

SNAP SHOTS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR

Some of the Interesting Features Briefly Described

A Visit to the Exposition is Equivalent to a Tour of the Globe

Any effort at exaggeration, in attempting to describe the World's Fair at St. Louis would more than likely result in failure. One's imagination would indeed be abnormally developed if he were to conceive more glories, more beauty, more majestic splendor, and a more comprehensive gathering of men and the works of men, than has been assembled on two square miles comprising the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

More than a thousand native Filipinos are living in the 40-acre Philippine tract at the World's Fair. Their homes have been reproduced in St. Louis and they are counterparts of those left behind in the Pacific archipelago. The Filipino colony embraces representatives from many tribes, and Americans and Europeans will be interested in seeing the subjects that Uncle Sam acquired with the Philippine islands, and in learning of their lives and habits.

Besides the native villages, the Philippine commission, which has expended nearly \$1,000,000 on the exhibit, has erected replicas of many of the most famous buildings on the islands. Several bits of old Spanish architecture are sure to delight all visitors.

Patagonian giants are even less known than Filipinos. And there are a number of these strange people domiciled nearby, while a little further on may be found another strange race—pygmies from darkest Africa, whose very existence, until recent years, was doubted. The Ainu, the aborigines of northern Japan, are another strange race that may be seen

Never was the United States government so deeply interested in an exposition as it is in this 1904 World's Fair. Already the government's investment has reached the \$11,000,000 mark, and this does not include the Philippine expenditures, which were paid out of the insular treasury. The result is the greatest exhibit ever made by Uncle Sam.

One of the interesting government exhibits is the great map of the United States, worked out in growing crops, each state being represented by crops chiefly grown in that state. This map covers six acres of ground. One who has not seen the map may have an idea of its immense size when he is told that Illinois on this crop map is 75 feet long. The boundary lines between the states are gravel walks and the World's Fair visitors stroll at will through the states, and receive simultaneously a lesson in geography and agriculture.

The largest timepiece in the world is at the World's Fair, and may be seen on a slope on the north side of Agriculture Hill. The dial of this great clock is 112 feet in diameter. The frame work is steel, of course, but it is so covered with flowers that it appears to have been built entirely of flowers, and for that reason it is popularly known as the "floral clock."

Germany's participation in this World's Fair surpasses anything that that great nation has ever done at any other international exposition. The National pavilion, on a high hill overlooking the Cascades, is a faithful reproduction of the ancient castle Charlottenburg, and the gardens sur-

Hank Monk drove Horace Greeley into Placerville "on time" is seen daily in the Gulch. Mark Twain and Artemus Ward, in the early days, made Hank Monk and the old coach famous by their vivid descriptions of the celebrated ride.

The landscape of the World's Fair is a feature of diversified beauty. It embraces hill and valley, plateau and lowland. In the Cascade region alone more than 4,000,000 brilliantly colored flowering and foliage plants are used in the creation of the Rainbow Gardens. More than 30,000,000 plants are used in beautifying other sections of the grounds. All of the main avenues are delightfully shaded with rows of silver maples, and in several sections there are great groups of forest trees that ever afford a delightful shade.

The largest engine in the world is an exhibit in the Palace of Machinery. This monster with a power equal to that of 5,000 horses, occupies a space in the center of the great structure, and towers 35 feet in the air. It is as large as an ordinary three-story house. Altogether the engines develop a power of 50,000 horses. At the Chicago exposition ten years ago, which more nearly than any other similar enterprise approaches the present in magnitude, the greatest power developed was 12,000 horse power.

The Pike is a most alluring place. It is a broad boulevard more than a mile long, with the shows of all nations arranged on either side in the most captivating array. The architecture of The Pike is that of all



Three Pasture Grasses.

At a meeting of Kansas farmers, a speaker said: Combinations of grasses and perennial legumes are usually to be preferred to any single grass both for pasture and for hay. A combination of grasses is especially desirable for pasture, giving more continuous grazing, a greater production of pasture, more variety and perhaps a better-balanced food ration. In choosing grasses for pasture the object should be to select such varieties that the deficiency of one variety may be balanced by the good qualities of another. Grasses should be chosen which are different in their periods of growth and their dates of maturing, in order to lengthen the grazing period and give the greatest amount and most continuous grazing; also a combination of grasses may be made which will make a more perfect sod than any one grass will produce and a more permanent pasture. To illustrate, take a combination of orchard-grass, meadow fescue and Bromus inermis. Orchard-grass starts very early in the spring, makes a rapid growth, and matures early in the summer. It produces little during the drier summer months; also it has the characteristic of growing in bunches, but does not form a sod. Meadow fescue, on the other hand, starts late in the spring, makes a slow growth in the early part of the season, and matures several weeks later than the orchard-grass. Meadow fescue renews its growth in the latter part of the season, making excellent pasture late into the fall. Like the orchard grass it also grows in tufts, but is not quite so bunchy in its growth, hence forms with orchard-grass a better sod than is produced by the orchard-grass alone. Bromus inermis is quite different in its characteristics from either of the other grasses. It starts very early in the spring and continues green and growing throughout the season. Being a firm, deep-rooting grass, it withstands dry weather well, hence produces pasture during the dry periods when orchard-grass and meadow fescue practically cease growing. Bromus inermis also grows late into the fall. It has a habit of spreading by underground rootstocks, and thus fills up the spaces left between the tufts of orchard-grass and meadow fescue, forming a perfect sod. In the region where each of these grasses thrives, the combination of the three should make a much better pasture than any one of the grasses seeded alone.

When Constructing Drains.

A drainage engineer gives the following advice to a land-owner about to construct drains:

1. Employ a reliable drainage engineer to make surveys, and plan your system of drainage. Otherwise you are very liable to throw away part of your money.

2. Require from your drainage engineer a complete map or plat of your drains, showing the exact location, sizes, grades and depths. Remember that your drains will be out of reach (except at much cost and trouble) after they are covered.

3. Make your drains of ample size. Drains which are too small fail when you need them most, in wet seasons.

4. Put your tile down to a good depth. Otherwise they will not draw well to any considerable distance. Make them four feet deep in the lowest ground if possible. The extra cost of good depth is small in proportion to the total cost.

5. Have your drainage engineer inspect the work during construction and test the grades of the drains and see that the work is well done. Many tile become choked with mud because not laid true.

6. Be sure to protect the outlet. Build a bulkhead wall of brick or stone to hold the end. Also use a piece of iron pipe at the end, if tile is not too large, or for large drains use a few feet of sewer pipe cemented.

7. If you are obliged to construct an open ditch, make it at least five to seven feet deep, if possible, to give good outlets for tile, and to avoid choking up.

8. The bottoms of open ditches should be at least three feet wide, and the sides should be given slopes of at least one foot horizontal to one vertical to avoid choking. Dirt should not be piled near the edges of the bank.

Corn and Beef.

A noted cattle raiser says that the price of corn and beef should go together. When corn is high, beef must be high, or the farmer will go out of the cattle raising business. The man referred to declares that the large receipts of cattle during the past year are due to the steady unloading of the farmers that do not want to feed high-priced corn to medium-priced cattle. It also accounts, he says, for many of the animals arriving in a half-starved condition. It is doubtless true that there is not a wide enough difference between corn-finished cattle and cattle that have received almost no fitting at all. When every bushel of corn a man puts in his beef cattle is put in at a loss, as is the case this year, farmers cannot be very enthusiastic in the finishing of cattle.

One of the most valuable elements in the manure is the nitrogen, which is easily lost. The manure that contains it must be got under the surface as soon as possible.



Michigan as a Fruit State.

We speak of Michigan as a great fruit-growing state and we are correct. Yet we generally have in mind the idea that she is, par excellence, a grower of peaches, that she grows more peaches than any other kind of fruit. In that we are mistaken. As a peach-grower, Michigan does not take the high rank that she does as a grower of apples. There are more acres of land in Michigan devoted to apple growing than there are acres devoted to all other kinds of tree fruits. Peaches, pears, plums and cherries make a poor showing when compared with apples. The acres devoted to the different tree fruits were in 1902 as follows: Apples, 206,675; peaches, 60,813; pears, 5,353; plums, 3,892; cherries, 2,117. The yield in bushels in the year named were: Apples, 11,331,524; peaches, 3,255,350; pears, 231,423; plums, 113,202; cherries, 60,211.

During the same year the strawberry acreage was 5,923, and the yield 368,365 bushels. There were 2,587 acres in blackberries and they yielded 111,679 bushels. The acreage in raspberries was 4,342 the same year, and the yield was 149,285 bushels. Grapes were grown on 10,933 acres and produced 33,973,931 pounds of fruit.

Duration of Vitality in Seeds.

The seeds of different plants vary greatly in this regard. Some seeds quickly lose their power to germinate, while others retain that power for a long time. Lettuce seeds are generally short lived in their vitality, but some planters declare that this is due to imperfect methods used in keeping them, and that when properly taken care of they will retain their power to germinate for several years. The seed of the beet has a long period accredited to it, that being not less than ten years. Seeds that cannot be trusted to germinate after four years are the following: Cabbage, kale, radish, tomato, spinach, turnip, asparagus, broccoli, cauliflower, beans and peas. Pumpkin, cucumber and melon seeds will also keep their germinating power for ten years. Onion and leek seed quickly lose their power of germination and cannot be trusted after the second year. Some gardeners believe that both melon and cucumber seeds are more fruitful after three years than when only one year old. But it is also believed that the three-year old seeds make a less vigorous growth of vines.

Cultivating the Plum Orchard.

S. H. Marshall of Wisconsin, who has a large plum orchard, said recently to a representative of the Farmers' Review:

I begin to cultivate my orchard in the spring as soon as I can get onto the land, and I keep up the cultivation till about the 20th of August, when I sow the land to oats. I leave the oats for a winter cover crop. In the spring I run a disk through the oats and break up the surface of the soil. I never plow unless I have to do so.

It is sometimes a little difficult to cultivate under the branches of the trees, but for that I use an extension harrow. Then around the trees I put to work the man with the hoe. I do not use a weeder on my land, as the land is not light enough to give good results from the use of that implement. My object is to keep a dust mulch of from two to three inches over all the ground.

Late Setting of Strawberries.

It is certainly best to set strawberry plants early, yet they can be set at almost any time during the growing season. J. L. Herbst tells the writer that he has known strawberry plants to be set even when they had fruit on them. The fruit was of course picked off before the plants were put into the ground. It happened to be a wet season, and the plants grew all right. As good success would not probably have been attained in a dry season. It shows, however, what can be done when the plants are properly taken care of, even when the transplanting is done out of season. We do not advise setting out strawberry beds in the middle of the summer, yet there may be exceptional cases where good plants would be available at that season and at no other time.

Lake Yellow Crab Apple.

On this variety the Virginia Station reports as follows: (Probably same as Large Yellow Siberian.) Only fairly vigorous in growth, but larger and has stockier limbs than Red Siberian, which it resembles very much in habit of growth. Upright, spreading head, limbs droop after fruiting. Trunk 1 1/2 inches in circumference at base, 1 1/2 inches at head. Generally free from disease. First bloom and fruit noted in 1892. Full crops of fruit in 1895 and 1897. Light crop 1898. Heavy crop in 1899 and fair crop in 1901. In 1899 eleven bushels of fruit were picked from two small trees. Fruit very large for a Siberian crab, beautiful golden yellow in color, rich, spicy flesh, highest quality for culinary use. Ripens with Hyslop. Highly commended.

Professor Goff used to say that seeds of the pumpkin family should be planted flatwise rather than edgewise, since in this position they most readily free themselves from the seed case.

The Acacia Tree.

There has just been discovered in the far east a species of the acacia tree which closes its leaves together in coils each day at sunset and curls its twigs to the shape of pig tails. After the tree has settled itself thus for a night's sleep, if touched the whole thing will flutter as if agitated or impatient at being disturbed. The oftener the foliage is molested, the more violent becomes the shaking of the branches, and at length the tree emits a nauseating odor, which, if inhaled for a few moments, causes a violent dizzy headache. It has been named the "angry tree."

Story From Patti.

In Syracuse, Adeline Patti told a reporter how she had recently been teaching music to a little American girl. "This little girl," she said, "is a delight. Her questions and answers are as entertaining as a comedy. The other day, I was explaining to her the meaning of the signs f and ff. 'F,' I said, 'means forte. Now, if f means forte, what does ff mean?' 'Eighty,' said the little girl."

A HEART STORY.

Folsom, S. Dak.—In these days when so many sudden deaths are reported from Heart Failure and various forms of Heart Disease, it will be good news to many to learn that there is a never failing remedy for every form of Heart Trouble.

Mrs. H. D. Hyde of this place, was troubled for years with a pain in her heart which distressed her a great deal. She had tried many remedies but had not succeeded in finding anything that would help her until at last she began a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills and this very soon relieved her and she has not had a single pain or any distress in the region of the heart since. She says: "I cannot say too much praise of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are the greatest heart medicine I have ever used. I was troubled for over three years with a severe pain in my heart, which entirely disappeared after a short treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Energy Wasted After Business Hours.

A great many people dissipate more energy between the time when they leave their work at night and when they return to it in the morning than they expend all day in their vocations, though they would be shocked and offended if anyone were to tell them so. They think that physical dissipation is the only method of energy-sapping. But men and women of exemplary moral habits dissipate their vitality in a hundred ways. They indulge in wrong thinking; they worry; they fret; they fear this, that, and the other imaginary thing; and they carry their business home with them, and work as hard mentally after business hours as during them.—Success.

Anecdote of McMahon.

The late John McMahon, of the Irish bar, although a Celt, had a ponderous, heavy style, and no sense of humor. On account of being deaf he agreed, out of policy, with any remarks made by the judge, even though he did not understand what was said. On one occasion he was appearing before a master of the rolls, who thought that McMahon was arguing rather elementary law for such a court as his. "You are speaking as if I were a mere tyro in the law, Mr. McMahon," said the master of rolls, testily. "Quite so, my lord," said counsel, airily, proceeding with his argument oblivious to and regardless of what the judge had said.

HAS A SAY.

The School Principal Talks About Food.

The Principal of a High School in a flourishing Calif. city says:

"For 23 years I worked in the school with only short summer vacations. I formed the habit of eating rapidly, masticated poorly which coupled with my sedentary work led to indigestion, liver trouble, lame back and rheumatism."

"Upon consulting physicians some doped me with drugs, while others prescribed dieting and sometimes I got temporary relief, other times not. For 12 years I struggled along with this handicap to my work, seldom laid up but often a burden to myself with lameness and rheumatic pains."

"Two years ago I met an old friend, a physician who noticed at once my out-of-health condition and who prescribed for me an exclusive diet of Grape-Nuts, milk and fruit."

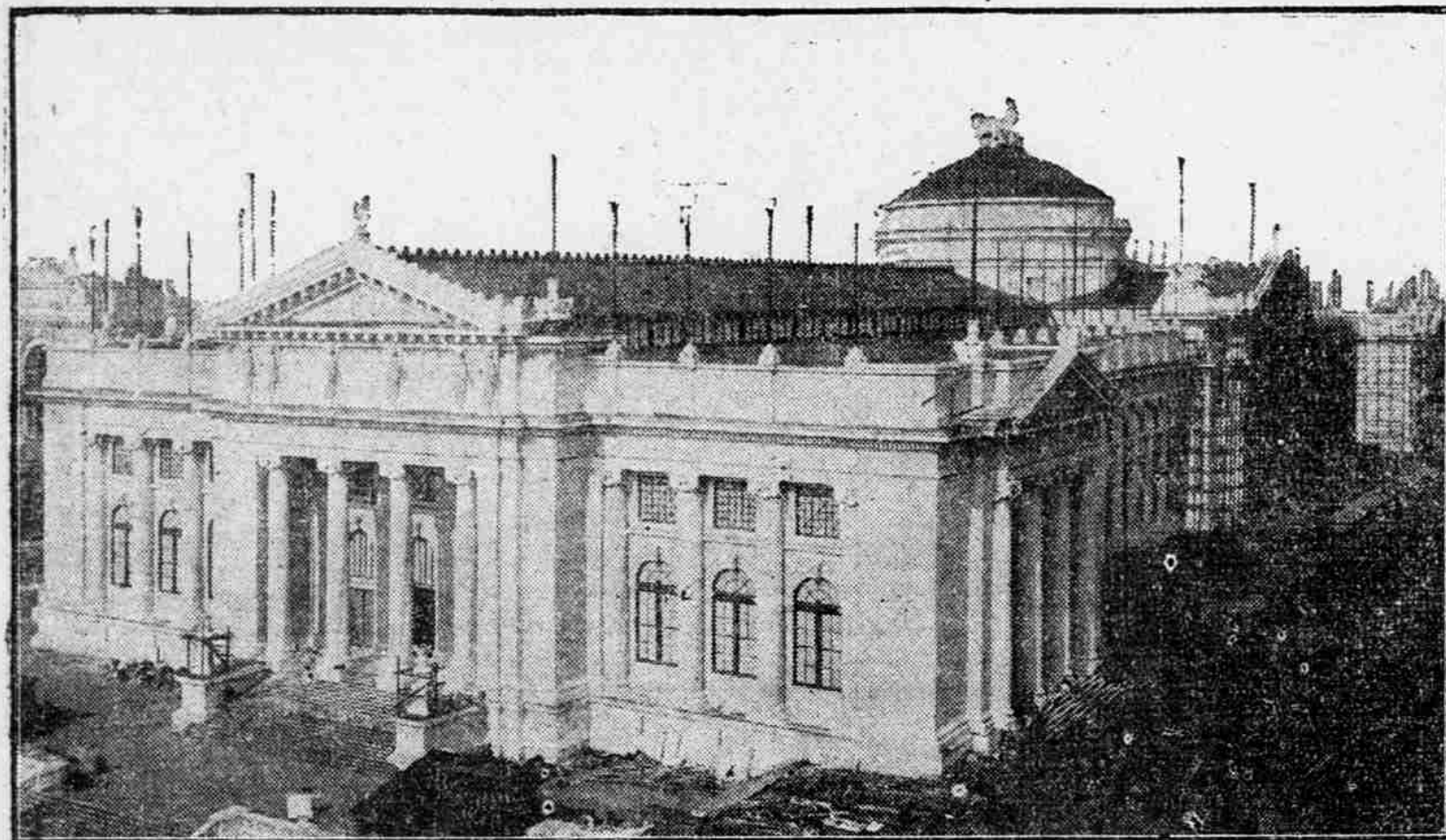
"I followed his instructions and in two months I felt like a new man with no more headaches, rheumatism or liver trouble and from that time to this Grape-Nuts has been my main food for morning and evening meals. Am stronger and healthier than I have been for years without a trace of the old troubles."

"Judging from my present vigorous physical and mental state I tell my people Methuselah may yet have to take second place among the old men for I feel like I will live a great many more years."

"To all this remarkable change in health I am indebted to my wise friend and Grape-Nuts and I hope the Postum Co. will continue to manufacture this life and health giving food for several centuries yet, until I move to a world where indigestion is unknown." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ask any physician what he knows about Grape Nuts. Those who have tried it know them."

"There's a reason." Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."



Looking Down on the Government Building from the Missouri Building.

at the World's Fair. These queer people are small of stature and their bodies are covered with hair.

They are quite a different race from the modern Japanese. Japan, indeed, is in the front rank of nations at the great World's Fair. The site selected by Japan for her group of buildings is one of the choicest allotted to foreign nations, and the enterprising Japanese have made the most of their advantages. On a high hill overlooking Machinery Palace workmen from the Mikado's realm have built a number of quaint and beautiful pagodas and have embellished the surroundings with just such gardens as have won the Japanese the enviable reputation of developing and perfecting such flowers and plants as they cultivate.

An Experience.

One of Allentown's young ladies returned recently from her first trip to New York. On reaching the metropolis she had accepted an invitation to a matinee. It was a brilliant production and left an impression which was dimmed only by a visit some time later to the opera in the evening. She was giving a glowing account of the first experience to some friends the other day, one of whom interpolated enviously:

"Yes, I have seen it."

"But," continued the other, "did you ever attend a matinee in the evening?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Why Co-operative Colonies Fail.

Co-operative colonies fail because they get out of touch with the great world around them," said a lecturer recently who had been a member of the famous colony of Zoar. "All the property and all the earnings of the Zoar colonists were divided equally," said he. "As a result there was less energy and thrift. Petty jealousies interfered with the colony work and when its leader died it gradually went to pieces."

Canadian Route Is Shorter.

At a recent meeting of the royal transportation commission in Halifax, reports and maps were submitted showing that the Canadian route between Europe and the East was 680 miles shorter than those from United States ports.

Russian Ship Canal.

Surveys, which have just been completed, for a ship canal across Russia to connect the Baltic and Black seas, show that the distance will be 1,458 miles and the cost \$180,000,000.

SHE WANTED TO KNOW.

Girl's Question That Paralyzed Gun-nery Lieutenant.

She was a dear little girl, and had spent most of her life in a country rectory. It was not surprising, therefore, that her knowledge of things maritime and warlike was not extensive.

The young gunnery officer of H. M. S. — had been showing her round the battleship. It was the very first warship of any kind she had ever visited, and her mind was full of the wonderful sights presented.

Being an industrious and a thorough young man, the gunnery lieutenant had explained very fully the mechanism and the use of the torpedo in warfare.

She examined the long, deadly, cigar-shaped engine of war critically and fearfully.

Then she tapped it with the point of her parasol and let her glove run over its burnished side, and finally paralyzed the gunnery officer with the question:

"How does the crew get inside?"—London Tit-Bits.

California's Building.

California is erecting a pavilion in the agricultural building at the world's fair that will attract universal attention. Its exterior is entirely covered with dried fruit, four tons of apricots, peaches and prunes being exhibited.

Many Varieties of Mosquitoes.

In Louisiana's world fair exhibit there will be shown ninety-eight varieties of mosquitoes. They are in cases and are guaranteed not to bite or sting.

Center of Lamb-Raising Industry.

Greeley, Colo., is becoming almost as noted for its lamb, as for its potato industry. Shipments of young lambs from Greeley to Eastern and other markets, are now being made, at the rate of from 75 to 100 carloads a week. The experiment of feeding lambs during the winter months on a food composed, in large part of sugar-beet pulp, from the many beet sugar factories in that section of the State, has been proved a success in northern Colorado. Tens of thousands of sheep and lambs are now being fed in that manner at Greeley, Ft. Collins, Loveland and elsewhere, in the region referred to.

Real Case of Broken Heart.

"Died from a broken heart"—an old woman of 74, who married her fourth husband, aged 72, in December last, at West Ham, was deserted by him a fortnight after the wedding. She died suddenly on Sunday, her last words being: "My heart's broken!" and a coroner's jury, on Wednesday, found that the cause of death was valvular disease of the heart.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Noted Scientist.

Dr. Maximilian Nitze, who just a quarter of a century ago, invented a luminous apparatus for looking into the stomach and other internal organs, is still living in Berlin, where he is an instructor at the university.

Telephone Statistics.

In the United States there are upward of 20,000,000 families and at least 5,000,000 places of business, making a total of 25,000,000 opportunities to place telephones. Of these about one-eighth are now equipped.