

# "The Father of His Country"

LANCASTER: Gedrukt bey Francis Bailey,



Frontispiece of the Pennsylvania German Almanac, printed in 1779, which made the first known reference to Washington as "The Father of His Country."

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

HOW did it happen that George Washington came to be known by the name of "The Father of His Country"? The obvious answer to that question is, of course, that a new nation, grateful to the man who had led it safely through the dangers of a revolution against its former rulers, looked upon him as its parent and appropriately elected him for its first President.

But the fact remains that Washington was known by that title two years before the struggle for liberty had been won and at least ten years before he was called to the highest executive office. To a Pennsylvania German almanac, published in Lancaster, Pa., by Francis Bailey in 1779, belongs the honor of first applying that title to Washington. The frontispiece of this almanac is a crude woodcut of a scene in which appeared several symbolic figures. In the upper left hand corner of the drawing is shown Fame as an angel, bearing in one hand a medallion of Washington with a laurel wreath upon his head and in the other a trumpet from which comes the words "Des Landes Vater"—"The Father of the Country."

Just how widespread became the use of that title as the result of the publication of this almanac is unknown, but in 1781 it was used again by Count Dumas, a French officer in Rochambeau's army. In that year George Washington had gone to Newport, R. I., to confer with General Rochambeau. Although the inhabitants of that colony had suffered terribly from the ravages of the war and were desperately poor, they desired to give the commander in chief of the Continental army an appropriate reception. To help those who had been too impoverished by the war to purchase candles with which to light their windows in his honor, the council ordered that these be given to them free. The parade in honor of Washington is described by a contemporary writer as follows:

The procession was led off by thirty boys, bearing candles fixed on staves, followed by General Washington, Count de Rochambeau and the other officers, their aides and the procession of citizens. The night was clear, and there was not a breath to fan the torches. The brilliant procession marched through the principal streets and then returned to headquarters. On reaching the door, Washington waited on the step until all the officers and their friends had entered the house; then, turning to the boys who had acted as torchbearers he thanked them for their attention. This was glory enough for the young patriots.

After his conference with Rochambeau, Washington prepared to return to his headquarters near West Point and Count Dumas was appointed by Rochambeau to escort the general from Newport to Providence. In his memoirs, Count Dumas tells of the incident and records the use of the

term "father of his country" as follows:

We arrived there at night on March 13. The whole of the population had assembled from the suburbs, we were surrounded by a crowd of children carrying torches, reiterating the acclamations of the citizens; all were eager to approach the person of him whom they called their father, and pressed so closely around us that they hindered us from proceeding. General Washington was much affected, stopped a few moments and, pressing my hand, said: "We may be beaten by the English; it is the chance of war, but behold an army which they can never conquer."

In connection with the use of that term in referring to Washington it is interesting to note that a recent biography, of Washington, has been published by the Bobbs-Merrill company under the title of "The Father of His Country." It is written by William E. Barton, noted as a biographer of Lincoln, and in his chapter, "The Influence of Washington," Barton makes some interesting comparisons between these two great men as follows:

He loved his country and he was capable of loving every part of it. He was born in the South, but we do not think of him as a southerner. He spent his life in the East, but few men of his generation had so much faith in the West, or strove more earnestly and intelligently to bind East and West together by roads and canals. Railways, of course, he did not know about, but he would have been interested in them. There is something of close kinship in Washington's eagerness to see a great national highway from the coast to the interior, and Lincoln's great hope of seeing the completion of the Union Pacific railway. Indeed, there are many fine qualities which these two men had in common.

Washington believed in education, and sought to secure a large American university. This country, as he believed, needed intelligent citizens, and well-trained leaders.

He believed in peace with all nations, and he sought to secure that peace by justice and honor. But he was a man of courage, and when national existence or integrity was at stake, he risked his life and his fortune for his country.

Lincoln was born in poverty and spent nearly all his life a poor boy and man. Washington was born in comfort and became a man of great wealth. Lincoln overcame the handicap of poverty. Washington overcame the greater peril of wealth.

While none of the detailed descriptions of Washington describes him as a man the details of whose appearance could be accounted marks of beauty, he was a man of striking physique, and had a certain symmetry that made him nothing less than handsome in his impressiveness.

Washington and Lincoln were nearly of a height. We do not know what Lincoln measured in his stockings, and he was proud to add the height of his boot-heels to what would have been a possible gymnasium stature. He called himself six feet and four inches in height and probably in his stockings was a little over six feet and two inches. Concerning Washington we have no precise measurements and a somewhat widely varying series of statements. He probably was just about Lincoln's height. Lincoln at his heaviest weighed about one hundred

pounds. Washington was about two hundred. Washington was spare and Lincoln always thin. Both had narrow chests. Neither had a large head. Washington, while about the size of the average head, seemed small because his body was so large. Both men carried their heads well, on finely poised necks. Washington had enormous feet and hands; Lincoln's feet were about the size of Washington's but his hands were much smaller. Washington's largeness showed itself in the bulk of his bones and the prominence of his joints. Lincoln's joints were not unusually prominent, but his bones were very long in proportion to their bulk. Both men were powerful physically and retained their strength into later years.

Each of these men, called to high and perilous responsibility in an hour of national peril, faced dangers, misunderstandings and misrepresentation. Each of them remained true to his convictions and unflinchingly loyal to his country. Each of them was loyal to conscience, sincere, religious, sympathetic, courageous, patriotic and public-spirited.

Of the influence of this "father of his country" upon the nation which he founded and as a final tribute to the greatness of the man himself, Barton writes in the same chapter as follows:

American education was certainly not established by Washington nor is he the foremost example of it, but he was an early and emphatic influence in favor of the development of education in America itself, that should train our national leaders and enable every American citizen to think and act intelligently.

In all his transactions with the government, as private citizen, as soldier and official, no act of Washington fell below the high standard of honor which was inherent in his character. His personal integrity and his public probity were of the highest quality.

The influence of Washington is still to be found in the traditions that belong to the Presidential office. With modifications such as have come naturally through the years, the dignity and influence of the office of the President is what it is in no small part because Washington established its precedents and wisely thought out its customs.

The relation of the United States with other nations are very largely what they are because of the wisdom of Washington in his definition of the American attitude.

The United States after long struggles with sectionalism and divisive issues, have come to see more and more clearly Washington's vision of a great and completely united republic in America's true ideal.

It is interesting to realize the high esteem of George Washington in other lands than ours. In Great Britain he is honored almost as highly as he is in America. In Europe, and throughout the world, his name is known, and newer republics have found inspiration in his character and wisdom.

America has other and more recent heroes and there will be more in generations to come. But he stands, and will ever stand, as a noble embodiment of all that in his generation was worthiest in American character. His honor is undimmed, and his name takes on added luster with the passing of the years. Few nations have such a name to stand at the head of their lists of national heroes. America and the world will ever venerate the name of George Washington, the father of his country.

## POULTRY

GEESE AND DUCKS ARE PREFERRED

Fowls Require Little Feed and Not Much Care.

We almost swear by our geese and we can make each old goose bring in \$100 a season. It's not easy to make sows return a greater profit when present feed costs are computed. Our old pairs, and we never attempt to raise from young geese, are good for four dozen eggs in a season and will raise 30 goslings each to maturity, writes J. L. Phillips, Whitman county, Washington, in Capper's Farmer. Each goose lays three times and we let her sit on her last laying of eggs.

There is little cost to raising geese on a general farm and that is the place for profits on almost any sort of live stock. Our goslings grow up on grass until after harvest. Then they fatten themselves on waste grain in the wheat and oats fields and on corn and beans scattered where the hogs harvest those crops. They get practically nothing that would not otherwise go to waste. We sell the best goslings as breeders for \$5 each and the common ones at market price for Thanksgiving and Christmas. They weigh 15 to 20 pounds each. By dressing them we get better than \$1 each out of the feathers to pay for the work.

Our ducks are almost as profitable as the geese and if it were not for the fact that the eggs do not hatch in an ordinary incubator, I doubt if we would have a hen on the place. They lay splendidly and we hatch from April until August. The young are full feathered at eight weeks for the broiler chicken market and we have no trouble selling them. We like them mightily well fried, too, and use a lot of them at home. The old ducks weigh 6 to 9 pounds and the young ones at eight weeks old as high as 4 pounds. We never could get that weight with chickens.

I don't think the average family appreciates the ease with which the water fowls are raised. Ducklings or goslings increase in weight about three times as rapidly as chickens. It makes the need of brooding much shorter and gets some size on them so they will be out of danger from rats or from being tramped on long before chickens have reached that stage.

### Marketing Eggs Direct Is Profitable Plan

Many poultrymen who are wanting a better market for their poultry products would find better profits in a direct to the consumer trade, according to W. A. Sumner, University of Wisconsin, who points out that a classified ad in city papers often will bring more customers than a farmer can supply.

He points out the necessity of the farmer poultry producer being in position to take care of orders in prompt and efficient manner and to be able to supply a good reliable product, which in the case of eggs would mean, fresh, large-sized and clean eggs.

This direct to the consumer business depends upon repeat orders and poultrymen must keep up the quality of their shipments so that customers will not look elsewhere for eggs or poultry. A satisfied customer is the best advertisement that the producer can have.

It pays to have neat cartons and crates for marketing eggs and sometimes a producer can develop a trademark name that will help bring more orders and customers.

### Health Insurance

A low chick mortality of 9.3 per cent was reported by Pennsylvania poultrymen who raised their chicks in complete confinement last year. These reports were obtained for a total of 12,500 chicks brooded under the "closed door" plan outlined by the poultry extension department of the Pennsylvania State college. A low chick mortality and freedom from intestinal parasites are two advantages of the plan outlined by the specialists.

### Chinese Rank Third

The breed which probably ranks third in number in the United States as a whole is the Chinese. There are two varieties of this breed: White Chinese and Brown Chinese. This breed is rather small, the ganders weighing ten to twelve pounds. Their popularity is largely due to the fact that they are the most prolific breed of geese. Under good management they may be expected to produce 60 to 100 eggs in a laying season. Like other geese, their main feed is grass.

### Dub Male Fowls

Some breeders dub their male birds like game cocks to avoid freezing of the comb and wattles. The practice appears cruel but probably produces much less suffering than a badly frozen comb which takes weeks to heal. Usually it is only possible to dub birds for the home flock as it injures their appearance and other breeders will not like to buy them. With warmer poultry houses, many male birds are going through the winter without a frosted point.

## LIVE STOCK

TREATMENT AND CARE OF SHEEP

Overfeeding Stimulates Too Great Flow of Milk.

The treatment and care of the ewe soon after lambing is of great importance. Overfeeding stimulates too great a milk flow, which may cause digestive trouble in the lamb or garget in the ewe. A ewe will hardly eat too much hay and this need not be limited, but it is better to give no grain until the lamb can take all the milk. Roots or mangels in addition to hay make an excellent feed at this time as they are very mild and cooling to the system.

If the ewe is troubled with garget or caked udder, she should have immediate attention. Garget was formerly thought to be due to the lamb's not taking all the milk; however, it is now considered a germ disease. Heavy feeding of grain to milking ewes overtaxes the digestive organs and is in part responsible for the disease. Sometimes it is brought on also by colds, chills, etc., due to ewes being compelled to lie on wet ground.

No prescribed remedy has proved an effective cure. As soon as the disease appears give a dose of epsom salts and bathe the udder with hot water to which one ounce of baking soda has been added. Then dry the udder thoroughly and apply a mixture of lard and turpentine, which should be mixed to the consistency of cream and be well rubbed into the udder. Milk the ewe thoroughly and manipulate the udder several times a day. In bad cases nothing seems to check the disease.

After the lamb is taking all the milk, the ewe should be well fed. About one and one-half pounds of grain and three pounds of bright clover or alfalfa with two or three pounds of roots or silage make a full feed. This ration should be continued until the flock is turned out to grass, as good milk flow is essential to the production of strong, vigorous lambs.

When about 12 to 14 days old the lambs will begin nibbling at hay or grain. As gains may be made very cheap at this time, the lambs should be encouraged to take all the hay and grain they will eat, besides the milk from their mothers. This may be done by means of a creep, which is a small pen constructed so as to admit the lambs but exclude the older sheep. It may be made of slats like a picket fence, spacing them seven or eight inches apart, according to the size of the ewes. The creep should be put at a convenient place in the barn so that it will be easy for the lambs to enter it. Clover or alfalfa hay should be before them at all times. A good grain ration for young lambs is chopped oats and wheat bran, two to one.

Young lambs are sometimes troubled with sore mouths. A very good remedy is to wash the affected parts with a two per cent solution of the common coal tar dip. At the same time scabs may be found on the teats of the ewes. If these occur, they should receive similar treatment.

An epidemic of sore eyes may find lodgment in the lamb flocks. The same treatment as for sore mouths should be given and care taken that the solution gets well into the eye.

### Lack in Minerals Is Cause of Accidents

When a hog detains at the market with a broken leg or two, or all bruised up in the freight car, the man who raised him calls on the railroad to make good the loss. Usually the producer's conscience is clear—clearer than it might be if he realized that many of the accidents to hogs on the way to market are the results of faulty production methods.

"Losses between the farm and the packer's cooler are an important item reflected in the price which the producer receives," says J. W. Wulchert, of the animal husbandry department of the extension service of the Ohio State university in "Pork Production," a bulletin issued by the extension service.

"Losses in transit, covering both crippled and dead hogs, and losses from bruised and diseased meat, are largely within the control of the producer. It is a well-known fact that hogs which have received a ration deficient in minerals or vitamins or both, are more easily crippled due to lack of strength in bone, muscle, and nerve development. Hogs that are heavily sopped or fed out in close quarters frequently die in transit because of lung congestion due to this type of feeding and the lack of sufficient lung capacity."

### Avoiding Flu Attacks

It would seem, in the light of our present knowledge of the cause of flu and the conditions which usually surround the onset of an outbreak, that hog owners might well look upon it much as we have come to look upon that we call a "bad cold" in humans. That would lead us to say, then, that "reasonable feeding, avoidance of unnecessary and extreme exposure, living in dry and properly ventilated quarters go a long way toward avoiding attacks of flu.



OLD FOLKS SAY DR. CALDWELL WAS RIGHT

The basis of treating sickness has not changed since Dr. Caldwell left Medical College in 1875, nor since he placed on the market the laxative prescription he had used in his practice.

He treated constipation, biliousness, headaches, mental depression, indigestion, sour stomach and other indispositions entirely by means of simple vegetable laxatives, herbs and roots. These are still the basis of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, a combination of senna and other mild herbs, with pepsin.

The simpler the remedy for constipation, the safer for the child and for you. And as you can get results in a mild and safe way by using Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, why take chances with strong drugs?

A bottle will last several months, and all can use it. It is pleasant to the taste, gentle in action, and free from narcotics. Elderly people find it ideal. All drug stores have the generous bottles, or write "Syrup Pepsin," Dept. BB, Monticello, Illinois, for free trial bottle.

### For Piles, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, etc.

NEWMAN'S BALMS OF MYRRH Money back for first bottle if not suited. All dealers.

### Many Visit Gettysburg

Gettysburg, battlefield shrine of the United States, draws more than 2,000,000 tourists annually. This was estimated by battlefield officials following publication of the quarterly report of the battlefield guides. During the quarter which ended in September guides conducted 472,112 persons over the field where this great battle of the Civil war was fought.

### Cold Need Cause No Inconvenience

Singers can't always keep from catching cold, but they can get the best of any cold in a few hours—and so can you. Get Pape's Cold Compound that comes in pleasant-tasting tablets, one of which will break up a cold so quickly you'll be astonished.—Adv.

### Medical Chaff

Patient—I say, doctor, don't you think it would be a good idea if I were to pack up and go to some place where the climate is warmer? Doctor—Good heavens! Isn't that just what I've been trying to prevent?

### Well, How Does He?

"I'm glad I'm not a snake." "Why so?" "When he has a stomachache, how's he to know whether it's a stiff neck or a sore tail?"—Farm Journal.



### A Bad Wreck

of the constitution may follow in the track of a disordered system, impure blood or inactive liver. Don't run the risk! Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is an alternative extract of herbs and roots that drives out impurities—acts on the liver.

When you're debilitated, and your weight is below a healthy standard, you regain health and strength by using the "Discovery." It builds up the body. Mrs. Myrtle Davis of 2506 Chestnut St. Everett, Wash., said: "Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery was so helpful to me for my blood, liver and stomach I advise its use."

Sold in tablet or liquid form. If your dealer does not have it, send 65 cents for the tablets to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.



### WELL OR MONEY BACK

Your Piles eliminated or fee refunded. Is the WRITTEN ASSURANCE we give in administering the Dr. C. J. Dean famous non-surgical method of treatment. (Used by us exclusively) Remarkable success also with other Rectal and Colon ailments. Send TODAY for FREE 100-page book giving details and hundreds of testimonials.

### Garfield Tea

Was Your Grandmother's Remedy

For every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.

### Soap Danger

Soap flakes and soap powders, being extremely explosive, take their place as the latest industrial hazard, says Science. It has been found that certain kinds of soap dusts when suspended in air are more violently explosive than most other industrial dusts. These soap dusts are easily ignited and explode violently, accompanied by much flame and large quantities of heat. This is in spite

of the fact that soap is a compound of semi-organic nature and that sodium compounds in general have a cooling effect on the flames of explosives.

### Echoes From Beyond the Moon

Light on the wandering of wireless waves through the ether is claimed by Professor Stoermer, of Oslo, to have been thrown by experiments under taken in conjunction by Norwegian and Dutch wireless stations. The professor states that echoes from these waves have been clearly distinguished

He puts forward the view that the waves are thrown back to earth when they reach a point in space far beyond the moon.

### Age of the Rockies

The Rocky mountains are fairly new. Scientists know this because they are so steep. Old mountains are more worn down and have lower forms. The growth of mountains is slow. They are not pushed up suddenly in some grand cataclysm, but rise a few inches in 1,000 years.