THE REAL PROPERTY AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD; DAKOTA CITY, NEBRASKA.

cently appointed a board of women to assume direct control of one of the most important reformatory institutions.

Miss Florence Sanville and Fanny Cochrane, two Philadelphia women, are taking a course in agricultural economics at the University of Wisconstn.

The Countess de la Gueriviere, who was the first woman cab driver in Paris, has gone into a new venture. that of a nurse in a Paris hospital for dogs, cats and birds.

There are only 18,000,000 married women in the United States who could be divorced, and during the past year 110,000 couples have found that they were mismated.

A California woman has erected i remarkable residence for herself at the age of seventy-three. With the exception of the roof, frame and floors, the house was built entirely by her.

ITCHING TERRIBLE ON LIMB

R. F. D. No. 3, Clarkfield, Minn.started with some small red and yellow spots about the size of a pin head on my leg and every morning there was a dry scale on top covering the affected part and when those scales were falling off the itching was more than I could stand at times. The first year I did not mind it so much as it was only itching very badly at times, but the second year it advanced all around my leg and the itching was terrible. I had to be very careful to have my clothing around the affected part very loose. At night time I often happened to scratch the sore in my sleep. Then I had to stand up, get out of bed and walk the floor till the spell was over.

"I bought lots of salves and tried many different kinds of medicine but without any success. I got a cake of Cutleura Soap and a fifty-cent box of Cuticura Ointment and when I had used them I was nearly over the itching. But I kept on with the Cuticura Soap for six weeks and the cure was complete." (Signed) S. O. Gorden, Nov. 20, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."-Adv.

Daily Thought.

Just to be good, to keep life pure from degrading elements, to make it constantly helpful in little ways to those who are touched by it; to keep one's spirit always sweet, and to avoid all manner of petty anger and irritability-that is an idea as noble as It is difficult.

It Should.

"It certainly makes a great difference. "What does?"

"My new adding and subtracting machine.

The Original Cause. "He bent every effort to make money.

"I suppose that is how he became so



What ever the vices of the man.

they were always held within respectable restraint. Whatever his virtues, he never gave them undue prominence

So it is that, after more than a cen-



tury, there has come a tendency to depreciate the ability of the one man who, more than any other, would naturally be exalted. For a long time it was held that his fame was tarnished because he swore real oaths at the battle of Monmouth. That was succeeded by the present epoch, which has chosen to regard him as a lovable gentleman, with enough horse sense not to make a fool of himself and, by a series of events over which he had no control, to become the father of his country. And yet it is doubtful if another character of

the age is more to be admired for its many-sided excellencies. As a man, warrior and statesman, Washington yields to no figure of his time.

What place Washington held, in his own day,

that his letters are so little read may be attributed the further fact that his fame is that of a successful general rather than of who crowd to our camp, animated with the purest a broad, constructive

genius, whose all-seeing statesmanship guided a new nation of his own making to greatness. Also, it is probable that no man who wrote as much as he did put so little on paper that is open to criticism. Read a dozen or more volumes of his correspondence, as complied by Sparks, and you will find not one epistle

which does not bear tribute to his love of freedom, his wisdom and kindliness of heart. All of them show why he never failed in anything of consequence he undertook. Without exception, they bear witness to the thought, the careful consideration, the sound judgment of the writer.

With these qualities dominant, there is lacking, as a matter of course, the bias, the egotism, the proneness to give way to the passions, that have caused so many able men to fail.

Above all, there is an abounding love of freedom, an all-powerful desire to serve the best interests of his feliowmen, that cannot fail to touch the heart of any one who cares to read the old volumes that have been shelved in favor of so

soldiers have WASHINGTON GROSSING THE DELAMARE been treated with the tenderness due to fellow-citizens and brethren, but even those exectable particides, whose counsels and ald have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a justly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their assistance, I am embarrassed with the numbers

GEORGE

WASHINGTON QU

vective, but the

principles of virtue and love to their country. You affect, sir, to despise all rank not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceive one more honorable, than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purest source and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for purity, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged deas would comprehend and respect it.

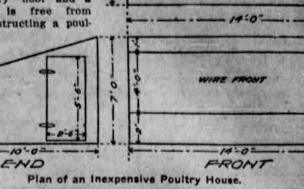
"What may have been the ministerial views which have precipitated the present crisis, Lexington, Concord and Charlestown can best declare. May that God, to whole you, too, appeal, judge be tween America and you. Under his providence, those who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to posterity those just and invaluable privileges which they received from their ancestors.

To Washington's high personal character, and his lack of small weaknesses, his correspondence

all bears testimony. As a statesman, Washington was as sure, as broadminded and as determined as he was as a general. All his letters to his friends and to those who served him show that his efforts were directed toward the prevention, not only of entangling alliances abroad, but to calming internal dissensions and directing the business of the nation

GOOD MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY ON FARMS

Prepared by the United States De-partment of Agriculture.) On almost any farm there can be fitted up, with very little, if any, cost for new material, a poultry house that will answer all the purposes of more expensive buildings for keeping poultry, states the department of agriculture, farmers' bulletin No 562. The essentials to success in housing are fresh air. sunshine, a dry floor and a building that is free from drafts. In constructing a poul-



FLOOR

PLAN

try house it is advisable to allow 21/2 ; a flock of the same variety is more to 4 square feet of floor space per uniform than that from a flock of intalligence you bird.

say you have receivel from our army deserves a reply. I have taken time, sir, \$20 for material. This house has one- ceding spring. half of the front open, and is adapted to make a strict inquiry, and find it has not the ties where much snow or rain is apt least foundation in truth. Not only r officers and above the ground level will be satis- and should always be kept dry. factory. If desired, a cement floor

of cheap and simple construction may be laid; such a floor is a good protec-6-inch shutter on the back just under



Brood Pen in Use at United States Experimental Farm, Beitsville, Md.

the eaves, which is recommended for use in the south. This must be con-oyster shell furnishes the lime for structed so that it can be closed to the eggshells. Be sure to keep water prevent any draft on the hens in cold before them at all times. Birds that weather. The house should face to- are laying drink much more water ward the south. The nests may be than those that are not laying. The placed directly under the dropping water should be kept out of the diboards or on the walls of the house rect rays of the sun. During the fall rather than on the floor. The maand winter months, when colds and d for Dulld roup are apt poultry, it is advisable to add the shown in the cut are as follows: Two pieces 4 by 4 inches by 10 amount of permanganate of potash feet, for sills. which will remain on the face of a Two pieces 4 by 4 inches by 14 10-cent piece to each gallon of drinking water. This mixture will often eet, for sills. Two pieces 2 by 4 inches by 10 feet. present and cure these troubles. Al-

mixed breeds or mongrel stock. It is The accompanying cut is a plan for advised that all pullets to be used a poultry house 10x14 feet in size for as layers the following winter shall not more than 50 hens, which can be hatched by April 15, and certainhe constructed at on expense of about | ly not later than May 1 of the pre-

It takes a healthy, well-fed flock to for southern conditions, but in locali- produce eggs. Fowls must not be allowed to become too fat, as but few to blow into the house or where the eggs will be laid by hens in such conwinters are severe it is advisable to dition. To prevent their getting overusert a curtain of burlap or thin mus- fat, it is best to make them work for lin which can be closed in cold weath- most of their feed by scratching in er. If the ground is damp, it will be the litter, of which there should be necessary to add a board floor; other- about four inches on the floor. This wise a dirt floor elevated a few inches litter can be of straw, leaves or chaff.

A good feed for egg production is one composed of corn, wheat and oats, equal parts by measure. It is tion against rats. The plan shows a advisable to use home-grown grains whenever possible. In sections where corn and oats do not thrive, other grains can be used to good advantage. for example, a mixture of equal parts

by measure of kafir corn, oats and barley will produce good results. Scatter a small handful of this mixture for every three hens in the litter morning and noon, and give them all they will eat of n in a V-shaped trough at night. In the winter time some green feed should be fed at noon; cabbage or mangel-wurzels, either chopped or whole, are good. Every few days look in the litter carefully and see if the fowls are eating all the grain being given them; if not, reduce the quantity. Fowls that have to work for what feed they get seldom become over-fat. Grit and oyster shells in a hopper should always be kept before them. The grit

to their highest future use. This work

was undertaken during 1913 on a more

comprehensive scale than ever before.

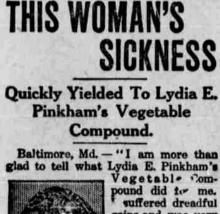
crooked in his dealings.

When you see a woman wearing a clinging gown it's a sign that she is willing to admit she has a good figure.

Our idea of a fussy man is one who isn't on speaking terms with his own conscience half the time.

Why not resolve to get even with the world by paying our debts?

1



cains and was very irregular. I became alarmed and sent for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it regularly until I was without a cramp or pain and felt like

another person, and it has now been six months since I took any medicine at all. I hope my little note will assist you in helping other women. I now feel perfectly well and in the best of health." - Mrs. August W. KONDNER, 1632 Hollins Street, Baltimore, Md.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has re-stored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, alceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. CHILDS' GIANT SUMMER COSMOS



er or intere Snortiy after his death, Felix Faulcon volced the opinion

of the French parliamentarians when he addressed the legislative assembly as follows:

"The tomb has claimed him who was the model of republican perfection. This is not the time to trace all this truly great man has accomplished for the liberties of America, the generous inspirations which he imparted to the French who were attracted to his school of arms; the sublime act which will ever add luster to his memory, when, after having exerted his talents in giving liberty to his country, he voluntarily relinquished supreme power to conceal his glory in the obscurity of private life."

Naturally, Napoleon was attracted to the great general who led an army of ragamuffins to victory, after a long campaign of almost unparalleled viclssitudes, and whose power was attested by the fact that none of his general, except Wayne. accomplished much after they left him. When the news of his death reached France, the first consul issued the following order:

"Washington is no more! That great man fought against tyranny. He firmly established the liberty of his country. His memory will ever be dear to the French people, as it must be to every friend of freedom in two worlds, and especially to the French soldiers, who, like him and the Americans, bravely fight for liberty and equality. The first consul, in consequence, orders that, for ten days, black crepe shall be suspended to all the standards and flags of the republic."

At almost the same the Gazette de France said: "Washington is dead! The news in the time of the directory it would have been imprudent to announce. Now, the heart may with confidence abandon itself to all the generous emotions of the soul, and we may dare to weep at the tomb of a great man. A general funeral service has been ordered in America, and this will be observed by the citizens of every nation. No period has sustained a loss so irreparable as the end of the eighteenth century."

This concluding sentence may be taken as generally expressing the estimation in which the "father of his country" was then held. Since then, with that flash tendency to appreciate highsounding phrases rather than sound statesmanship, it has become the fashion rather to exalt the orators and the writers, who had secondary roles, than to accept the verdict of colonial times. It is doubly strange, too, that in a country whose citizenship is rapidly altering, because of the large and continuous additions from foreign lands, should have no one great work, not even an essay, which vitally and vigorously presents the character of its first great general, statesman and citizen.

When reading the first president's letters, it seems strange that his correspondence should never have excited more attention or study. By comparison they are almost unknown when one considers for example how much attention and controversy has been directed of late years to lives and writings of Hamilton and Burr.

Very strange it is, indeed, that the correspondence of so commanding a character as Washington should be so little known to the winety and more millions of people who owe their Aberty and prosperity to him. And to the fact

KNITTING ALWAYS AT HAND | farmhouse these rolls were spun into | herself by the stove or the fireplace, | with white for the boys, and such pretyarn on wheels turned by hand. New England Woman of the Old Since most of the wool was white School Was Never Without That and only a few pure white garments the morning, knit at noon, knit at Favorite Occupation. were needed, many of the farmers'

wives colored their yarn. Then to their New England farmers less than a many accomplishments they added the hundred years ago found their flocks art of weaving. They also knit, Knitof sheep one of the most valuable as | ting was a universal art. Every housesets of the farms. The wool they turned | wife and every girl knit. Every self-respecting won an always over to the "women-folks," who picked and cleaned it. Then it was had her knitting at hand. She knit as

sent to the carding mill, where it was she talked, knit while visiting her marded and made into rolls. In the neighbors, knit while she sat warming gray, mittens blue or blue striped, ing it, but not if his wife is present.

worthy material.

soldier. His Take him, for instance, as a earlier show that he realized fully the difficulties of the tasks ahead of him. First of all, his breadth of vision prevented his army from being divided and subdivided by the claims of the various colonies that the troops they raised should be devoted to their own defense. As he wrote to the governor of Connecticut:

"I am by no means insensible to the situation of the people on the coast. I wish I could extend protection to all, but the numerous detachments necessary to remedy the evil would amount to a dissolution of the army, or make the most important operations of the campaign depend upon the piratical operations of two or three men-ofwar and transports."

Again, when he was recruiting his forces, he was dismayed by the fact that not all the people were animated by motives as high as his. To his secretary, Joseph Reed, one of the closest of his friends, he wrote:

"Such dearth of public spirit, and such want of virtue, such stock jobbing, and fertility in all the low arts to obtain advantage of one knid or another in this great change of military arrangement, I never saw before, and I pray God's mercy I may never see again. What will be the end of these maneouvers is beyond my scan. I tremble at the prospect. . . . Could I have foreseen what I have experienced and am likely to experience, no consideration upon earth should have induced me to accept this command."

His letters during the winter at Valley Forge are models of their kind. But nothing he wrote, during his period of command, bears higher tribute to his character as a man than his letters to General Gage that "the officers engaged in the cause of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiscriminately into a common jail. appropriated to felons."

General Gage insolently replied that but for his clemency the captured men would have been hanged, and made counter-charges that British captives were mistreated. To this Washington replied with the following letter:

"I addressed you, sir, on the 11th instant, in terms which gave the fairest scope for that humanity and politeness which were supposed to form a part of your character. I remonstrated with you on the unworthy treatment shown to the officers and citizens of America whom the fortune of war, chance or a mistaken confidence had thrown into your hands. Whether British or American mercy, fortitude, and patience are most prominent; whether our virtuous citizens whom the hand of tyrranny has forced into arms to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the merciless instruments of lawless domination, avarice, and revenge, best deserve the appellation of rebels and the punishment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forborne to inflict; whether the authority under which I act is usurped or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the subect. I purposely avoided all political discussion, nor shall I now avail myselif of those advantages which the sacred cause of my country, of liberty, and of human nature give me over you; much less shall I stoop to retort and inFor a time the agricultural interests and the

merchants saw the growth of manufactures with jealousy and distrust. But Washington yielded to no economic fallacies. Scarcely had the Revolution been brought to a successful termination when he wrote to the Delaware Society for Promoting Domestic Manufactures, in 1798, as follows:

"The promoting of domestic manufactures will, in my conception, be among the first consequences which may naturally be expected to flow from an energetic government. For myself, having an equal regard for the prosperity of the farming, trading and manufacturing interests, I will only observe that I cannot conceive the extension of the latter (so far as it may afford employment to a great number of hands which would be otherwise in a manner idle) can be detrimental to the former. On the contrary, the concurrence of virtuous individuals, and the combination of economic societies, to rely as much as possible on the resources of our own country, may be productive of great national advantages by establishing the habits of industry and economy. The objects of your institution are, therefore, in my opinion, highly commendable; and you will permit me to add, gentlemen, that I propose to demonstrate the sincerity of my opinion on this subject by the uniformity of my practice in giving a decided preference to the products and fabrics of America, whensoever it may be done without involving an unreasonable expense or very great inconvenience."

Along educational lines Washington's ideas were equally sure and far-seeing. When the federal commissioners in 1795 were considering the erection of a univerity, he wrote to them as follows:

"It has always been a source of serious reflec tion and sincere regret with me that the youth of the United States should be sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education. Although there are doubtless many, under these circumstances, who escape the danger of contracting principles unfavorable to republican government, yet we ought to deprecate the hazard attending ardent and susceptible minds from being too strongly and too early prepossessed in favor of other political systems before they are capable of appreciating their own.

"For this reason I have greatly wished to see a plan adopted by which the arts, sciences and belles-letters could be taught in their fullest extent, thereby embracing all the advantages of European tuition, with the means of acquiring the liberal knowledge which is necessary to qualify our citizens for the exigencies of public as well as private life; and (which with me is a consideration of great magnitude) by assembling the youth from the different parts of this rising republic. contributing from their intercourse and interchange of information to the removal of prejudices, which might perhaps sometimes arise from local circumstances."

These few extracts have been selected at random from Washington's correspondence, extending over a period of 25 years. If they stimulate just a few persons to make a first-hand study of the life and writings of the father of this coun try they will have fulfilled their mission.

> comforters to wrap round the boys' necks, white and blue shawls, tippets and leggings of various hues. While a needles was sold, most of it went to home consumption.-Galusha Ander son, in "When Neighbors Were Neighbors.

Bhe Lets Him Know.

A man may be foolish without know-

low the fowls free range whenever for plates. possible, except when snow is on the Two pieces 2 by 4 inches by 14 feet. for plates. ground.

Classified Lands for Agricultural Use. Sixteen pieces 2 by 4 inches by 12 cet, for studs, rafters, and roosts. One of the largest tasks of the One hundred and twenty square feet forestry service during the past year boards 12 feet long for ends. has been the classification of lands within the national forests in respect Fifty-six square feet of boards for

Eighty-four square feet of boards or front and dropping boards.



Feeding Little Chicks-Frame Used to Protect Feed of Young From Older Fowls-In Use at United States Experimental Farm, Beltaville, Md.

One hundred and fifty square feet | because there was a specific approof boards for roof.

Two hundred and twelve lineal feet of 2 by 14-inch battens. Total scantling, 226 feet b. m. Total boards, 622 feet b. m. Total lumber, 850 feet b. m. Two pairs hinges. One hundred and fifty square feet roofing paper. Nails. Fifty-six square feet poultry wire, 2-

inch mesh. Poultry netting, %-inch mesh, can

be used in localities where sparrows are troublesome. The foregoing plans for housing are laid down will be sufficient.

The selection of stock is a matter of considerable importance, as a great deal of one's success or failure with poultry depends upon the individual specimens used to breed from. Care should be taken to select the early maturing, fast-growing pullets. Hens will not, as a rule, lay until they are readily seen that the slow-growing sheep farm surveyed. The plan is breeds will not begin to lay as soon divide the farm into lots of from q

cost of feed and labor is her ability to be continually on the move. It is dvisable to keep but one breed of sure bred fowls, as the product from of sheep it will maintain,

priation for the purpose. Large areas are being classified where the amount of land chiefly valuable for agriculture warrants its being taken out of the forests, and it also takes care of areas on which detailed classification will disclose small areas suitable for agricultural development within the forests. The work is being carried on with the assistance of the bureau of soils and the bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture. One result of this work was the elimination of 340,000 acres from the Nebraska national forest, 23,000 acres from the Rainier, in Washington, and merely suggestive, and any plan that 413,770 acres from the Deschutes and conforms generally to the essentials Paulina, in Oregon. About 300,000 acres in small isolated tracts were listed for settlement during the year. The areas now being examined for classification have a total area of about 3,000,000 acres.

Interesting Test. The sheep division of the animal husbandry department of the Univerwell matured; consequently it can be sity of Illinois has recently had the as the former. A good index to a to five acres in size, which can hen's ability to pay a profit over the used for a rotation of various for crops consumed by a definite num of sheep, how much forage can be duced on a given area and the m

knit when she was half-asleep and was ty red mittens for the dear girls; knit waked up by dropping a stitch, knit in night. The gentler sex of the whole countryside knit, knit; knit stockings | part of the product of the knitting for themselves and socks for the "menfolks;" knit white stockings and gray socks with blue toes, blue socks with

red toes, and for variety, pied socks or ring-streaked and speckled. They knit mittens, so comfortable on frosty days; mittens white, mittehs