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The Tillamook Headlight
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.
The Young Man Problem.

There is much talk of late about the rush of country boys to the city and of possible ways and means for preventing it. Agricultural papers in particular devote much space to advising farmers how they can keep their boys off the farm and to telling boys why they should not go to the city. There is considerable truth and sound sense in the advice given and still the fact remains that a man should follow the calling he prefers if he expects success.

There is little doubt but what the young farmer boy with a fair education can do better financially and live a more independent life in the country than he can by going to the city, where he will have to compete with thousands of other young men who have been in the city all their lives and are therefore more familiar with city ways and are, perhaps, better equipped with an education than the man from the country. But while all that may be true, if a young man is dissatisfied in the country his parents might better let him go his way in peace and give him a word of encouragement instead of putting every obstacle in his way. A man with much will power and determination can make a success of a line of business that is distasteful to him, but there are few men of that kind. When a man becomes dissatisfied with his occupation, no matter whether he is in the country or in the city, he should make a change as soon as possible and do work that is congenial.

Success and failure are comparative terms. If a man in his own mind feels fairly well satisfied with what he is doing and accomplishing he is in one sense, at least, successful. If on the other hand a man is dissatisfied with his accomplishments, no matter how the world may look upon them, his life so far as he is concerned is in a measure a failure. Every man should be fair with himself, and do his best to make himself contented and happy, and by doing so he benefits others. One who is disgruntled is of little comfort to anyone. For that reason a young man should be given free rein in choosing his profession in life and his parents should make up their minds in advance to abide by his decision. It is not only country boys who object to following their father's business. How often does the city boy decline to take up his father's established business, which seems to everyone but himself a fatal mistake? The instances are too numerous to mention.

Choosing the profession that a young man should follow is about as grave an error as to attempt to select his wife.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Wise is a bald head who can fool a fly. No one is ever handed a free pass minus a string.

Adversity has its uses; it gives our neighbors a chance to talk.

A woman would rather people thought she was tailor made than self-made.

Every Benedict has a mind of his own, but the title is apt to be clouded.

It's easier for a woman to marry a genius than it is for her to support him.

Every woman imagines she was created for the purpose of bossing some man.

The single thought of two souls always has something to do with love in a cottage.

Some bachelors spend their evenings at home and some married men spend theirs in jail.

Many a good man has got freckles on his reputation by carrying molasses home in a demijohn.

If an insurance policy on a man's life is a good risk for the insurance company, it is a poor one for his wife.

Liberty is always represented as a female, but it is difficult for some married men to understand why.

It makes the average person almost as mad to have people tell lies about him as it does when they tell the truth.

An Ohio bachelor who was to be married the next day was left in charge of his sister's baby for ten minutes—and that night he took to the tall timber.—Chicago News.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday September 26th, 1904, the County Board of Equalization will meet at the office of the county Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon. Said board to continue in session for one week, or as many days as necessary to publicly examine the assessment roll, and correct all errors in valuation, description of land and other property. All persons interested in said assessments are requested to appear at said time and place, as no change can be made after the adjournment of the board.

Dated at Tillamook, Or., Aug. 30, 1904.
A. M. HARE,
County Assessor.

Dr. P. J. Sharp, the experienced dentist is located in Dr. Wise's dental parlors, and is prepared to do nothing but first class work and give the best of satisfaction. If your teeth need fixing call upon him.

Is Prohibition a Failure?

TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.
Testimony of eminent men and liquor dealers as to the effects of Prohibition in several States.

RHODE ISLAND.
"Its effect, I cannot doubt, has been greatly to diminish crime, pauperism, insanity, and that long dark catalogue of evils—moral, social, and physical—which result from intemperance."—Hon. W. R. Watson, Sec. of State.

CONNECTICUT.
"There is scarcely an open grog shop in the State, the jails are fast becoming tenanted, and a delightful air of security is everywhere enjoyed."—Governor Dutton.

Governor Miner's statements are to a similar effect.
Dr. Leonard Bacon, a sturdy opponent of Prohibition, said "the law's effect in promoting peace, order, quiet, and general prosperity no man can deny. Never for twenty years has our city, New Haven, been so quiet as under its action."

MAINE.
Every Governor of Maine, from 1867 down to the present time, has publicly borne testimony to the good results of the law, the following catch-words sufficing to show the nature of their testimony in each case: Governor Chamberlain: "As well executed generally in the State as other criminal laws are;" Governor Perham referring to liquor trade: "Probably not one-tenth as large" as before prohibition; Governor Dingley: "Has effectually closed both open and secret dram-shops in three-fourths of Maine;" Governor Robie: "Has worked immense advantages for the State of Maine;" Governor Bodwell: "Nowhere that I have been are the people so free from all the evils incident to the liquor traffic as in this State."

KANSAS.
In 1887 the last brewery was closed, and its proprietor thrown into jail, from which place he wrote to the U. S. Brewers' Association, then assembled in National Convention in Baltimore, saying: "It does not pay to keep up the fight any longer." The same year the trade report of liquor business in Kansas City, Mo., the chief base of supplies up to that time for the liquor dealers of Kansas, said: "Wholesale liquor dealers say they have withdrawn their traveling men from Kansas within the last six months, and that they are making no effort to do business in that state."

The Attorney General says: "Prohibition is here to stay; it is a fixed fact. It is indelibly stamped upon our statute book. A vote of the people would never erase it. For the good it has done and will do, it ought never to be erased. It is depopulating our Penitentiary and reducing pauperism and crime to the minimum."

Gov. John A. Martin, reviewing the effects of the law on the material prosperity of the State, says: "The most wonderful era of prosperity, of material, moral, and intellectual development, of growth in country, cities, and towns, ever witnessed on the American Continent, has been illustrated during the six years since the temperance amendment to our Constitution was adopted, and especially during the past two years, the period of its most energetic and complete enforcement." Prior to the adoption of the prohibitory amendment, Governor Martin was not known as an advocate of it.

As a Christian people, we are today, on some moral questions, far behind the semi-barbarians of the Old World. We send missionaries to convert them, when we might receive many valuable lessons of human conduct from them, and our moral condition be improved thereby. In other words, we could trade a few missionaries and religious teachers with them, "even up," and be benefited by the exchange; and I am half inclined to think that we could pay some "boot money, and yet get the best of the bargain."

Mohammed prohibited the use of intoxicating liquors among his followers over twelve hundred years ago, and today that part of their creed is as much respected and held as inviolate as it was in the lifetime of the prophet. What a field for reformatory labor would our State Capitol afford for a number of good Mohammedan missionaries, and if they should prove successful in converting the Senate and House, how much the cause of Christianity would be advanced thereby. But I fear it would be a hopeless task, unless the missionaries were first naturalized so they could vote, then their influence might prove effective.

Why is it that modern Christians are, on the subject of temperance, so far behind the nations of the far-distant past? The Chinese forbade the use of wine eleven hundred years before Christ, and that prohibition remains there to-day. Carthage prohibited its use among the soldiers, and Lycurgus, the Spartan law-giver, punished intemperance as a crime. Was prohibition a failure among these people?

"The highest rule of conduct is that which is induced by religion," then it must follow as a moral sequence, that as a religious people we ought, as a duty we owe to God and man, to abolish the sale and use of alcohol. Can there be such a thing as a Christian drunkard? If not, can there be a Christian people who promote drunkenness by law and increase it by license?

G. A. WALKER.

Dairy Strippings.

One of the most forceful arguments recently advanced against the dual purpose cow was noticed last week in an exchange. The question was asked what careful man wants a dairy cow to use part of her feed in making beef and carrying it around on her carcass for five to eight years without returning anything for it, only to get a few dollars for cow beef in the end? There is so much that can be said for and against the dual purpose cow that it is doubtful whether the controversy will ever be settled. The dairymen, though, who keeps track of his cows knows what he is getting for his money no matter what breed he keeps.

A mistake that is made by a great many farmers is to look upon dairying as a separate and distinct occupation from general farming. In other words they think a dairy farmer and a general farmer are two separate types. It is, of course, true that in order to successfully operate a dairy a man must know certain facts and conform to certain rules and regulations. That is true, however, in growing corn, wheat, potatoes or alfalfa. Each crop must be treated differently and the man who does not understand the business will not be so successful. The knowledge necessary for running a modern dairy on a moderate scale, such as would be adopted by the average farmer, is not of a kind that can not be easily obtained by any farmer. Milk or butter fat is simply one of the crops that should be raised by every farmer who follows diversified farming. Where properly handled it is a profitable crop, more so at some times than at others, the same as in the case with every other farm product and when the general farmer gets it out of his head that dairying is a separate business he will find that he has been neglecting a source of much revenue.

Owing to the prevalence of tuberculosis among the dairy herds in the vicinity of London, Eng., the county council has passed a law providing for the slaughter of every dairy cow supposed to be thus diseased. The owners of the cows are to be reimbursed, but a limit of \$146 has been made. If the diagnosis fails to prove the presence of tuberculosis the owner is to be paid full value for the cow. That this measure will draw heavily on the funds of the county there can be little doubt, but it is true that the health of the community can not help but be improved.

There is a general tendency to discredit all talk of a milking machine, as the belief is common that such a device is among the impossibilities. It is, however, a mistake to say that anything in the way of mechanics is impossible for difficulties are daily being overcome by inventors, that but a short time ago were considered insurmountable. While it may be some time before a machine will be invented which will be practical in all respects and which will be within the reach of the small dairymen, yet none can tell what may be accomplished in that direction in the future. Most inventors are working along the line of a suction apparatus, which shall closely imitate the sucking of a calf. Machines have been made which will draw the milk from the udder, but the trouble seems to be that they worry the cow more or less, and she does not give down her milk as readily as when milked by hand. Another objection is that most of them do not milk clean enough to prevent the cow from being gradually dried up. If ever the time does come when milking machines are perfected, running a dairy will be a pastime and a joy forever.

The Philadelphia Record is authority for the statement that a "gentleman" dairymen near Boston, that state, actually scrubs the teeth of his cows with a large toothbrush. This man is said to have many peculiar ideas about his live stock, and particularly his cows, which are of the very finest breeds. So cautious is he about their eating and drinking that all the water the cows use is distilled. It is said that he has a separate toothbrush for each cow, and as he cannot depend upon his men to do the brushing he does it himself, using the very best castile soap. He feels that in adopting this course he is assured of pure milk, free from the possibility of microbes.

Here is what a Boston woman is said to have written to a sanitarium in the west, where she was about to go for her health: "Please engage for me two quarts daily of pasteurized milk from a cow whose bag has been washed in peroxide of hydrogen and wrapped in antiseptic cotton during the heat of the day. Secure this from a cow that is given distilled drinking water and is fed microbe-disinfected meadow grass free from noxious weeds; and see that her temperature is down to 80 degrees Fahrenheit when she is milked. See that the stable is thoroughly disinfected daily."

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