Minière, a large corporation with part private and part government capital and direction.

During the summer (their winter) there is no rain. It is cool and dry and there is occasional frost. About the time we were there, the temperature had started to rise. Some of the trees were putting out flowers, some luscious green leaves, and some gorgeous red leaves. Although a rather open forest, it is beautiful just at the end of the dry season. One marvels where the plants get the water as the soils are thoroughly dry.

We took two excursions around Elisabethville. Perhaps a third of the area is made up of classical Ground Water Laterite, with either a hard crust or doughy laterite that hardens upon exposure to a crust. Yet, there are a good many Red Latosols from limestone, dolomitic limestone, and other materials that probably would be highly productive if given heavy phosphate fertilization and abundant irrigation water. Unfortunately, there are not many sources for water, but ways are being found to use these soils for grain crops and fodder crops without irrigation.

Giant termite mounds some 15 to 20 feet high sit as great cones on the landscape. These appear to be fossil and were probably built during a previous climate. The active termite mounds are. Most of these soils have stone lines at their surface that appear to represent the erosion paver of a desert or semi-desert that may have been from the Pleistocene times.

We took a special night train to Jadotville to have a day there. We were shown some modern plants in the world for refining cobalt. This plant is said to produce 7% of the world’s supply of cobalt. Here we had a chance to see the excellent facilities which were sponsors for native welfare, including a nice hospital.

Most of the visitors left the Congress Stanleyville or Elisabethville. I think it is not that the arrangements had been far-sighted. Fortunately, little use was needed of officers in attendance. I think that the arrangements had been far-sighted. Fortunately, little use was needed by officers in attendance. I think all were interested in the industry and vigor with which the North Dakota is now developing its natural resources and especially with the long-time vision they have of the future.

The Evolution of Agriculture in North Dakota

H. L. Walster

Divided historically, the agriculture of North Dakota embraces a prehistoric period, a pre-territorial period, a territorial period, and the period of statehood. In the first two periods, and in much of the third period the land was clothed with grass only occasionally destroyed by prairie fire. It was practically untouched by the plow until about 1870, and for the decade beginning with 1870 agricultural use of the land was almost totally confined to a narrow strip in the extreme eastern part of the state, in short, to North Dakota’s share of the Red River Valley. This account is principally concerned with the period of statehood and with the impact of the territorial period upon the subsequent development.

North Dakota in 1890

North Dakota was admitted to the Union in 1889. The Census of 1890 provides the first cold facts without which this story cannot be told. Extensive, large scale agriculture came to the state before the dawn of statehood. Big farms had already arrived, 389 of them—1,000 acres or more in size, and 1,389 of them from 500 to 1,000 acres, were listed in 1890. The enumerators of 1890 reported 85,511 farms, 85,000 cultivated by the

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