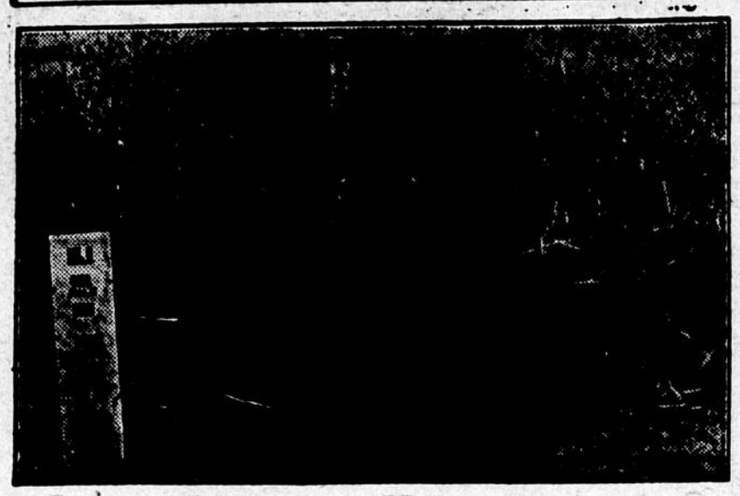
Farm Department

GROWING OATS AT WILLISTON STATION



Oats Grown at Williston.

The land that was used for the varietal oat test last season was summer fallowed in 1913, and prepared in a uniform manner for sowing.

The varieties were sown April 22, at the rate of eight pecks per acre. The depth planted averaged about 2½ inches. The harvest period ranged between August 3 and 13.

Last season, record No. 30 yielded 93.4 bushels per acre, with record numbers 31 and 41 tying for second place with 84.5 bushels. The lowest yield was 45.0 bushels per acre. The average yield of all the varieties was 73.1 bushels per acre.

For an average for six years, record Nos. 30 and 31 rank first and second respectively in yield, dropping the former leaders, the Silver Mine and Siberian White to fifth and third place respectively.

The average yield of all the varieties grown on the station during the six years of operation is 47.4 bushels per acre—a very good average when the adversity of the seasons is considered.

POINTS OF GUERNSEY BREED

Cattle Are Becoming More Generally Distributed as Merits Are Becoming Better Known.

(By W. B. RICHARDS, North Dakota Experiment Station.)

The Guernsey breed has for its home the island of Guernsey, where they have been bred by the people of that island in a very painstaking manner for a long period of years. The breed was not imported into this country except to a limited extent until 1870. They gained little public recognition until 1893, when they made the creditable record in the dairy test at the World's fair at Chicago.

The prevailing color of the breed is yellowish or reddish fawn, mixed with white. The muzzle is buff or flesh colored, surrounded by a whitish or yellowish circle of hair. The eyes are also encircled by a similar marking.

In form this breed is pronounced ly angular and often shows indications of coarseness. As a whole they conform quite closely to the standard dairy type. The head is lean, but it lacks the refinement of the Jersey head. The horns of the cows should be white or amber colored, and are often tinted a deep yellow, curving gracefully forward, inward and slightly upward. The bull's horns are shorter, straighter and stronger. Representatives of the breed have a very large amount of yellow secretion, and it can be seen readily from the yellow color which it gives the skin. It is seen most abundant in the ears and about the udder and scrotum.

The Guernsey cattle are somewhat larger than the Jerseys. The difference, however, is not marked. On the average the Guernseys will weigh about 100 pounds more. They are considered to be about medium in size in comparison with the other dairy breeds.

Guernseys give an average quantity of milk, and milk persistently. There are many cows in the breed which have produced over 10,000 pounds of milk in a year. The milk of this breed has a high natural yellow color which gives it a very rich appearance, making it unnecessary to color the butter at any time during the year.

Guernsey milk tests quite high in butter fat, ranging from 4 to 4.5 per cent on the average. The breed ranks high as a producer of butter fat. They have demonstrated that they rank high in this respect in public tests in comparison with other breeds and by the official records made for admission into the Advanced Registry of the breed. There are many cows of the breed which have official records of more than 500 pounds of butter fat for a year.

This breed has been confined to the Eastern and Central states largely up to date. The states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Wisconsin are the chief centers for the production of the breed. The breed is becoming more generally distributed as its merits are becoming better known. The people of this country were slow in recognizing the merits of the breed. The breed should stand Northwestern conditions as well and possibly better than the Jersey with equal care, because they are thrifty and more vigorous.

Keeping Horses at Work.

As many horses die from lack of work as from overwork. A horse standing idle on a full ration finds his digestive and excretory organs overtaxed, with the result that poisonous elements form in the alimentary tract.

These may be stored up in the blood and become active only when the horse is again put to work, or may become immediately effective. The horse that is not doing his usual amount of work should be put on a very much lighter ration than ordinary.

Silage From an Acre.

An acre of corn will produce from eight to twelve tons of silage.

NATIONAL PARK FOSSIL FORESTS

PAMPHLET TELLS INTERESTING STORY OF BURIED FORESTS IN YELLOWSTONE PARK

In the Yellowstone National Park twelve successive forests, one on top of another, have been buried by outflows of lava, and petrified, according to a pamphlet entitled "Fossil Forests of the Yellowstone National Park," by F. H. Knowlton, just issued by direction of Sercetary Lane. "While these fossil forests were growing and being entombed," says Mr. Knowlton, "much of the area now within the park was the scene of tremendous geologic activities. There were many active volcanoes just east, north, and west of the park, and some in the park itself. From these volcanoes vast quanitities of material were poured out, building up in places whole mountain ranges. Within the park there is evidence of similar volcanic activity. The area within which the fossil forests are now found was apparently in the beginning an irregular but relatively flat basin, on the floor of which after a time there grew the first forest. Then there came from some of the volcanoes, probably those to the north, an outpouring of ashes, mud flows, and other material which entirely buried the forest, but so gradually that the trees were simply submerged by the incoming material, few of them being prostrated. On the raised floor of the basin, after a time, the next forest came into existence, only to be in turn engulfed as the first had been, and so on through the period represented by the 2,000 feet or more of lamilar beds. The whole history of the manner in which these forests were fossilized is not fully understood, but is was undoubtedly dependent on or at least greatly facilitated by the presence of volcanic and hydrothermal activity, which was doubtless then, as ti is to some extent now, a marked feature of the park region. The fossil forests are surrounded by a matrix that is known as an acidic lava—that is, a siliceous lava—which contains abundant silica in solution. The first prt of the process of silicification may well have been that silica would be deposited in all the cells and vessels of the wood, making an accurate cast of all open spaces. Then, while the slow process of decay went on, as each particle of organic matter was removed its place was taken by the silica until, finally, all the wood substance had disappeared and its place, atom by atom, had been taken by silica."

This phamphlet, which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents, contains 15 illustrations of the fossil forests, detailed descriptions of the localities where the petrified trees are found, a discussion of the age of the forests and an account of the climatic conditions in the park when the trees were growing.

HARVESTING IN SHIFTS

The Breeders' Gazette tells of a wheat farm in Oklahoma, which has planned to do its harvesting with day and night shifts. It has 1,500 acres of standing grain, and to get all of it in shock within the brief harvesting period is a big problem.

New type harvesting machinery, the mechanism of which is run by gasoline motor, will be utilized. This harvester is drawn bv mules or horses, but the strain of cutting is taken off the animals. The motor drives the knives of the sickle, and the heavy pull under which horses formerly labored is relieved.

Since it will be possible to cut much more grain with the new machinery than could formerly be harvested in a day, one problem connected with the southwestern wheat field has been solved. There remains, however, the question of getting men to fill the extra shifts. That, apparently, is a puzzle inventors will never be able to solve.

Until something can be done to supply the wheat fields with needed labor at the harvest season, there will always be a harvest loss in uncut and shattered grain.

WHO SHOULD WORRY?

St. Paul Dispatch: When the federal government does not pay extravagant salaries to its representatives in congress, it may be assumed that the compensation is sufficient for the service rendered; at any rate the congressman accepts the terms and is supposed to be prepared to carry out the contract. There is then no maudlin sentiment to be wasted upon the representative or senator because of the protracted session of congress, keeping him engaged in Washington. That is what he is paid for. In most cases his district or state can survive without him, and likewise in most cases he has shown a lofty disregard of the views of his constituency and a haughty assurance that he knows what his district wants better than it possibly can.

Therefore, if we are disposed to any feeling of solicitude over the possibility that the session may be prolonged until the constitutional gathering in December, it is not on account of the "heated season in Washington" or the "arduous labors of the members," so touchingly recanted upon in the telegraphic dispatches. If we should entertain the hope that congress might adjourn speedily it would be on account of possible mistakes of legislation made in the present stress. We might share the intelligent fear that it is what congress does, not what it leaves undone, that is to be dreaded.

Whatever may be the political bias of the individual, if he is in touch with business conditions throughout the country, he knows that what we call "prosperity" is couched down ready to bound up like a released spring when the crop is safely harvested and the knowledge sure that congress will not write unwise business legislation into the statute books. Business fears congressional blunders, because it is the first and heaviest sufferer. And it fears those measures which are the product of the best intentions in the world, but misled and misdirected

That's about the situation today. We all can outlive our commiseration of the congressional galley slaves chained to the oar of duty. If we might desire an early adjournment of congress it would only be to give the business of the country the opportunity to catch its breath and find itself. Hot weather legislation is not always the product of cool heads. A good vacation might be an all around benefit.

"EMPIRE BUILDER" VISITS N. D.

Grand Forks, July 28.—James J. Hill, commonly termed the Empire Builder, because of his vast influence in the upbuilding and development of the Northwest, will visit North Dakota again this year, and deliver one of his characteristic addresses. Mr. Hill, during his lifetime at the head of the Great Northern Railway and allied Companies, has always taken great interest in North Dakota. He had believed in this state and its future and he has backed that belief with almost unlimited capital. Mr. Hill believes that North Dakota is destined to be one of the greatest agricultural states in the union and he has always been intensely interested in Better Farming for the state. Mr. Hill's agricultural department has taken charge of the Boys Encampment Department of the Interstate Fair at Grand Forks this year and the "Grand Old Man" will pay a personal visit to the Fair and Boys Camp on Friday, July 31st, when he will again address his North Dakota friends. Mr. Hill is approaching the time in life when he will retire from active service and it is probable that he will not make a great many more speeches in North Dakota.

Because the fly is small and does not roar like a lion or devour its prey at a mouthful, mankind pays little attention to it. But the fly is as deadly a foe to civilization as any of the pests of more fearsome aspect, which man makes it his business to exterminate.

Woman Suffrage

Under this head we will publish contributed articles on the above subject and both sides of the question will be open to discussion in these columns. Anyone contributing articles must stick strictly to the subject and any paper which enters into personalities will not be given space. Contributing parties must sign their name to the article but name will be withheld from publication if requested.—EDITOR.

One of the amendments to the N. D. constitution to be voted on this fall is woman suffragé. The legislature, seeing that equal suffrage in this state is inevitable, has decided to let the people vote on it. But they put it in such form as to possibly delay it for another year. For their decission was: "but such law shall not be in force until adopted by a majority of electors at a general election" and provided in an amendment that in case the bill fail in 1914, that the question shall again be submitted to legislative action and then come before the people for simple majority vote in 1915. Why majority vote of electors in 1914 and simple majority vote in 1915 if not to delay it for another year? It means that if the question is to pass this fall fully 50 per cent of all those who vote must vote for it. It is a well known fact that not all who go to the polls and cast their ballot, vote on the amendments. Sometimes the vote on some amendments is only a small fraction of the whole vote cast at an election.

If it had come up for simple majority vote it would have been sure to have passed. As it is we appear to be handicapped. As it appears to me our problem is a matter of education—instructing the voters on the situation. Cause him to see his duty to inform himself on and to vote on the amendments as well as for governor and other nacdidates.

But even as it is we have good reasons to believe that the measure will carry this fall. A large proportion of the states population have moved into the state. Have established homes from the vergin soil on an equality with their neighbors. This form of environment or condition tends to broaden the views of the people, make them take more readily and friendly to new ideas, and to become what we term more progressive. Witness the western states that share the condition we have just mentioned in our own state. There woman suffrage, and other just and progressive measures have made their appearance most rapidly.

About 70 per cent of the states population are Scandinavians. Woman Suffrage is almost unrestricted in Norway, and will soon be universal in Denmark, and as the immigrants are never known to be less progressive than those remaining in the mother country, we can therefore expect much in this measures favor at the hands of the Scandinavian voters.

Formerly the Socialist and Prohibitionist parties were the only parties in favor of equal suffrage. But this year it is different in our state. Every party has declared in its favor. Therefore affiliation is, can, and will if loyal to his party's principles, vote for Woman Suffrage.

It might seem that this would be all that is necessary to say on the subject, but old ideas are hard eradicate and there may be many yet in our state, who do not see the need cr the justness of the measure. Therefore it may be well to enumerate some of the reasons for it. Under our representative form of government, a government which receives its just powers from the consent of the governed, it is sufficient that women have the same right to the ballot that the men have, for they are equally governed with the men.

Women are tax payers, and taxation without representation is as much syranny now as in 1776.

Women have, as a rule, better education, are as fully capable of voting intelligently as men.

Women need the ballot to properly care for her home and her children. To have a say about the factory made goods she has to use; the schools, playgrounds, and the environment of the children outside of the home.

Their are several million working women in the U. S. They need the ballot as well as the working men of the country.

enlarged upon, and the enemies of

These and other reasons may be equal suffrage be considered in future articles.

N. M. Grefsheim,
Wildrose, N. D.

ALFALFA SEED FINDS WIDE SALE IN STATE

Grand Forks, July 27.—The spread of alfalfa in North Dakota is being watched with much interest by those interested in the advance of the state. Thousands of acres of this most profitable of crops has flourished this year and there is unquestionably a great future for alfalfa in our state. The Grand Forks Commercial Club, through its Better Farming Committee, is supplying pure seed at the market price to farmers who are interested, and the orders and requests for information which the Committee is receiving indicates a remarkable acreage for next season in addition to what has already been done. Every Commercial Club in North Dakota should help its community to secure first class seed and see that alfalfa is properly and widely grown in their respective communities. The secretary of the North Dakota Bureau at Grand Forks can give full information to Clubs that are interested.

USE OF WIRELESS GROWS

Grand Forks, July 27.—North Dakota is a progressive state. Not alone her men and women but her boys and girls also, keep up with the times. The University of North Dakota has a very complete wireless station which has attracted the interest of the young boys in the territory within a hundred miles of Grand Forks, and as a result there are from seventy five to a hundred amateur stations established within the city of Grand Froks and the surrounding towns. These stations are built by the boys themselves and while their limit for sending is short and they receive for only fifty to one hundred miles, still for these distances their equipment is excellent and as a result a number of good operators are being developed.

"CHANCE"

What Well-known Critics and Writers Say:

BASIL KING, author of "The Inner Shrine" "The Way Home," etc., says;

"'Chance' is a book that could have been written by no one but a master—a book which it is well-nigh a duty for every lover of good writing to read."

LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE, author of "Joan Thursday," says:

"'Chance' seems to me to be an extraordinary achievement, a book of tremendous power. I have a feeling that the figures of De Barral, Flora and Anthony will haunt me for years."

WINSTON CHURCHILL, author of "The Inside of the Cup," etc.

"I have long been an admirer of his work, and it will make me very happy if, through your efforts, his books shall get that attention here which they so richly deserve."

Our city is simply one big family. When this is discorded there is little progress. When there is a united pull for anything its accomplishment is made easy.

Any business is more respectable than what is termed loafing. A young man had better sell clams by the pailful than hang around public resorts, murdering time and his own reputation.

NOTWITHSTANDING the "old swimming hole", summer activity calls for frequent visits to the bathtub and the refreshment of a mild, thorough cleanser.

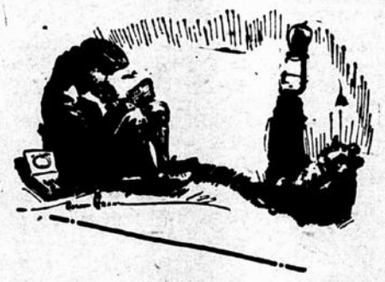
For this frequent bathing there is nothing quite so good and so safe as Ivory Soap. It produces a glow of perfect cleanliness. And no matter how often used, it leaves the skin soft, smooth and free from burn or sting.

Ivory Soap is delightful for summer bathing because it is of superior quality, because it lathers freely and rinses easily and because it contains no "free" (uncombined) alkali.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

PENROD'S NOVEL

HAROLD RAMOREZ THE ROADAGENT OR WILD LIFE AMONG THE ROCKY MTS.



One of the most amusing passages in Booth Tarkington's "Penrod" is where Penrod, despondent because he is to take the part of the Child Sir Lancelot at a church social, retires to his sanctum in the barn and plunges into the delights of literary composition. Chapter sixth, if we may believe Mr. Tarkington, begins thus:

"Mr. Wilson reched for his gun but our hero had him covred and soon said Well I guess you don't come any of that on me my freind.

"Well, what makes you so sure about it sneered the other bitting his lip so savageley that the blood ran. You are nothing but a comon Roadagent any way and I do not propose to be bafled by such, Ramorez laughed at this and kep Mr. Wilson covred by his ottomatick.

"Soon the two men were struggling together in the dethroes but soon Mr. Wilson got him bound and gaged his mouth and went away for awhile leavin our hero, it was dark and he writhd at his bonds writhing on the floor while the rats came out of their holes and bit him and vernim got all over him from the floor of that hellish spot but soon he managed to push the gag out of his mouth with the end of his tongeu and got all his bonds off.

"Soon Mr. Wilson came back to tant him with his helpless condition flowed by his gang of detectives and they said Oh look at Ramorez sneering at his plight, and tanted him with his helpless condition because Ramorez had put the bonds back sos he would look just the same but could throw them off when he wanted to. Just look at him now sneered they. To hear him talk you would thought he was hot stuff and they said Look at him now, him that was going to do so much. Oh I would not like to be in his fix.

"Soon Harold got mad at this and jumped up with blasing eyes thrown off his bonds like they were air Ha Ha sneered he I guess you better not talk so much next time. Soon there flowed another awful struggle and siezin his ottomatick back from Mr. Wilson he shot two of the detectives through the heart Bing Bing went the ottomatick and two more went to meet their Maker."

YOU CAN HOLD UP YOUR BREAD

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