

A VETERAN JOURNALIST.

Crosby S. Noyes and His Jamestown Remarks on Roosevelt.

Crosby S. Noyes, editor of the Washington Star, was quite free in his criticism of President Roosevelt and also strong in his indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt's work as a whole in the speech he made before the National Editorial Association at the Jamestown exposition. He compared Captain John Smith somewhat humorously with President Roosevelt and said that the achievements of the former in planting and sustaining the colony at Jamestown were as worthy of glorification as those of the latter, but that Smith lacked the aid of the newspaper press which has so greatly helped Mr. Roosevelt in his efforts to accomplish things in the interest of the people. Mr. Noyes gave



Crosby S. Noyes, Editor of the Washington Star.

... when Webster and Calhoun were the leading figures in congress. He celebrated his eighty-second birthday in February and is still active in his profession. He left his native state of Maine at twenty-two to become a Washington correspondent and in 1855 became a reporter on the Star. Twelve years later he acquired a financial interest in the paper, and since that time he has been its editor in chief. Just before he entered the employ of the Star he took a tramp on foot in Europe after the Bayard Taylor fashion and described his experiences in a series of letters to the Portland Transcript. He won a high reputation during the civil war by his energy in obtaining news from the field and his accuracy and tactfulness. He was one of the few newspaper men who enjoyed the confidence of the great war secretary, Stanton. In later times he has been active in furthering the plans for the beautification of Washington. The New England newspapers for which Mr. Noyes wrote sixty years ago paid him \$1 a column for his correspondence. Washington correspondents of the present time would think that pretty small pay, but Mr. Noyes at that time only paid \$2.50 per week for his board and lodging, and it would be difficult to obtain any kind of accommodations in the capital for that sum now.

JOHN A. ROEBLING.

Statue of Famous Engineer For Trenton, N. J., by William Couper.

The first engineer of the famous Brooklyn bridge was John A. Roebling. He was also the builder of the first suspension bridge over the gorge of Niagara. He met with an accident in 1869 which caused his death, and his work as chief engineer of the Brooklyn bridge was continued by his son, Washington Roebling. The elder



THE ROEBLING STATUE.

Roebling was the founder of the big iron and steel construction works at Trenton, N. J., and in this way it comes about that a statue of him has been executed for erection at Trenton. It is the work of William Couper, who modeled the statue of Captain John Smith, recently sent to the foundry, which is to be erected in September on Jamestown Island, Virginia. The sculptor portrays Roebling in a seated attitude, and the pose is excellent, giving an impression of unusual strength and vigor.

Consoling.

"My dear," moaned the patient as he tossed restlessly on his bed, "It's the doctor I'm thinking of. What a bill his will be!"
"Never mind, Joseph," said his wife. "You know, there's the insurance money."—Philadelphia Inquirer.



Malcolm H. Gardner says of Holstein-Friesians: While in character the Holstein-Friesians are essentially a dairy breed and are so regarded in America, yet as an all round dairy breed the matter of beef and veal must not be lost sight of, and in Holland these are very important points. There few cattle are allowed to pass their seventh year, but before they pass out of their prime they are fattened and sold as beef. Owners and breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle base their claims for the superiority of this breed over all other dairy breeds mainly on the following points: First, that the Holstein-Friesian is a large, strong, vigorous cow, full of energy and abounding in vitality; second, that her physical organization and digestive capacity are such that she is able to turn to the best advantage the roughage of the farm, converting the same into merchantable products; third, that she yields large quantities of most excellent milk fit for any and all uses and especially well fitted for shipping purposes; fourth, that her fertility is so firmly established through her long lineage that she is able to perpetuate herself through the production of strong, healthy calves, and, fifth, that when for any reason her usefulness in the dairy is at an end she fattens readily and makes excellent beef.

The wonderful development of the udder of the Holstein shown in the il-



UDDER OF HOLSTEIN.

lustration gives one some idea of the amount of milk these animals are capable of giving. This cow, seven years old, has never been tested since she was four years old, when she made 19 pounds 6 5/10 ounces butter in seven days. She has a capacity now of ninety pounds milk and twenty-seven pounds butter.

Test the Herd.

Every day brings tidings of the destruction of valuable herds of cows because of tuberculosis. Why all this destruction? Simply because the men who owned the cattle did not inform themselves thoroughly concerning the disease. Why should farmers nurse and coddle this disease, keep it and hide it and refuse to know the truth, flattering themselves in a weak way that their "cows are all right"? It is not an expensive matter to test a herd. If the disease is there, shouldn't the farmer know it as soon as possible? If it presents a clean bill of health shouldn't he be vigilant to keep it so?

It is a simple matter. Start clean, and then keep clean, says Hoard's Dairyman. Test regularly every year. Never take in an animal that has not been tested. Use disinfectants, such as whitewash and carbolic acid, freely. Put the King system of ventilation in the stable. Spend a little money to be safe rather than lose a lot of it in slaughtered cattle. These are all common sense precautions, just plain common sense. Some people ask us if we think the country will ever be cleared of tuberculosis. Probably not. But it is no great thing for any farmer to keep his farm clear of it, and that will save him a good deal and the country a little.

Raising Holstein Cattle.

The Dutch system of feeding and rearing Holstein-Friesian cattle is simplicity itself. The calves are given whole milk until about five weeks old, when the ration is gradually changed to skim milk and grain. The grain is cooked or steamed and fed with the milk at first and later is fed dry immediately before the milk is given. When grass is available it forms the entire ration for heifers, and during winter the rations are only sufficient to keep them growing. Bulls are fed in the same manner until they are a year old, after which they are closely confined, but regular exercise is given daily. Bulls used for breeding are kept in stables or paddocks and are well fed, but not allowed to become fat. Roots in winter and green forage in summer are largely used.—Professor W. A. Kennedy, Iowa Agricultural College.

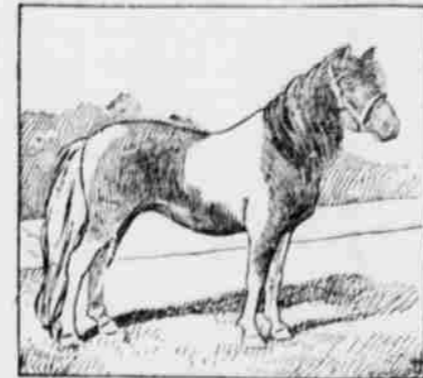
Selecting the Sire.

In selecting the sire the record of his mother, his sire's mother and of all his near ancestry should be looked into, and unless all these have been large producers and of the desirable dairy type we cannot expect their offspring to produce individuals that will be economical producers. It is much safer to select an old sire that has been tried and produced offspring that are known to be large producers than to select a young sire whose ability to transmit characteristics is unknown.

Breeding the Hardy Shetland.

In an article on breeding Shetland ponies a writer in American Cultivator says: The head of the Shetland should be short, the nose straight, the eyes prominent and wide apart, indicating a large brain, which means both intelligence and docility. The neck wants to be full, the back short and the body deep and well ribbed up the chest full and deep and the shoulders not too straight, the legs straight with plenty of bone and the hind ones with good high and second thigh, any tendency to cow hocks being especially undesirable. Neither should the rump droop too much nor fall away from the sides too precipitously. The mane and tail should be full and the latter well set on. For feeding purposes the pony should have a low set, blocky appearance and its disposition be perfect.

The first two years of a Shetland's life being very important in its development, a pasture with plenty of good grass is provided where there are ample shade and protection from storms.



HOWARD B. OF BELLE MEADE.

Preferably it should be a rough, hilly pasture of large area, with sufficient growth of grass, for when large enough the ponies need a chance to develop muscle and bone, heart and lung power, as well as the ability to look out for themselves.

Once weaned and the pasture gone, the colts are kept through the winter on bright, well cured hay cut before it had become old and dried up. Oats, harvested just before coming in full milk, are also good and make an agreeable change. The young ponies likewise relish green corn, which, while still green, after the ears have been removed, is cut and thoroughly dried. Grain, too, in some form is necessary for them, and, though corn, wheat bran and the like will do, oats are the most economical and best. These help to make a well rounded, vigorous animal, especially if fed liberally until the pony has matured and developed his permanent teeth, after three years of age, when he can masticate his food better and does not require the stimulating effect of the grain so much.

On the approach of spring, if not in good condition, an ounce or two of molasses mixed well with his feed greatly helps him. Even a little flaxseed, about a heaping tablespoonful, thoroughly lotted, twice a week, is very beneficial to him. Most important of all, salt, though never mixed with his food, should be constantly kept before him in a box in the manger.

Until two years old it is little use to groom him, for prior to that age his coat is more like wool than the hair of the ordinary horse. This enables him, however, to stand almost any cold, and for that reason it is a mistaken kindness to house him too warmly. If the coat appears fairly sleek and of good color and the pony is not rubbing himself, it indicates that he is doing well. As warm weather comes on, along in May, he should begin to shed his hair readily in large pieces, often hanging in rags, which gives him a very unsightly appearance. If he does not begin to get rid of his coat pretty freely then, it is advisable to clip him, following which he is kept in a warm part of the stable, at least at night, for a few days.

The handsome Shetland shown in the illustration is Howard B., winner of first prize in the stallion class at the St. Louis world's fair. He is a member of the herd of Belle Meade farm, belonging to Dr. S. B. Elliot of Massachusetts. A firm believer in the adage that "blood will tell," every pony in Dr. Elliot's herd is pure bred, having been either imported from the Shetland Islands or obtained from imported stock.

Pasture For the Pigs.

The liberty of a pasture field affords the growing pig that exercise so necessary to health and development, and the succulent grasses are rich in muscle and bone forming material, are loosening and cooling to the system and have a great tendency to keep it free from disease. In a state of nature the hog is a grass eating animal, and the loss sustained by farmers each year by not following the dictates of nature in this respect is something enormous. In short, keeping hogs on concentrated feed alone is as unnatural as it is unprofitable. A wood lot is a most valuable adjunct to the hog pasture. Here he can find an abundance of shade, can root among the leaves to his heart's content and find a large amount of plants, roots and insects that are exactly suited to his nature. This is nature's way, and thus he will grow up a natural, thrifty, profitable hog.—J. Al Doble in National Stockman and Farmer.

Disinfectant For Stables.

An excellent disinfectant where injurious germs are suspected to exist in a stable is two ounces of carbolic acid to a gallon of water sprayed over the place. It should strike every part of the stable, including floors, walls and ceiling. Before the disinfecting remove all filth and litter.



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" Steel Br'g 6.45 "	" Kib Sp'gs 11.40 "
" Fall Crk. 7.05 "	" Fall Creek 11.45 "
" Kib Sp'gs 7.10 "	" Steel Br'g 12.00 "
" Dixie . . . 8.10 "	" Bogus . . . 12.20 P. M.
" Pogueana 8.20 "	" Thrall . . . 12.45 "

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Ar. Bogus . . . 1.55 "	Ar. Fall Creek 3.50 "
" Steel Br'g 2.15 "	" Steel Br'g 3.30 "
" Fall Crk 2.25 "	" Bogus . . . 3.30 "
" Kib Sp'gs 2.40 "	" Thrall . . . 3.45 "



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