as in the present system, and feel around for a brake lever while keeping his eye on the road and endeavoring to steer his machine with one hand, but needs, merely, to operate a small hand lever right on his steering wheel. The brakes may be applied to any degree of pressure desired. When the wheel is absolutely locked a friction clutch comes into play, which prevents breakage of the parts. No resistance is introduced in the motor circuit, but the current is admitted to it directly. Because the operation is momentary, there is no danger of burning out the motor, even though it be greatly overloaded.

Every time the brake lever is touched to admit current to the motor, the armature of the motor speeds up to an enormous speed, which is transmitted through step-down gearing to the brake drum, causing it to wind up the brake cable. By successive momentary operations of the brake lever, the drum may be made to wind up its cable with a step-by-step movement until the required pressure on the brakes has been attained. Or, in case of emergency, the lever may be thrown on full, when the brakes will lock the wheel almost instantly. The brake bands are perfectly oiled, so as to cushion the action of this brake. To release the brake, the brake lever is moved to reverse position. In place of the cumbersome controller shown in the photograph of the machine, a simple double throw switch has been devised with an automatic snap re-

lease, to prevent sparking. The current used by the brake motor is no more than is used by an electric horn. So convenient is this brake that no doubt it will be used in place of the ordinary foot brake. It is interesting to note that an electric brake of this type is being tested now on a street railway car in this city.—Scientific American.

ADVERTISING HELPS

If there were no advertising the cost of living would be higher than it is. Advertising concentrates the demand for certain articles on a few well-known trademarked lines instead of many different lines as formerly, and keeps factories busy. The greater the output the less the cost. If we are raising 40 bushels of corn per acre the cost per bushel is just about half that of a neighbor who produces 20 bushels. Six loaves of bread can be baked with the same heat that bakes one loaf.

The same principle applies to manufacturing. Take shoes for example. Twenty years ago there were 3,000 shoe manufacturers. Today there are 1,300. The bulk of the shoes sold to the fifty million people living on farms and in small towns are made by about fifty large manufacturers. The other 1,250 are small concerns who make "private branded" shoes. The largest concerns making shoes, clothing, hosiery, underwear, or any other line are advertising their goods under their own name and trademark. They have become leaders because they give better values and they make these values by advertising.

As the output increases, the making cost goes down. The saving is put into extra quality. As sales increase the selling cost goes down. This saving on selling goes into advertising. Advertising has kept prices stationary and in many cases has lowered them, besides increasing quality, even in the face of increasing cost of raw materials and labor.

Naturally, we want to buy where we can get the best prices. Therefore, always ask for and insist upon having advertised goods bearing the maker's name and trademark. Many of them are found in this paper.

STEVENS
For Partridge, Woodcock, Squirrel or Rabbit Shooting the 44 GAUGE SHOTGUN No. 101 IS A WONDER

25 inch barrel, weighs 4 lbs., auto-down, For 4 X.L. 44 W.C.F. Shot and 44 "Gauge" Cartridge.

Most Price Only \$8.00

No other bore or gauge of shotgun so efficient under so great a variety of conditions.

Send for the Bulletin and Catalogue—25 CENTS AND 10 CENTS TO THE ADDRESS BELOW.

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Wool Wool Wool

We are buying and paying the highest market prices for WOOL and HIDES. Write for particulars and prices.

Minot Hide & Fur Co.
310-312 E. First Street
Minot. N. Dak.

Sleeping Rooms

especially should have clean, wholesome walls. Cracks in the plaster will gather dirt and paper will come off in time.

Beaver Board stays put and will not chip or crack. It is made in convenient sizes and can be fitted without waste as it saws like lumber.

This is worth looking into and your local dealer has samples and views of finished rooms.