

NORTH DAKOTA

Aneta.—A post of the American Legion has been organized here.

Bottineau.—A new girls' dormitory is to be erected at the state school of forestry this fall.

Schafer.—Improvements amounting to about \$1,500 have been made in the McKenzie county court house.

Williston.—Drilling has been resumed on an oil and gas well which has been put down here to a depth of 1,800 feet.

Minot.—A good attendance was present at the annual meeting of the North Dakota Bar association, which was opened here August 20.

LaMoore.—A Farmers' and Threshermen's association has been formed in this county to consider wage matters and threshing prices.

Devils Lake.—Three hundred striking railway shopmen at this point returned to work after being out about a week.

Dodge.—Proprietors of a large automobile garage in process of erection here are planning to install an electric lighting system to furnish current for local illumination.

Williston.—Suspicious noises resulted in the capture of a burglar "red handed" with loot which he was just taking out of the Livdahl store here a few nights ago.

Watford City.—Forty thousand pounds of butter fat is being shipped from here monthly, and local business men and farmers are canvassing the feasibility of organizing a creamery at an early date.

Grand Forks.—Frank W. Wilder, a well-known pioneer citizen of this place, died suddenly last week at Rochester, N. Y. He was connected with a number of prominent business enterprises here.

Williston.—The successful commercial production of honey of an excellent quality has been developed here following the opening of the irrigation project and consequent heavy increase in the number of local alfalfa fields.

Devils Lake.—Local police have decided to follow the example of a growing number of other cities in enforcing the ordinance requiring the display of both head and tail lights on automobiles.

Fargo.—H. A. Peden, a cattle man en route through here with stock from Fallon, Mont., was found denuded in a freight car, where he reported having been held up by bandits and relieved of clothing, money and valuables.

Grafton.—A 19-acre tract of land northeast of this city has just been sold at \$142 an acre, an increase from \$100 per acre having been realized by the seller since he purchased the tract about four years ago.

Mandan.—Morton county shows but little increase in population, according to the indication given by returns from the recent school census. The population of school age this year is given as 6,399, as compared with 6,376 last year.

Williston.—A movement has been launched here to secure the enlargement of the government's local irrigation project so as to comprise about 12,000 acres. The success of the project this year, which is its first year in operation, has aroused enthusiasm for the plan.

Fargo.—A price of \$11,000 was paid recently by B. W. Aylor of Grandin for the yearling Shorthorn bull calf Sultan Eclipse, purchased from W. C. Beaumont of Buchanan. The price is the highest ever paid for an animal of that age in the state.

Jamestown.—Local real estate men assert that North Dakota's corn crop this year is proving a most effective drawing card for immigration from Kansas, Iowa and other corn growing states. An unusual number of inquiries are being reported from these sections for North Dakota farm lands.

Glen Ullin.—The one-year-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. George Fahn was cremated in the burning of their home 12 miles from here. The parents were absent from the house when the fire started, and two other young children escaped with difficulty from the flames.

Bismarck.—September 16 opens the game bird season for this year—the first in which North Dakota hunters have been obliged to take the field without dogs. The bag limit on chickens and grouse is five birds per day, and no person is allowed to enter any closed field without the owner's consent.

Wahpeton.—The murder of one man and the serious injury of another occurred here in a fight which took place over the division of the proceeds of a holdup of laboring men, said to have been pulled off in the "jungle" near Hankinson. Six men are believed to have been implicated in the crime and four are being held for examination.

Fargo.—A large amount of army foodstuffs has been assigned for sale here under auspices of the local post office. Goods purchased are to be shipped to the consignees from Omaha under a special arrangement which permits only the first zone postage rate to be added to the original cost of the goods.

Grand Forks.—The development of an annual tractor show is in prospect here.

Bismarck.—Attorney General William Langer has secured from the state supreme court an order upon the state board of administration to show cause why they should not be enjoined from taking from the state superintendent of public instruction her prerogative of fixing the courses of study for common schools. This will bring the case before the supreme court for consideration on its merits under the terms of the new administration law.

Bismarck.—More stolen automobiles have been reported here this year than at any previous time.

Bismarck.—A modern family hotel with 77 apartments is to be erected in Bismarck by local capitalists, beginning this fall.

Doering.—The store of W. A. Hughes & Co. here has established the local record of having been robbed by burglars twice in one month.

Forbes.—A building boom is in progress in this city and vicinity, with a large number of new business and farm structures going up.

Fargo.—A total of but 86 deaths in the entire state from the flu has been reported for the second quarter of the year.

Dickinson.—The state normal school here will open September 29 with a staff of 10 regular instructors and four critic teachers. A wide variety of courses will be offered.

Minot.—A branch office of the United States internal revenue collection department will be located here, it is believed.

Leeds.—The local high school has been designated by the state superintendent of public instruction as a high school of the first class.

Fargo.—The installation of a two-platoon system of fire fighters has been asked in the interests of the local department, which, it is said, is working on a 24-hour day.

Mohall.—A novel stroke of enterprise is being attempted by a mercantile establishment here, which is putting on a free rural delivery for patrons buying \$5 worth of goods or upward at one purchase.

Dickinson.—The big horse sale held here this week has been attracting buyers from all parts of the country and is said to be one of the greatest events ever held here since the early cowboy days.

Bismarck.—A. D. Gunderson, chief accountant of the state hospital for the insane at Jamestown, has been appointed to succeed W. J. Prater as state land commissioner. The position pays a salary of \$3,000.

Hillsboro.—A mass meeting of farmers was held here to enter application with the federal government for a system of determining wheat grades that will accord full milling value to the lower grades.

Valley City.—A local construction firm has been awarded the contract for the erection of a new ward building for the state hospital for the insane at Jamestown. The contract price is approximately \$150,000.

Fargo.—North and South Dakota have each been assigned a quota of \$37,500 in the Roosevelt memorial fund. No pressure will be brought to bear upon individuals to subscribe the amount, it is said, but all contributions will be entirely voluntary.

New England.—A company has been organized to prospect for oil at this point as a result of findings reported by Mr. Coryell, a geologist who has been investigating conditions tending to point toward the striking of a satisfactory flow.

Minot.—A cache of 1,000 bottles of squirrel whiskey was recently unearthed by Chief of Police Dougherty in a gravel pit west of town. A number of burglars' tools were also found, and no one has yet appeared to claim the goods.

Bismarck.—The Red Cross service hut, which provided canteen conveniences for thousands of demobilized soldiers passing through here en route to their homes, has been closed owing to the virtual cessation of demobilization work. The building is to be sold.

Washburn.—New machinery is being installed in the Kugler mine, which is expected to produce a 400-ton daily yield when operated with two shifts of eight hours each. The mine was first opened on March 4 and now runs into the coal bed for a distance of 500 feet.

Fargo.—Officials of the National Lutheran Council have been advised that \$35,000 was raised in this state in its drive made last winter for funds to be used in reconstruction work. This sum more than doubled the allotment apportioned to the state.

LaMoore.—The hearing of Pierce Egan, president of the State Bank of Jud, has been continued by stipulation until September 10. President Egan, together with Cashier E. H. Mann, is under arrest charged with improper banking methods, which, it is alleged, resulted in the virtual wrecking of the bank.

Antelope.—Lieutenant Mark T. Vernholt, a former practicing physician here, has joined with others in the formation of a company in New York for the manufacture of an air-cooling system for automobile engines. The device is one of Dr. Vernholt's own invention, and is said to have had the endorsement of a number of automobile manufacturers.

Mandan.—Daily papers report that persons of prominence are apparently implicated as the "men higher up" in connection with the work of an organized band of cattle rustlers operating in the vicinity of Fort Yates. Leon Keller and Jack Walters, who have pleaded guilty to complicity in the crimes, are said to have revealed the names of persons who were interested with them in receiving the spoils of their work.

Wahpeton.—The door of Gol church was closed to over 200 people who sought admission to hear the address delivered by Judge VanArman Sunday at the gathering held to do honor to returned service men.

Bismarck.—Seven thousand of North Dakota's service men have filed their applications with Adjutant General Fraser for shares in the distribution of the state's bonus for soldiers, sailors and marines who enlisted in the world war. The distribution, which is designed to apply upon education or the purchase of homes, will extend over a period of 18 years.

IN SPORTS SUITS

Splendid Assortment for Woman Fond of Athletics.

Pastime Apparel Very Much English in Cut and Fabric—Knitted Suit May Almost Be Called Indispensable.

It is established that our most delightful fashions come from Paris, and it is becoming equally well established that our sport apparel is English in cut and fabric. We come to speak of the English walking hat, meaning the rather close-fitting hat with a full crown curling up at the sides. English tweeds and flannels are a part of every sports woman's wardrobe, as suits of these materials are of her wardrobe. We differentiate between the onlookers and the real adherents, and recognize the rights of the latter to be as plainly and unbecomingly dressed as the most rigorous exercise demands.

During the last year of the war the knitted sport suits made by hand appeared, first in Switzerland at St. Moritz and such places where winter sports abound. They were instantly accepted and were a boon to French and Swiss makers also, who could thus employ remuneratively their long winter evenings heretofore given over to lace making or the fine embroideries, the demand for which was interrupted by war. Now the knitted suit is indispensable. The great vogue over here for tricotette and jersey cloth has further stimulated this demand.

The wool jerseys are ideal, for they do not rumple or crush and come in such splendid colors that every taste may be gratified. Hunters' green is a favored color for some reason—it always looks well and does not always fade as do other brilliant and decided shades. Nothing is more picturesque than the fashion of topping white skirts with jersey coats of the most brilliant tones imaginable—green, yellow, and scarlet seemingly preferred. Undoubtedly they make gay color spots on the landscape and add to the summer picture.

Less serviceable than the wool jerseys are coats of fine faille and silk poplin. They are as delicate and refined as the most conservative woman could ask, and come in such pretty, soft colors as French blue and pale rose. The coat usually has rather wide sleeves which open over the blouse sleeve underneath and are not too tight. Deep revers cut away in front as a man's dinner coat rolls back at the sides and now and then one finds a sash finely fringed and belting in the waist.—New York Sun.

SASH KEEPS ITS POPULARITY

Far From Passing, It Bids Fair to Become Even More Important Article of Dress.

We keep hearing the rumor that the vest is passe—certainly it is passing, if we judge by the signs of the times, and unless it has a revival will not be here at all by fall. The sash, however, has taken on a new lease of life and is to play an even more important part in our costume than ever before. As to fringe, it is to be more extensively used than ever—in every depth and wherever possible. The fringe banding is often seen trimming satin capes, coats of camels' hair and dresses of taffetas and satin. This banding is made by stitching the fringe on a strip of satin at top and bottom, so that it has the appearance of insertion when used as trimming. Now and then one finds a color different from the dress or cloak showing through the threads, but this is not nearly so often used as the plainer colored banding in blue or black.

IN TRICOLETTE



A Striking Combination of Black and White Is Successfully Combined in This Embroidered Tricotette Costume.

Adapted to Shopper's Needs

Strong Bag That Will Hold a Variety of Purchases, to Be Constructed of Remnants.

Nowadays it is absolutely necessary to take a strong and roomy bag when doing the daily shopping, and our sketch shows a very handy type of bag for this purpose.

It can be carried out with a remnant of thin stair carpet or any other strong material, and can be made in any size to suit different requirements. The diagram on the right of the illustration roughly gives the shape of the piece of material that will be required; it is folded at the point



Shopping Bag.

marked by the dotted line, and sewn together at the sides. The opening of the bag is bound with braid, and just below this a number of eyelets are let in, and through these eyelets a piece of strong blind-cord is threaded, by which the opening may be drawn together, and also by which the bag may be carried.

Sewn on in front of the bag and bound at the edge with tape is a small linen pocket, into which bills may be slipped.

TWO FANCIES IN MILLINERY

Leghorn Hat, Ever Popular, and That of Large-Figured Georgette Crepe or Silk Voile.

The Leghorn hat is a favorite for summer. A quaint, old-fashioned suggestion is given to many of these hats by the use of flower wreaths or garlands and long streamers hang at the back or can be attached at the side and drawn about the throat. This touch, especially if black ribbon is used, is usually very becoming.

One of the millinery fancies of the season is the hat made of large-figured

georgette crepe or silk voile. These materials are very popular for afternoon frocks and large hats are made to match the costume. Usually the brim is of straw, in a plain contrasting or blending color, and the crown of the figured material. The upper part of the brim may have an overlay of the fabric or be of plain straw.

IN FASHION LAND

Small strings of beads are worn on every occasion.

Deep yoke effects will be seen in the new fur coats.

The hem of the smart frock is by no means regular.

Light frocks are scattered with gay cotton flowers.

Bold striped goods will be much used for trimmings.

Many of the new sleeves end just below the elbow.

A frock of chambray has a vest and hem of gingham.

Some separate skirts consist of four tiers of pleating.

Many suits feature belt and waistcoat cut together.

The tailored suit autocratically demands a tailored hat.

All-over stitching appears on the prettiest of fancy coats.

Children's Fall Styles.

Mothers are glad to see guimpes coming into fashion again for the little folks. They give a dark dress a "dressed-up" appearance, and are a great saving in the laundry. They are decidedly fashionable this summer and autumn, being made simply and trimmed with either a bit of Val lace or a frill of plaiting of the sheer white material from which they are made. One mother has made a half dozen of these useful guimpes for her small "tomboy" daughter who is in the second grade at school, deciding that it is easier to wash several guimpes than several whole dresses, since it is the sleeves and collar that are soiled first.

Coat of Mail Tunics.

There are in the smart shops some interesting tunics made of a fabric resembling coat of mail—chain armor, really. These tunics are worn with skirts usually the same color but in a different fabric, one of the heavy silks. The fabric is in silver and gold, and the tunics are made with short sleeves, a plain neckline and a narrow belt to hold in the waistline a little. The tunics drop well over the hips.

With Grecian Scallop.

A dainty blouse of white batiste features Grecian scalloped collar and cuffs.

PREPARING GOOD SEED BED FOR WHEAT REQUIRES MUCH TIME AND HARD WORK



This Man Is Doing Right—While the Tractor Plows the Mules Do the Harrowing and Plow Out the Corners That the Tractor Cannot Reach.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A good seed bed for wheat can not be made unless the work is begun early, and a good seed bed is the most important thing in growing wheat.

Many things are necessary in preparing a good seed bed, but the first essential is time. It can not be done in a day nor yet in a week. There must be many days of settling. There must be some good, packing rains. And there ought to be frequent cultivation of the soil.

Those things are necessary because a good seed bed for wheat must be firm and it must be moist. The upper 3 inches of soil must be mellow and finely divided, and the portion beneath must be well compacted.

Plowing May Vary.

Essentials to successful wheat growing vary widely in different sections of the country, but the United States department of agriculture regards these things as basic essentials anywhere that wheat is grown in the United States. The wheat experts of the department may recommend one type of plowing for one section and other kinds of plowing for other sections, and even no plowing at all under some conditions, but a finely pulverized top soil well packed down and forming a perfect union with the subsoil is urged for every section.

Early plowing and thorough tillage of the plowed soil results in retaining the water that is in the soil and catching and storing the water that falls after cultivation is begun. A firm seed bed under this mulch enables the young wheat plants to make use of the subsoil waters. Sufficient moisture is thus assured for the germination of the seed and for the early fall growth of the seedlings—a much more important thing, the experts say, than many wheat growers consider it. It does not apply, as some might think, just to the semi-arid regions.

"If the importance of this thing were generally recognized throughout the so-called humid areas," says one of the wheat experts of the department of agriculture, "there would be less frequent losses from drought and better wheat crops would result. In this area, the mistake is often made of thinking that there will always be enough moisture present for a maximum crop of wheat. The result is that poor crops are often harvested where a little more attention to moisture preservation would have assured good crops."

Harrow Close After Plow.

If wheat is to be grown on stubble land, the ground should be plowed at least 7 inches deep immediately after harvesting the crop of grain. The harrow should closely follow the plow, both operations being done the same day and as close together as possible. After that, cultivation should be given as often as necessary—which usually means as often as possible—until the wheat is sown. The cultivation may be with harrow or disk or drag or roller. It accomplishes several desirable things. It kills the weeds. It settles the subsoil and makes it firm. It maintains a soil mulch above. And none of these things can be done if the ground is not plowed early.

Now, "early plowing" is an indefinite term. It may mean one thing to one farmer and an entirely different thing to another farmer. But it is a thing for which exact dates can hardly be set. July plowing is certainly early plowing for winter wheat. The first half of August is early plowing. Later than that is likely to be late plowing. "As early as possible" is the safe rule. As soon as the wheat or oats or clover is off, is the time to begin plowing.

Disking a Help.

Some makeshifts may help a good deal. If it is absolutely impossible to begin plowing as soon as the ground is clear of this year's crop, double disking should be restored to at once. That chops up and at least partly pulverizes the top soil—makes a passable mulch and retains much of the moisture until the plowing can be done. Also, it kills the weeds or, at least, cripples them enough to minimize the damage they can do by sucking the moisture out of the soil.

If wheat is to follow a cultivated crop, such as corn or soy beans, frequent cultivation given to that crop will maintain a soil mulch and preserve moisture. If level cultivation is practiced, a good seed bed usually can be prepared by disking and harrowing after the crop is removed. It weeds

are present, however, it may be advisable to go over the ground with a disk harrow, plow shallow and disk again.

If wheat is to follow cotton, the stalks should be plowed under as soon as picking can be finished and the plowing should be deep enough to bury the stalks completely—that by way of destroying the boll weevil. Disking or harrowing is not advisable, as it unearths the buried stalks. The land should be firmed with a roller and the wheat sown with a disk drill.

Late Plowing Should Be Shallow.

There are said to be exceptions to all general rules, and there may be one or two exceptions to this rule of early plowing for wheat. If it rains a great deal during July and early August, early plowing can not be done. But, fortunately, the exception appears to come in just there. Early plowing is not so essential in wet seasons. But it may be well to observe this caution: If you have to plow late, plow shallow where there is danger of winter killing. Shallow plowing makes the firming of the seed bed an easier matter and is a measure of insurance against winter killing.

TRACTOR USEFUL FOR PLOWING WHEAT LAND

Larger Number of Farmers Using Machines This Year.

Main Objects Sought Are High Quality of Work and Economy of Time—Greater Thought in Laying Out Plans Needed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The tractor will be used for plowing wheat land this year by a larger number of farmers than ever before perhaps. The farmer who is using a tractor for the first time will have to solve a great many problems. And many farmers who have used tractors for one or more years have not yet found the best way of avoiding all the difficulties of tractor plowing.

The two main things to be considered in tractor plowing, as in any other kind of plowing, are high quality of work and economy of time. They are somewhat harder to attain with the tractor than with horse plows, or, to put it more accurately, greater care in planning is necessary to attain them.

The initial problem is to lay out the field in such a way as to attain a two-fold result—a high-class job of plowing over the entire field with as little use as possible of horse-drawn plows in starting and finishing, and to consume as little time as possible in turning and in running with the plows out of the ground.

To lay out a field exactly right for tractor plowing is something of an engineering feat, but the United States department of agriculture has undertaken to simplify it as much as possible. Bulletin 1045, Laying Out Fields for Tractor Plowing, contains diagrams of 13 ways of laying out fields. Nine of these are methods in which the plows are lifted at the ends. The other four are methods in which the plows are left in the ground in going across the ends. They are designed for both rectangular and irregular fields, and one or another of them will be found adapted to practically any piece of ground that is to be plowed. The bulletin is free.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Grow alfalfa and provide an abundance of silage.

Sand vetch is a valuable crop to improve thin, sandy soil.

Weeds and water are two very important factors in the cornfield.

The best land on the farm should be used for the first trial of alfalfa.

There are two ways to can corn. One is in cans and the other is in the silo.