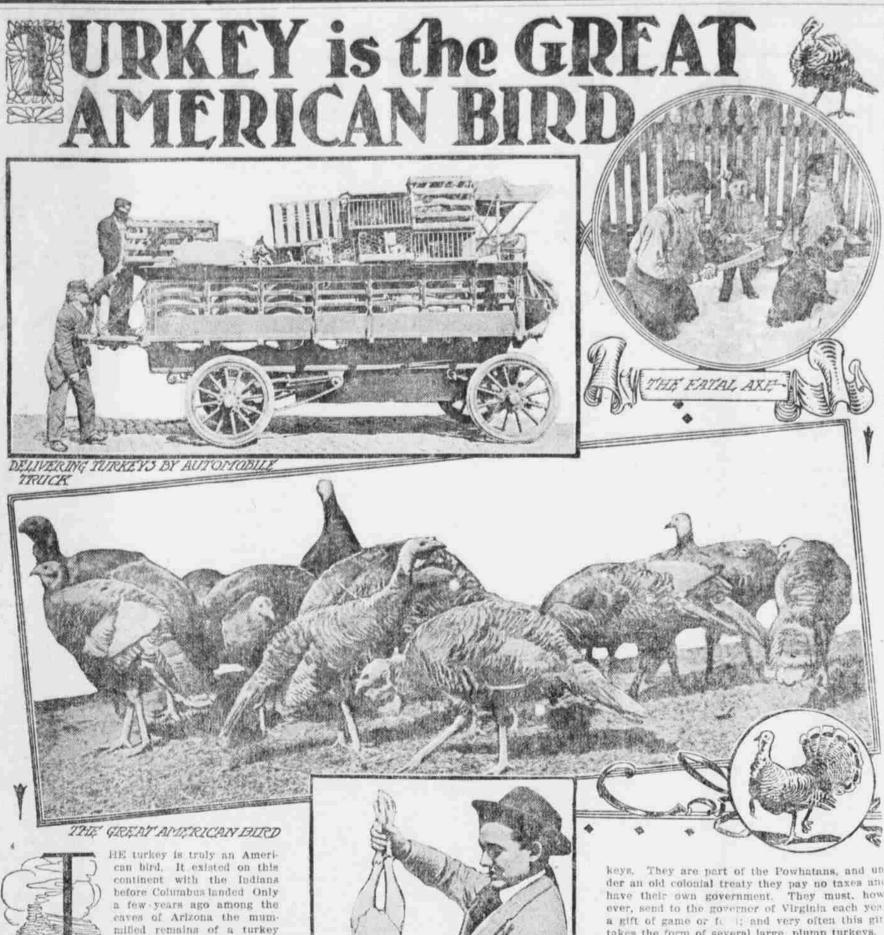
DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD: DAKOTA CITY, NEBRASKA.



of shopkeeping the little proverb may be applied with equal force to almost every vocation in which a man can engage. In one particularly interesting set of experiments a man was required to press a spring until fatigue paralyzed his linger. This was repeated at intervals in order to determine definitely the average humber of pressures he could make at a single sitting. Then he was required to press the (Prepared by the United States Depart- | will tend to run to the center. A ditch spring while thinking of something extremely sad." At once his average pressure power was noticeably lowered. Whereas when he allowed his mind to dwell on exceptionally pleasing

Here it is:

not open a shop.'

thoughts he was able to press the spring far offener than when his mind was occupied with nothing in particular. Other experiments have proved that

SMILE BRINGS CUSTOM

PLEASANT FACE ALWAYS AN AS SET IN BUSINESS.

Experiments Also Have Shown That Joy Stimulates All the Bodily Functions, Especially the Circulation of Blood to Brain. There is a Chinese proverb which should be memorized and taken to heart by every young man starting on

business career, says H. Addington It is short an' easily remembered.

"A man without a smilling face must

Applied specifically to the business

joy stimulates all the bodily functions and stimulates especially the circulation of blood in the brain, with resultant improvement in the ability to think rapidly and clearly,

Accordingly joy must be regarded is a body builder and mind developer of the first order. If only for this reason the man about to engage in happiness.

But joy does more than this. If it s a tonic 'hat helps a man to carry on his business more efficiently, it is also a magnet that draws to him more business wherewith to demonstrate his efficiency.

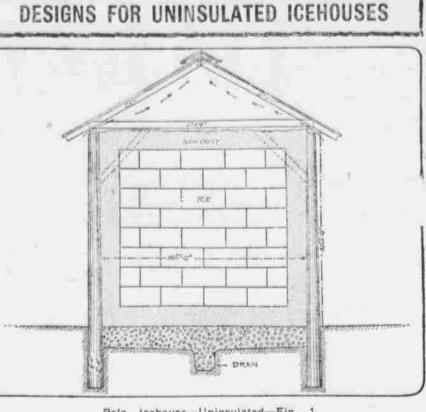
Everybody is attracted by a smiling face, and especially by the smiling face that speaks eloquently of nward joy and self-confidence. Everyody is repelled by the gloomy counenance that testifies to self-distrust, and hints at present or expected fail-

In the one case people unconsciousz say to themselves:

"Here is a forceful, capable, genial ellow. It will be pleasurable and safe do business with him. He can eviently make good his promises." In the other case their unconscious

omment is: "There is something wrong with his man. Best keep away."

Gloom, to put it tamely, is a mar-



Pole icehouse-Uninsulated-Fig. 1.

ment of Agriculture.) is dug as indicated and filled with Several typical designs of farm icegravel and small stones. This ditch houses which dairymen may find ecois led outside to a suitable point, where nomical have been prepared by the there is a sufficient fall to carry away dairy division of the United States dethe water. If advisable, a three-inch partment of agriculture. Men of exporous drain tile may be provided as perience often have different opinions shown for the uninsulated frame regarding the exact details in the conhouse. This drain should be properly struction of such buildings, but it is trapped, however, to prevent the en believed that if the instructions and trance of warm air. designs given are followed satis-Framed Icehouse-Uninsulated. factory results will be obtained.

Pole Icehouse-Uninsulated.

one-inch boards. The posts and boards

below the ground line should be treat-

ed with some preserving compound.

Ceiling-No ceiling is provided.

Roof-The same type of roof may be

employed as with the framed houses.

shown in drawing.

them in place.

Floor-To consist of 12 inches of coarse gravel tamped into place as Floors-To consist of 12 inches of shown in drawing. coarse gravel tamped into place as

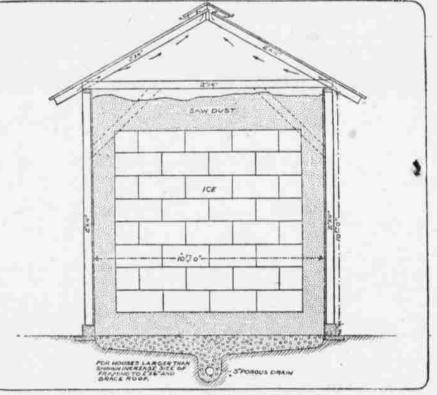
Walls-On a 2x10-inch mud still place 6x6-inch sills. Set up 2x4-inch steas Walls-Set up posts about three feet . spaced about 2 feet centers, and on the centers, as indicated on drawing, ex- inside of these nail 1-inch boards. The tending three feet in the ground, and studding to be capped by a 2x4-inch capped by a plate made up of two plate as indicated. The mud sills and business should cultivate the habit of pieces of 2x4. Sheathe the inside with sills should be treated with creasole.

Ceiling-No ceiling is provided. Roof-The same type of roof may be employed as in the insulated framed house.

Doors-A door may be provided as suggested for the pole icehouse.

Doors-A door may be provided by Drainage-To be provided for by cutting out the boards between two sloping the floor toward the center of posts in the end of the house and clos- the house so that the water will tend ing the same by placing short boards to run to the center. A ditch is dug across the opening on the inside and as indicated and a 3-inch porous drain packing sawdust against them to hold tile laid, being packed around with small stones and gravel. The tile Drainage-Drainage to be provided should be led outside and efficiently

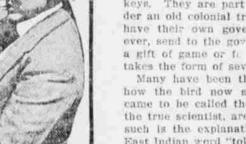
for by sloping the floor toward the trapped to prevent the entrance of center of the house so that the water warm air.



were found. Practically every

cave once occupied by the cliff dwellers of that region contained the bones or feathers of the turkey, but this specimen is intact. Its age is a matter of speculation among the scientists of the National museum, where the specimea is on exhi-

bition. Another interesting fact in this same connec-



der an old colonial treaty they pay no taxes and have their own government. They must, how ever, send to the governor of Virginia each yea a gift of game or fe i; and very often this gill takes the form of several large; plump turkeys. Many have been the explanations made as to how the bird now so popular at Thanksgivin came to be called the turkey, most of which, to the true scientist, are nothing but "anciful. On such is the explanation that it comes from the East Indian word "toka," which, in Hebrew, take the form "tukkl," the peacock. As the Jews in

tion resulted from a scientific expedition which Dr. C. Hart Merriam made among the mountains of Arizona; he came across a living species of bird identical with the one found mummified and which is now known to the scientific world by his name.

Another recent discovery in connection with the turkey was a Maya hieroglyphic. This piece of parchment shows a grocer's account in which are mentioned, with other things, ten turkey hens and five turkey cocks. This is thought to be the first record of the turkey in this country and antedates the expedition of Cortes to Mexico in 1519.

But the turkey goes back farther among the Indians than even the probable date at which the specimen found in the cave existed. Among the Zunis, for instance, there exist many legends, handed down from time immemorial, which have for their subject the turkey.

The turkey plays a more important part in the life of the Indian than in his legends alone. Not only is it regarded as a choice article of food. but in many tribes it is held sacred. In the parts of the country where the turkey was worshiped -with that curious devotion to animals which characterizes different stages in the development from savagery to civilization-it was never eaten except when other food was unobtainable. And even then separate portions were divided among various tribes so that the religious custom would not be violated.

Turkey feathers rank next in importance to those of the eagle with all tribes, while the Apaches, the Pamunkeys and Chevennes chose the turkey's feathers for all ceremonial headdresses and ornaments. The Pamunkey tribe also used turkey feathers for ornamental purposes on their clothing, as well as for their headgear, To this day, when they don their native costumes, the turkey feather is preferred as ornament.

If Benjamin Franklin's words had been heeded the turkey would have been the national bird of the United States. The cagle is a first cousin to the species I nown of old in the eastern hemisphere. Furthermore, it has appeared upon the banners of many nations. It was a symbol of the Roman empire. It was known in China for ages. and today it appears upon the banners of Russia, Germany and several other nations.

The turkey, however, is indigenous to America. When the early European adventurers and settlers arrived they beheld great flocks of turkeys. and it soon became known that they were a favorite food among the Indians. After a while turkeys were proudly sent home as trophies of the chase. In this way the turkey became practically a world-favorite as a food.

When Cortes. in 1519, ascended to the plateau of Mexico, he found a social life developed to a high degree of refinement. He was entertained with oriental magnificence. All the delicacies to be found within the empire were set before him; and though game was abundant, the turkey held the place of honor among the fowl. This was the first time that the Spaniards had eaten turkey, and the experience proved a most satisfying one.

They also saw the great tame flocks of the hirds. In fact, since prehistoric times the turkey

POSTSCRIPTS

Japan will build at Tokyo an astro-

nomical observatory the equal in size

and completeness of anything in the

An attachment has been invented to

be snapped over skate runners to per-

mit a person to walk over the ground

without removing his skates

a speed of 42 miles an hour.

United States or Europe.

PICKING A GOOD ONE

has been domesticated and raised for market. Today, in Mexico, many of the quaint customs then in vogue are still kept alive. And so it is that the purchaser of today may select his choice of a fowl in the village street. Or, if he prefers, the vender will bring it alive to his door for inspection, fresh from the farm.

North of the Rio Grande the turkey was equally well known and treasured. The celebrated expedition of Coronado, between 1527 and 1547, penetrated this unexplored region west of the Mississlppi. His explorations were chiefly in what is today Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, the home of the cliff-dwelling Indians of the Southwest. In all the Indian villages, according to those early explorers, turkeys were to be found, both wild and domesticated.

From America the turkey has spread to be a world favorite. But the fact that today the turkey is considered a delicacy in so many lands is due to human agencies, and not to the turkey itself. Slow of movement and deliberate both in beginning flight and in the choice of its alighting, the turkey unaided would never have become known outside its native habitat.

Cortes, in one of his famous letters written about 1518, mentions the turkey. He carried specimens of the bird to Spain in 1520, where they came into immediate popularity, and the breeding of turkeys soon became established. It was then that the turkey became known as "pavos," on account of his relationship to the peacock, which was then called "pavo real"-the fowl of kings.

It was a long time before the turkey reached France, as far as can be learned from history, for the first furkey eaten there was at the wedding of Charles IX and Elizabeth of Austria, June 27, 1570, or 50 years after Spain had first tasted the bird. The turkey supplied for the wedding came from "somewhere in the American wilderness."

Its introduction into England seems to have been in 1524. But, whenever it was, it soon came into popular favor and was given such local names as Black Norfolk and Large Cambridge.

It is an interesting fact that these descendants of the parent stock were carried back again across the Atlantic ocean to New England, where, crossed with the original turkey already there. they began the breed that has spread from one end of the country to the other.

As in this country, the turkey has come to be looked upon elsewhere as a holiday feast attraction.

In the early colonial days turkeys were still abundant in Massachusetts, the rest of New England, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Florida; while in the last named states the turkey is still found as a native wild fowl, although in greatly decreased numbers.

But a short distance from Richmond is a small island inhabited by a tribe of indians, the Pamun-

For retail dealers there has been in- [vented a machine that will take coal from a pile and pour it into bags for handling at the rate of 25 tons an hour.

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### Scarlet Fever and Milk.

effect.

Scarlet fever is practically unknown in the tropics and doctors say this is the stalks of the millet that grows because so little fresh milk is drunk there. The streptococcus, which oc-

Electric locomotives have been built curs in large quantities in most raw for a German railroad having heavy milk is always present in scarlet fever many noxious weeds and insects de ter with a piece of flannel. Let it dry grades that draw loads of 230 tons at and experts see in that a cause and structive to plant life, therefore de and then brush off lightly with . serves protection.

applied the word to the turkey wherever it wa introduced into Spain, and that thereafter it was so called.

South Europe were acquainted with this fow

which is related, it is assumed that they natural?

Such a roundabout way explanation, say those who know, is entirely unnecessary. The birwas called turkey because it was supposed to come from Turkey, where it was known as a Egyptian hen. This, it is claimed, is merely in accordance with a habit very general in the six teenth century. Whenever new and strange things were presented to an ignorant public knowledge spread slowly, but superstition was deep, and hearsay was taken for truth. The mar kets of North Europe received this fowl as com ing from South Europe, directly or indirectly from Turkey.

In France, however, the bird was called "din don," or in the feminine "dinde," as though it were the fowl d'Inde-from India. The Mexican name for the bird is "huajolote," which scientists claim, indicates the old Aztec knowledge of the turkey.

But whatever dispute has arisen as to the name of the turkey, the fact yet remains that the turkey is indigenous to America. Although scientists believe it is possible that there was a species, the original of the present turkey, indigenous to the West Indian islands, it is generally conceded that all turkeys have descended in some way or other from the three forms known today as the North American, the Mexican and the Honduras, the ocellated varieties.

The Mexican turkey is found wild throughout the republic. It is short in shank, with feathers on its body of a metallic black shaded only slightly with bronze, while all its feathers are tipped with white. This appears to be the species first taken to Spain and other European countries. It is thought that the white markings of the variety of domestic turkey known today as the Narragansett come from this species.

The Honduras turkey today is scattered all over most of Central America and is extremely wild. It has a freer flight than its cousins of the North. The head and neck of this bird are naked. The ground color of the plumage is a beautiful bronze green, banded with bold bronze, blue and red, with bands of brilliant black. This bird, however, cannot be bred successfully nor domesticated away from its native habitat, while even there it can hardly be successfully domesticated.

The bronza turkey, that variety which today holds the place of honor in the North American group of turkeys, is outdone by none when it comes to beauty or size.

In the United States there are six standard varieties recognized and grown. They are the bronze, Narragansett, buff, slate, white and black, The chief differences are in size and color of plumage. The bronze and Narragansett are the largest, the buff and slate medium, while the white and black are the smallest. Within late years, however, the white variety has reached such a point of popularity that it has increased in size, until with some dealers it occupies third place.

Whatever the turkey may have missed through failing to secure that place of honor suggested for it by Benjamin Franklin-as the national bird -it has nevertheless found a place in the regard of the American people which is held by no other fowl

> Vice-Consul Caspar L. Dreier of doctor. Singapore notes that cocoanut planting is rapidly coming into prominence as a staple rather than a subsidiary

ndustry throughout British North Sorneo.

### To Clean Ceiling.

When the ceiling above the gas je has become darkened from heat e smoke, apply a layer of starch and a brush. No mark will remain.

business killer. Joy is an qually marvelous business winner .exchange.

### Notre Dame de Lorette.

Out beyond the wood, on the hillide, in the communication trenches and other trenches, we were enabled to comprehend the true significance of that phrase uttered so careleasly by newspaper readers-Notre Dame de Lorette.

The whole of the ground was in heaps. There was no spot, literally, on which a shell had not burst. Vegetation was quite at an end. The shells seemed to have sterilized the earth. There was not a tree, not a bush, not a blade of any sort, not a root. Even the rankest weeds refused to sprout in the perfect desolation And this was the incomparable soil of France. The trenches meandered for miles

through the pitted brown slopes, and nothing could be seen from them but vast incumbrances of barbed wireknotted metal heaped on the unyielding earth. . . I noticed a few bricks in the monotonous expanse of dwarf earth mounds made by shells.

"Hello!" I said. "Was there a cottage here?"

No! What I had discovered was the illustrious chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette.

### Country's Salt Consumption.

Most persons, if asked which we use the more of, salt or sugar, would probably say sugar, but the staticians at Washington figure that the per capita consumption of salt in the United States last year was almost exactly 100 pounds, and of sugar 89.14. The statement is, however, somewhat misleading. No person could eat two pounds of salt a week and expect to live. Much that is set down to the per capita consumption is really used in curing meat and fish that later on are exported, and in making pickles and freezing ice cream. We consume more ice cream than all the rest of the world put together .- Youth's Companion

Sponge Thrown at Him, Sues. place with stakes is often sufficient Leon Janow, who admits he is to stop further erosion. Straw is also weak and diminutive," had a bill to very good for these shallow ditches. collect from Solon L. Frank, 225 West It is very effective in catching the Twenty-third street, New York. He soll, but is sometimes washed out by got word that Frank was in the cluba hard rain. Cornstalks are even notrooms of the Fulton club at Durland's ter than straw. Brush can be used, Riding academy, and went there to too, but is hardly dense enough when used alone. Straw and brush together collect.

"When 1 made the demand," Janow are better than either alone. If cealleges in a complaint he filed in the ment dams are built, some way must supreme court against Frank, "the debe provided for the water to get fendant roared at me, rushed at me, through, or else a pond will be formed kicked me in the thigh and threw a Cement dams are really not worth the sponge at me several times." After extra cost. the sponge had been thrown at him,

Janow avers, he had to go and see a He wants \$5,000 damages.

### Degeneration.

Smuggs-"Say, Jiggs. Who are those three gentlemen standing at the conservatory entrance?" Jiggs-Why, they represent three genera-The ruddy old man with the tions fine head of hair, Buggs-the thinhaired one next to him is his son, and . the dissipated fellow with the baid head is the grandson."-National Monthly.

Framed Icehouse-Uninsulated-Fig. 2

Filling Depressions-Water Is Per-

mitted to Drain Through.

Experiment Station.

deeper, wider and longer.

a few inches deep, a board held in

Extra Care in Fall.

Cool Place for Onians.

s not formed.

afternoon.

place.

# FILL DITCHES AND GULLIES METHODS FOR FEEDING MEAL

Stones Are About Best Material for Practical Experience Has Shown That It is Most Economical to Mix Meal With Ensilage.

(By R. I. THROCKMORTON, Kansas The plan for cutting the fodder or hay and mixing the bran, millfeed and The little ditches and gullies that form on rolling farms grow rapidly if cornchop with it and feeding it moisneglected, and deep channels with tened is preferable, in our opinion, to steep sides result. By stopping the any other method, says a writer in Baltimore American. By feeding meal flow of the water in these small streamlets with such material as straw, dry or made into dough some portion brush and stones, they can be made of it will pass into the fourth stomach gradually to fill themselves. Such oband escape only partially digested. The plan of mixing the meal with structions cause the soil to be deposit-

water and making a thick slop is ed and the ditch will be filled up back of the barrier. If measures are not preferable to feeding it dry or in a doughy state. taken to prevent the small depressions

The meal then passes, as it does on a slope from growing, they rapidly when mixed with the feed, into the enlarge in three directions, becoming rumen or paunch, whence it is passed. The best way to stop up small after undergoing rumination, into the ditches and make them fill up is to reticulum or second stomach, in a make a dam of stones. Stones are condition fitted for perfect digestion in the third and fourth stomachs and about the best material for this purpoae, because they collect the sedithe bowels. ment and at the same time let the wa-

If ensilage is fed, mix the meal with the enallage. This method of feeding ter drain through, and a water hole we have followed for a number of When a ditch is very shallow, only years with milk cows and fattening cattle, and after careful tests, know from practical experience that it is the most economical way to feed meal. There is no waste of feed and a larger quantity of milk may be given.

FEED FOR WEANING THE PIGS

### Plenty of Skim Milk, Fresh Pasture and Grain Ration Are Necessary for the Best Results.

After the pigs have been weaned, plenty of skim milk, fresh pasture and a grain ration in addition are necessary for best results. In no case will it he found advisable to expect pigs As eggs are highest in price from to make profitable growth on pasture

October to January, it is important alone. At the age of weaning the pig should that the fowls be given extra attention in fall and winter so they will be making very rapid and his most produce the most eggs during this profitable growth. It takes 50 per period. On stormy days the fowls cent more feed to put a pound of should be kept in the house. They gain on a 150-pound pig than to put should be fed three times a day, in a pound on one weighing 40 pounds, the morning, at noon and late in the and 83 per cent more feed for a 350pound pig.

Keep the pigs gaining while young on pasture and dairy products, if Store onions in a cool, well-aired available, always supplemented with a grain ration.

GATHERED-UP FACTS

more than 25,000,000 dwellers in the

prolifically in Manchuria.

Under British rule alone there are tropics.

Experiments have shown that paper pulp can be economically made from

Investigation in Germany has shown that the partridge eats the seeds of

