

WRITES OF HIS TRIP

Mr. Starnes and Prize Winners from Other States Visit the "Zoo"

The Park Covers 167 Acres of Ground and Lies Just Beyond the Northwestern Limits of the City—An Interesting and Valuable Collection of Live Animals.

(Continued from last week.)

As we left the Treasury we were sorry to find that it was 11 o'clock; for if you remember, I told you that we had made arrangements to meet the President at 10:15. Seeing that we were too late, we postponed it until Wednesday (to-morrow). Prof. Martin blamed us for the delay, for it is true that he tried to get us to go several times. He said that he was unable to get us to follow him, and therefore we were to blame.

If you are all like we were, you could stay in the Treasury Department until it would be necessary to go out for something to eat. At least it was that way with us, and I know it would be the same with you.

We decided to visit the "Zoological Park," which is administered under the Smithsonian Institution, covers 167 acres of ground beyond the northwestern limits of the city, and contains an interesting and valuable collection of living animals. It is easily accessible by street-cars running from Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street, and from Ninth to F Streets, without change, and from other points. The purpose of this park, as defined in the legislative authority for its establishment in 1889, is "the advancement of science and instruction and recreation of the people." In carrying out this purpose it undertakes primarily to collect and preserve our national fauna and, secondly, to provide entertainment for the public, while it incidentally preserves to the people of the District a singularly beautiful tract of land.

We boarded a car and went to the park. The first thing that we noticed was some deer from South Africa. They were unlike the deer of our country. Differing in color and physical development. There is more deer in the Zoo than any one thing, being so many species and a goodly number of each kind. We noticed the Eskimo dogs and all of the animals of the Arctic regions, such as the polar bear, which dives into a pool of ice water about every 20 minutes. A fine pair of Polar bears, as white as the snow itself, were the first to attract my attention. There are about ten species of the bear in the Zoo, and the largest of these is one from the central part of Brazil. He is a huge brown bear, and is said to be the largest bear in the world in captivity, weighing, in 1909, 1,050 pounds. It is believed that he has gained since he was weighed in 1909. They are all in separate lots and have a rock doorway into their sleeping place. This is done in order to make it look like their native home in some mountain cave.

We next passed to the place where all of the fowls are kept. Here I saw just about what we saw in the Smithsonian, except the creatures were alive. After looking at some of the queerest looking birds that are in the tropical zones, we passed on to the huge stone building where the lions and vicious kinds of animals were kept. They were all weaving to and fro in their cages, acting restless, for they knew that it would soon be feeding time. We stayed close about to see the keepers feed them. At 12:30 they came in, pulling a small wagon loaded with large "slugs" of beef and driving along, they would put each one share to him with a two-pronged fork. Each animal would receive its share with a low growl, which warned any one not to come nigh.

After leaving this, we went to all of the various wards and places of interest. But I am not permitted by time and space to mention now; but I will mention one. The South American Llama is a very interesting animal. There was a pair of these which would attract the attention of every one who would come close. They would step back from each other and then run at one another and strike their breasts together which would some time result in the weaker to get a hard fall. After doing this they would come and beg for something to eat.

We stayed in the Zoo until four o'clock and went out regretting that we had not, and could not, be able to see the beavers. They would not come from their hiding in their self-made dam of logs and sticks. We went back to the hotel and awaited the coming of the Georgia boy.

W. ERNEST STARNES.

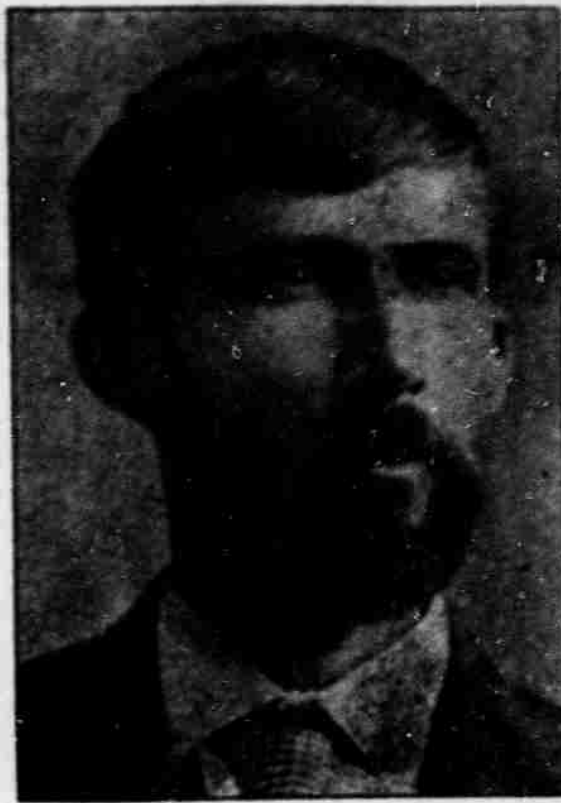
Hickory, N. C., Feb. 11, 1911.
(To be continued.)

Should Not Name Magistrates.
Statesville Landmark.]

The very first day the Legislature was in session a bill to appoint somebody a magistrate made its appearance. It is measures of this sort that put the State's law-making body in an absurd light. What business has the Legislature appointing magistrates? If somebody has to appoint them—and the necessity for such appointments are rare—give

the appointing power to local authorities or to the resident judge of the Superior Court. It is small business for the time of the Legislature to be taken up appointing magistrates.

Hon. T. O. Teague.



Mr. Teague is a member of the House of Representatives from Alexander County and is on several important legislative committees, among them being the committees on Manufacture and Labor, Military Affairs, Election Laws, Game, Immigration, Regulation Public Service Corporations, and Banks and Currency.

Mr. Teague is Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Alexander County, and under his progressive leadership the county made an excellent showing at the November election.

"JUSTICE" AND FREE TEXT-BOOKS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Would Have Them for His County Alone, if He Could Not Get Them for Whole State.

Union Republican.]

Mr. Editor:—It is true, as was stated in Mr. J. P. Taylor's article, that I wrote the plank in the Republican platform advocating free text-books for all the public schools and I am as much in favor of it to-day as I was then, and I am in favor of it for the reason that I do not believe that more than half, if, in fact, that many, of the children of the State attend the public schools that should, and I feel sure that in many instances the lack of the means to provide the necessary books is the main excuse of the many reasons for this condition.

There are many other reasons why the schools are not what they should be which will readily suggest themselves that we all should combine to remedy; such, for instance, as the lack of interest on the part of parents, the failure to instill ambition and a desire for knowledge into the children and the willingness that their children may be the servants of others on the part of the parents; these and many other hindrances should be cured by creating such a healthy public sentiment for education that it would be considered a shame and a disgrace not to be educated.

Were I a member of the Legislature and could do no more, I would advocate free school books, and take them for Forsyth if I could not get them for the State.

This may be considered an innovation, and so it is, but so is every movement along progressive lines, but such opposition as is found must be met and removed as has always to be done.

It is stated in history that when the change from working the road in England by day labor, as was done here a few years ago, and is still being done in a greater part of the South, was first proposed, it liked to have produced a revolution, yet after the change had been made and the roads worked by taxation a few years, to have gone back to the old system would have caused a revolution.

This, in my opinion, would be the result in the case of free school books. Once tried, the system would never be abandoned.

JUSTICE.

Oklahoma's "Jim Crow" Law is Held to be Constitutional.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 10.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals decided to-day that Oklahoma's "Jim Crow" law is constitutional. Judge W. H. Sanborn, presiding judge, filed a dissenting opinion.

To Keep Flannels Soft.

Add a little borax to rinse water which should always be warm, then dry out of doors. Freezing is much better for wools than drying near the fire; if wind is blowing that is much better.—Home Department, February National Magazine.

Attack Like Tigers.

In fighting to keep the blood pure the white corpuscles attack disease germs like tigers. But often germs multiply so fast the little fighters are overcome. Then see pimples, boils, eczema, salt-rheum and sores multiply and strength and appetite fail. This condition demands Electric Bitters to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to expel poisons from the blood. "They are the best blood purifier," writes C. T. Budahn, of Tracy, Calif., "I have ever found." They make rich, red blood, strong nerves and build up your health. Try them. 50c. at all Druggists.

The Feeding of Farm Animals.

It is a mistake to suppose that the composition of the feeds, or the balancing of the rations, is the chief point to be considered in the feeding of any farm animal; but it is even a greater error to conclude that the balanced ration, within certain limits, is not necessary for the proper development of any animal and essential to economical feeding. The successful feeder balances his rations, whether by deliberate aim and accurate knowledge, or by chance, or by following the examples of others.

But the balancing of the ration from the standpoint of the chemist, or according to the generally accepted "standard," is not all that is included in intelligent feeding. The standard is, at best, merely an estimate of the probable or approximate needs of the animals, without regard to the individual peculiarities or likes or dislikes of the particular animal being fed. The fact that there is a live animal in the proposition always introduces a variable element into all feeding operations. Animals and feeds, even of the same age, breed and kind, vary quite widely and these variations must always be taken into consideration. The man who feeds his live stock as individuals rather than as herds or flocks, is the one who obtains the best results. "The eye of the master fattens his cattle," is an old German adage full of pertinent force to the feeder of today, when the high price of feeds makes errors costly.

The generally accepted "standards" are probably not accurate for all cases; but with our present knowledge they are the best guide to the practical feeder, if the following limiting conditions or facts be given equal or due consideration:

1. The exact balancing of a ration is not necessary, because, as we have learned, an excess of protein may fill the place of a deficiency of carbohydrates; and likewise, to a certain extent, an excess of fats will be used by the animal to supply a lack of starches and sugars. No other feed nutrient can take the place of protein; but a slight deficiency in this respect may be made up in the case of any ration, if a larger quantity of feed be supplied. This, of course, increases the cost of the ration and places more work on the digestive organs. If the deficiency be too great, the animal, although given all he will eat or can digest, may not be able to obtain all the protein required and in such case his development will be retarded or permanently injured. In general feeding, however, if an animal receiving a ration deficient in protein if not given a larger quantity and if the deficiency be considerable, even with liberal feeding, proper growth and development is not obtained.

2. The price of feeds is always an important matter and must never be ignored by the practical feeder in balancing his rations. In the growing of young animals, for instance, protein and mineral matter must be supplied with reasonable approach to the "standard" requirements; but an excess of these nutrients may be advisable for feeds rich in protein and ash are enough cheaper than other feeds containing more carbohydrates. For instance, in the feeding of cattle in the South it is customary to use a ration rather rich in protein, because our best cattle feed, cottonseed meal, is extremely rich in protein and is usually cheaper than other feeds, considering its great value.—Dr. Tait Butler, in The Progressive Farmer.

WHAT A WOMAN HAS LEARNED ABOUT CHICKENS

The Progressive Farmer.]

In my own experience with poultry I find that it is the simple things that are apt to be overlooked. So many people neglect watering their chickens as they should. Plenty of clean, fresh water should be kept before them all the time. Ice-cold water is not good for them and hens forced to drink it will not lay half as well as they would if given warm water. Keep grit and charcoal handy and you will see how they appreciate it. Copperas water is the best thing I have ever tried for bowel trouble in chicks. A piece the size of a pea in a pie-plate of water is about the right quantity. It is also good for old fowls. Above all things keep your hen-house, coops and nest-boxes clean. By this I mean rid them of mites and see that the droppings are taken out often. You can't possibly get things too clean. Catch your chickens two or three times a year and rub a little coal oil and lard mixed, on their heads, knees, under their wings and where they are feathered thickest. Be careful not to use too much. A tiny bit rubbed on the heads of baby chicks will kill the lice usually found there. Notice the young ones every week and see that they are not full of lice. Give everything a good cleaning before setting any hens. Singe your hen-house and coops every time you get a chance. Pour coal oil on the roosts and everywhere you think a louse can hide. Use lime freely. A great many people who are troubled with sickness in their flocks would seldom have a sick fowl if they would observe the above rules.

Treat your hens as you would like to be treated. Don't give them the same thing to eat day in and day out—that is, if you expect them to lay. If you give corn once a day it is better to give it for their night feed. Wheat, oats and ground soy beans

mixed make a good ration for laying hens. In winter it is a good plan to put corn in the oven and warm it. Skimmed milk is excellent for hens. Don't keep too many roosters, one for every ten or 12 hens is a good average. Old fowls will not lay well. Don't keep them longer than 2 or 3 years. Pure breeds are better than mixed. It is not so much in the kind you have as it is in the attention you give them.

CLARA BELL MORGAN.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Give Us Men!

Men from every rank,
Fresh and free and frank;
Men of thought and reading,
Men of light and leading,
Men of loyal breeding,
The Nation's welfare speeding;
Men of faith and not of faction,
Men of lofty aim and action;
Give us men—I say again,
Give us Men!

Give us Men!

Strong and stalwart ones;
Men whom highest honor inspires,
Men whom purest hope fires,
Men who trample Self beneath them,
Men who make their country wreathe them

As her noble sons,
Worthy of their sires!
Men who never shame their mothers,
Men who never fail their brothers,
True, however false are others,
Give us Men!

Give us Men!

Men who, when the tempest gathers,
Grasp the standard of their fathers
In the thickest fight;
Men who strike for home and altar,
Let the coward cringe and falter,
God defend the right!
True as truth, though lorn and lonely,
Tender, as the brave are only;
Men who tread where saints have trod,
Men for Country—Home—and God;
Give us Men! I say again—again:
Give us Men!

Otherwise All Right.

A Missouri darkey was endeavoring to sell a mule to a Jefferson City

man, who, however, was in doubt as to the animal's age.

"It," said he "this mule is as young as you claim, why is it that he bends so at the knees?"

"Oh, don't let dat little fact worry you, boss," the negro hastened to say. "Dat mule bend at the laigs, but it ain't due to no age dat he does. De boss' truth, boss, is dat I ain't had de money to look after dat mule de way he oughter been. My stable is kinder low, an' dat mule he been 'bliged to stoop a little, dat's all."—Harper's Magazine.

A NOTRE DAME LADY'S APPEAL.

To all knowing sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, backache, pains in the kidneys or neuralgia, neuralgia, to write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these troubles. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers FREE. You cure yourself at home as thousands will testify—no change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes pain and from the blood, loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood, and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 2, Notre Dame, Ind.

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