Hill's Address at National Conservation Congress

(Continued from page five)

and partial interests it has found its worst obstructions and encountered its most serious reverses.

The tariff in some respects is a great enemy of conservation. Whatever we may think of it as a general industrial policy, every one can see that, by excluding the raw products of other countries, it throws the entire burden of their consumption upon our own resources and thus exhausts them unnecessarily. This appears clearly when we consider such commodities as we might obtain from Canada, a country that gained nearly 400,000 immigrants from the United States in the nine years up to April, 1909, and has probably taken another hundred thousand since; a country where it is absurd to talk about any actual advantage in the wage scale as compared with our own. The tariff on forest products cuts down our own forests, a tariff on coal depletes our mines, a tariff on any raw material forbids the conservation of similar natural resources here.

This congress announced from the first its purpose to deal with the subject of conservation in a practical spirit. The present condition of the movement, now in the third stage of its development, demands it. We have to apply the conservation principle, as we have eventually to apply every other, to our domestic economics; to work it out in the experience and practice of everyday life. How this may be done can be stated in the form of a few conclusions that raise the word conservation from the name of a more or less vague, diffuse and disputable theory to that of a practical guide to legislation and administration.

Conservation is wholly an economic, not in any sense a political principle. The nation has suffered and still suffers so much from transferring other economic questions to politics that the mistake should not be repeated. Whoever attempts to make conservation the bone of a personal controversy or the beast of burden to carry any faction into power or popularity is its worst enemy.

"Conservative" is the adjective corresponding to the noun "conservation." Any other attitude toward this movement, either radical or reactionary is treason to its name and to its spirit. It should mean no more and no less than dealing with our resources in a spirit of intelligence, honesty, care for both the present and the future, and ordinary business common sense.

The determination in each case as to what extent a given resource should be utilized and how far reserved for the future is an intensely practical, individual, and above all it is a local question. It should be carefully considered in all its aspects by both nation and state, and should finally rest within lines determined by proper legislation, as far as may be under the control of local authority. Experience proves that resources are not only best administered but best protected from marauders by the home people who are most deeply interested and who are just as honest, just as patriotic and infinitely better informed on local conditions than the national government can possibly be. It is clear that every one of the many problems all over the country can be better understood where they are questions of the lives and happiness of those directly interested.

Behind this, as behind every great economic issue, stand moral issues. Shall we, on the one side, deny to ourselves and our children access to the same store of natural wealth by which we have won our own prosperity, or, on the other, leave it unprotected as in the past against the spoiler and the thief? Shall we abandon everything to centralized authority, going the way of every lost and ruined government in the history of the world, or meet our personal duty by personal labor through the organs of local self-government, not yet wholly arophied by disuse? Shall we permit our single dependence for the future, the land, to be defertilized below the point of profitable cultivation and gradually abandoned, or devote our whole energy to the creation of an agriculture which will furnish wealth renewed even more rapidly than it can be exhausted? Shall we permit the continued increase of public expenditure and public debt until capital and credit have suffered in the same conflict that overthrew prosperous and happy nations in the past or insist upon a return to honest and practicable economy? This is the battle of the ages, the old, familiar issue. Is there in the country that intelligence, that self-denial, that moral courage and that patriotic devotion which alone can bring us safely through?

I ask these questions not because there is any doubt of the answer in the minds of the American people, but that it may be made plain what a complex fabric the fates are weaving from the apparently commonplace happenings of our peaceful years, and how each generation and each epoch must render an account for the work of its own days. The unprecedented dignity of this assemblage, its national representative character, the presence here of those upon whom great occasions wait, the interest felt by millions who look to it for information and guidance, prove how deep beneath the surface lie the sources of its existence and its influence. Out of the conservation movement in its practical application to our common life may come wealth greater than could be won by the overthrow of kingdoms and the annexation of provinces; national prestige and individual well-being; the gift of broader mental horizons; and, best and most necessary of all, the quality of a national citizenship which has learned to rule its own spirit and to rise by the control of its own desires.

SELECTING BEST DAIRY HERD

Main Object to Have in View is Outward Signs of Cow's Capabilities of Production.

(By G. L. MARTIN, Professor of Dairying, North Dakota Agricultural College.)

The main object to keep in mind in selecting any farm animal is production, whether it be a horse, a steer, a hog, a sheep or a cow. In a horse for draft purposes are desired those qualities which indicate great production of power, in the steer beef, in the hog, pork, and in the sheep, mutton. Just so in the dairy cow. We must look for those outward signs that indicate her inward capabilities.

In selecting the dairy cow, the first thing to look for is where will she store her food. In order to produce large quantities of milk, she must have great capacity to store, digest and assimilate large quantities of food. This requires a large stomach to store the food, large intestinal surface to secrete digestive juices and assimilate nutriment. Then look for great length, depth and width of abdomen.

In the second place what will she do with her food? If the animal is heavily fleshed on the neck, shoulders, back and horns, large amounts of food must go to nourish these parts, and store up fat instead of making milk in the udder. Then look for a neck fine and medium in length; shoulders light and thinly covered; back lean, straight and open-jointed, and loin broad and lean.

In the third place, how can we reasonably judge her ability to convert her food into milk? The udder is the factory where milk secretion takes place, and this should be deep, attached high and full behind; level beneath, with teats evenly placed; extending far in front, giving it capacity; flexible and free from fleshiness, indicating large glandular surface capable of much expansion; and well supplied with nerves and blood vessels, insuring great power of milk secretion.

In the next place there must be a large quantity of blood flowing through the udder, so the milk veins should be large, long and tortuous showing that the blood flows in large amounts and slowly, giving time to deposits its load in the udder. The milk wells should be large, giving free and ample room for the blood to enter the abdomen well up toward the heart.

Lastly, a broad forehead, the seat of nervous force; a dished face resulting from large eye-sockets; connection of head and neck broad, showing large attachment of brain and spinal cord; large open spine with room for large spinal cord to connect the seat of power with and transmit great nervous force to the machinery of the body and with all, a wide, deep chest, showing great constitution and heart action to insure continuous operation of the machinery.

The illustration is an excellent likeness of Kirkland's Sparrow, owned by the Penshurst farm, Narbeth, Pa.

Kirkland's Sparrow.

TIMELY FARMOGRAPHS.

More fruit will mean less doctor bills.

An apple a day will keep the doctor away.

The best prayer for rain is deep plowing.

Killing the weeds is as good as watering the garden.

Who kills a bird except the english sparrow is a crop reducer and not a crop producer.

One good cow will bring more profit than five poor ones. Keep accounts with the cows.

Growing weeds and crops in the same field is like keeping sheep and wolves in the same enclosure.

One inch of rainfall furnishes enough moisture to grow three bushels of wheat per acre—better harrow.

We often grumble at taxes, but pay no attention to insects, mice, rats and gophers that take more of our crops than the taxes.

It is the coal put under the boiler that makes the locomotive go, and it is the food put into the horse that gives him strength to pull.

A meadowlark in a summer eats insects that if allowed to live would eat up $10 worth of crop and fruits. Easy to make $10. Don't shoot the meadowlarks.

SYNOPSIS OF PURE FOOD LAW

Brief Summary of Essential Features of North Dakota Measure in Concise Paragraphs.

Briefly the essential features of the North Dakota pure food law may be summarized as follows:

1.—The term "food" shall include all articles of food, condiment, or drink used by man or in the preparation of the same.

2.—No person shall manufacture or offer for sale any article of food which is adulterated.

3.—No person shall offer for sale any article of food which is misbranded, falsely or insufficiently labeled in any respect.

4.—Every package or container shall show the true net weight of the food product contained in the same.

5.—Every package or container shall show the true grade of the product.

6.—Every package or container shall show the true name and address of the manufacturer or jobber.

7.—Any article of food or drink is adulterated if it contains any deleterious ingredient.

8.—The law prohibits the use in any food or beverage of either formaldehyde, benzoic, sulphurous, boric, salicylic or hydrofluoric acid, or any salt or antiseptic compound derived from these products. The law also prohibits the use of beta naphthol.

9.—The use of saccharin is prohibited in all foods and beverages.

10.—A food is aduterated if it contains any aniline or other coal tar dye, or if it be colored with any vegetable dye and the name of the dye is not given on the label.

11.—The law prohibits the use of coloring matter in any food product where the coloring matter would lead to deception, or make the product an imitation of some other article.

12.—An article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated if any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality.

13.—A food is adulterated if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for the product.

14.—It shall be deemed adulterated if any necessary or valuable constituent has been in whole or part abstrated from the product.

15.—It shall be deemed adulterated if it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the name of another article.

16.—It shall be deemed adulterated if it be labeled, branded, colored or coated so as to decelee.

17.—Compounded foods may be sold when properly tagged or labeled to show their true nature.

18.—Candies must not contain coal tar or aniline colors or other products detrimental to health.

19.—Baking powders shall be labeled to show their true ingredients.

20.—Putrid animal or vegetable substances are prohibited from sale as articles of food or drink.

21.—Persons violating any of the provisions of this act may be fined from twenty-five (25) dollars to one hundred (100) dollars and all costs.

22.—The chemist is required to publish in January and July of each year, in the official papers of each county, a list of all adulterated or illegal foods.

23.—Foods found to be adulterated may, by order of the court, be seized and destroyed.

Selecting Seed.

It will not cost the farmer more than ten cents an acre to select out of his wheat bin the plumpest and heaviest kernels for seed. He will then improve his crop and yield. All garden seed should be thoroughly tested before planting. It is easy to do and always pays. Great profits are made by raising seed to sell to the seed houses. Onion seed brings from $1.50 to $2 per pound, Peas from $3 to $5 per bushel and other seeds at a similar rate.

Killing Game Birds.

Game wardens in New England are having great trouble to prevent the destruction of game birds by rich men who ought to know better. The law provides a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50 for each quail found in the possession of any person, but in spite of this, thousands are killed and shipped out of the state in trunks of clothing and by other means.

1910 Fall Models and Pattern Hats are being received daily. You will be delighted with them.

At Miss Taylor's

Williston Land Co. Building

Scrap Book

A Business Brand of Booze.

In the old bonanza days a raw tenderfoot entered a mining camp saloon and ordered whisky. Whisky in those days and in those parts was a very weird drink. Queer effects were sure to follow it. The tenderfoot knew he must expect something out of the common, but for all that he was taken aback when the bartender handed him a small whisk broom along with the bottle and glass.

STOOD THERE AND FIDGETED.

Tenderfoot-like, he didn't care to expose his ignorance by asking what the whisk broom was for, so he just stood there and fidgeted. He didn't drink. He waited in the hope that somebody would come in and show him what was what.

Well, in a few minutes a big chap in a red shirt entered. He, too, ordered whisky, and he, too, got a broom.

The tenderfoot watched him closely. He poured himself a generous drink, tossed it off and, taking up his whisk broom, went over into a corner and carefully cleaned on the floor a space about seven feet by three. There he lay down and had a fit.

CAREFULLY CLEANED THE FLOOR.

Star and Soul.

A star circled on its sphere
Unseen, for the sun was on high,
And men looked up, and they said,
"There is not a star in the sky."
But darkness came, flinging its curtain afar,
And behold in the heavens a luminous star!

A beautiful soul upon earth
Was dulled by the shine of its joys,
Obscured by the radiance of mirth
And hid by the world and its toys.
But sorrow came, flinging its blackness afar,
And the beautiful soul shone out like a star.

—Anon.

"Sot" In His Ways.

Mayor Magee of Pittsburg was talking about an obstinate man.

"He is 'sot' in his ways," said the mayor. "He is as bad as the old planter of history.

"An old planter in the palmy days before the war was blown up in a steamboat accident on the Mississippi. They fished him out unconscious. At the end of an hour's manipulation he came to.

"'Where am I?' he asked, lifting his head feebly.

"'Safe on shore,' the doctor told him.

"'Which side of the river?' he inquired.

"'The Iowa side,' the doctor replied.

"The planter frowned. He looked at the turbid yellow stream. Then he said:

"'Just my luck to land in a prohibition state. Chuck me in again.'"—Philadelphia Record.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior,
United States
Land Office at Williston, N. D.
Aug. 9, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur L. Blair, of Gambetta, N. D., who, on March 19, 1909, made HE entry serial No. 011557, for n½se¼, se¼se¼, sec. 21, twp. 156 n., rge 101 w., 5th p. m., has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Williston, N. D., on the 23d day of September, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Frank Hoss, Charley West, Herman Carlson, of Gambetta, N. D., and Henry Stodem, of Williston, N. D.

Samuel Adams, Register. 8.

Taken Up

By the undersighen, section 14, twp. 153, rg 100, on Monday, August 29th, one light gray mare branded V on right shoulder and XO connected, on left shoulder. Anton Wold, Williston, N. D. 11-3t

Married Sept. 20th, Nils Lemme of Ambrose and Caroline Odberg of Williston, Rev. Johanson officiated.

State Normal School

Mayville, North Dakota

The sole purpose is to train teachers and supervisors for the public schools, especially for the elementary schools in rural and village communities.

Mayville is a quiet, wholesome school town located in the famous Goose River Valley, the richest section of the state.

Tuition is free. Registration and library fees are small. Living expenses are low. Dormitory accommodations are excellent.

There are five general courses of study: a ten-and-a-half month course for eighth grade graduates and leading to a second grade certificate; a four-year and a five-year course for eighth-grade graduates and leading to a state certificate; and a one-year and a two-year course for high school graduates and leading to a state certificate.

There are six special two-year courses for high school graduates and leading to a state certificate in Agriculture, Domestic Science, Manual training, the Commercial Subjects, Music and Drawing, and Physical Culture and Expression.

Student organizations are Men's and Women's Glee Clubs, Orchestra, Athletic Association, Literary Society, Women's League, Normal Exponent, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

There are two excellent gymnasiums. Foot-ball, basket-ball, base-ball, tennis and other indoor and outdoor games are played.

A fine course of musical and literary entertainments is offered each year at a very low cost to students.

The Fall Term of 1910-11 begins October 4, the Winter Term January 3, and the Spring Term April 4. The Summer School begins about the middle of July of each year.

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