Experiments in Agriculture at the Pomeroy Model Farm in Graham County, Kansas Attracting Attention.

I have noted that your columns are always open in behalf of the drouth-stricken | Colorado. farmer, no matter where it has been his fortune or misfortune to drive his stake, and you have allowed no opportunity to pass, as progress has been made and improved methods of tarming have been adopted, to spread the knowledge of such methods, and to commend the careful study of them by the tillers of the soil for their immediate or ultimate advantage and benefit. Drouth is the bitterest foe of our western agriculture, and to conquer that has been the constant study of many practical as well as theoretical farmers and scientists. For several years a score or more of our most inventive and advanced ocientists in agriculture have spent much time and thought upon this subject. The general government has maintained a liberal policy as respects topographical surveys, and, aided by several state agricultural institutions, a few practical experiments have been made and a wide range of discussion has been indulged in upon the subject, mostly respecting surface irrigation, its advantages and its cost, under varying conditions.

With the exception of Prof. H. W. Campbell, all those who have been prominent and persistent in the study of this problem have apparently overlooked the question whether it is possible to make the desert bloom by the use of a simple and inexpensive method of cultivation which will score and conserve the natural rainfall and hold It on the ground during the season of the growth and maturity of the crop, on lands

Prof. Campbell has discovered and applied this natural method with gratifying success, while others who are interested in the subject have devoted themselves with much enthusiasm to the subject of irrigation by means of ditches and pipe lines which, to construct and maintain beyond those now in use in the section east of the Rocky mountain range, would involve an expenditure of more millions than is at present warranted. It thus remained for Prof. Campbell of Hill City, Kan., almost single-banded and alone in his special study of this subject, to demonstrate the success of his system, popularly called by fellow farmers in Graham county, "The Campbell Method," and to show that more than average grain crops can be produced on the dry plains of the far west without and the great variety of shade trees and

Method Proves a Success.

A dozen years of constant thought and experiment have been given to this work by which, now, Prof. Campbell triumphs over the ignorant contention of those who have watched him and have said he was "fooling away his time," and over others, more serious and intelligent doubters, who, until now, have admitted only a partial belief that his method of cultivation would succeed. Now he has proven his method a success, and it appears so simple and clear to every one who has seen his fields in Graham county and listened to his explanation of how he has accomplished the results that stand out before the visitor's

No one who desires to avail himself of farmer on the buffalo grass prairies of western Kansas and Nebraska need hesitate to stake his claim and break sod for a crop. Without undertaking in a letter to go much into detail, we will say that this new method of soil culture on semi-arid lands is based upon one simple natural law or principle in physics, viz.: That after a pain has fallen and thoroughly soaked down into the ground at any spot, if you cover that spot with dry sand, or dry shavings, or with straw, or any kind of loose dry mulch, the moisture below the surface will not evaporate through the loose dry particles that compose the mulch, but will remain in the ground and do serv-

ice in neurishing any vegetation the roots of which are protected by the mulch.

This principle and the fact that evapora tion is so retarded are matters of common knowledge to every one. Availing himself of this natural law, Prof. Campbell's experiments were designed to so treat and cultivate the surface of arid land that the efforts of boys to fit up something or grow natural rainfalls are conserved and ample something with which to carry off some of Dutch Belted............. 1.78 2.50 4.68 crops of grain have been grown and ma-

Makes a Mulch of Sand.

He accomplishes this by means of a simple tool called a "packer," something like a disk harrow, except that the disks are wedge shaped. With this tool he packs the soil laterally at a depth of two and a half to seven inches below the surface, rendering the soil at that depth firm and solid, but through which the water will seep downward readily; above this firm stratum of soil he leaves the earth loose; like a mulch of sand or fine shavings, and keeps it so by the frequent use of a fine tooth harrow which does the work success-

By the use of this harrow he keeps the field covered during the period when a corn crop is growing with what he calls the "soil mulch," composed of nothing but the light, loose particles of earth, which prevents evaporation of the moisture below. thus conserving it for the nourishment of the plant roots. After a rainfall, as soon as the aurface has dried sufficiently to permit the use of the fine tooth harrow, he stirs the surface soil to prevent it from crusting and cracking and letting out the moisture from below by evaporation, as evaporation is rapid at that time, under such a condition, and by thus frequently going over the field with the light harrow the mulch is preserved and the moisture

conserved for plant use. He informs us that the best results can be obtained with small grain by cropping only on alternate years, letting the land lie fallow, as is usually done by the successful wheat raisers in North Dakota, but during the year when the land lies fallow he prepares the ground and watches every rainfall and by his method of cultivation stores and conserves it in the soil for the growing

crop in the succeeding year. Prof. Campbell has a field of wheat in Graham county, Kansas, that is now nearly ready to be harvested, which he has grown By giving a little time to these matters upon the land treated and prepared by this method of cultivation, that he expects will yield about forty bushels per acre.

He has done a great work for the benefit of the dry lands of this country by these experiments, that have proven his system a splendid success. By his fertile brain and patient labor he has discovered a new ment in their growth, although much may method of cultivation by which the vast be accomplished when these are harvested stretch of our domain lying easterly of the Rocky mountains can be made to pro- field and giving it proper care afterward. vide prosperous homes for several millions | As a rule, the best sample of grain is grown

In conversation with the writer recently, Prof. Campbell expressed his gratitude toward the managers of the ratiroads runing east and west through the semi-arid belt, and said that he had received constant and generous encouragement from them and on some occasions very sub-stantial aid, and he frankly avowed that he was glad to see the beginning of the In this way one can obtain a bright, heavy convinced. Never take a substitute.

period when increased business on the sample. Where grain is to be shown in the that, at present almost deserted section of the discovery of this true and natural ful crops.

Every farmer in the country should be interested in what Prof. Camp-

bell is doing. He is now well established to do everything required to improve and perfect this potash. thing required to improve and perfect this system of soil culture, being the manager tables. The former, especially should be fed liberally. During the growing season by Hon. L.P. Pomerov and attracted in by Hon. J. P. Pomeroy and situated in silver lined" has been Campbell's motto form of liquid manure. It must be resince he became acquainted with Mr. Pome-

though his last reserve had been called into lads who read The Bee a little lift. action and was melting away. Just at this and from the day these two worthies came or paying your bills when you have plenty of money to pay them with.

Best Wheat in Kansas.

and other substantial assets, owns about action? 60,000 acres of dried-up land in Graham county, Kansas. He recognized in Mr. Camp bell the man and the method of soil culture that he had been looking for for years. He was an intelligent convert of Campbell's method at once and saw that this man would be able soon to make those profitless acres in Graham county fill fat granaries or sell them off in plats and farms at prices he had not dreamed of before. So the 'model farm' was started out there on a slope which had won historic fame by crop failures, but which today, after less than two year's use of the Campbell method of cultivation, has become the handsomest spot in Kansas. The best wheat in the state can be seen there now, ripening and waving like the swells of a golden sea; corn that is the object of every Graham county farmer's admiration and envy is growing there and the young orchard of fruit trees shrubs to be seen on this place are a combination of evidence and proof which causes county lands that are soon to prove one of the best investments he ever made. Prof. Campbell has recently been hon-

commission's expert agent to investigate and report to the commission his findings and judgment upon the question of the unproductive nature of the western portion of Kansas, Nebraska and North and South Dakota on account of the lack of moisture. He will do credit and honor to the office and his report on the subject will be an interesting paper. He ought to issue a publication containing a tabulation of and an with his findings and conclusions in this most interesting and valuable field of study. If he shall be the discoverer of a new system of agriculture adapted to the millions of acres of Uncle Sam's arid and now almost worthless domain, whereby a coming great population may find prosperous homes there, he will deserve the highest respect and praise and the whole people will gladly

HINTS FOR BOY EXHIBITORS

join to do him honor.

Omaha, Neb.

Value of Having a Definite Aim and Working to Attain It-Timely Suggestions.

C. A. PARKS.

Time has not effaced from my memory the cagerness with which I looked forward to the county or state fair when a boy, and I still have a keen interest in the the coveted prizes. Many a time I have walked ten miles with no other company the judges gave their ducision-well I know one is subjected to such great pressure. Ther comes the puzzle tying on the prize that the keenest delight of the city boy is est net profit. nauseating compared with what the country lad feels on his homeward journey, leading his pet calf or colt decorated with a first and the treasurer settled my account by giving me a dollar bill and a silver dollar. herdsmen. After walking twenty miles through the heat and dust it seemed sacrilege to call the former a "bill," so it was there and then designated a "William." It was also clear ever after that why a silver dollar was sometimes called a "cart wheel." It seemed as big as one then, and a hind

But I started out to give some hints to live boys, not to speak about those who lived thirty or forty years ago. One of the first things that should be done is to get a prize list of your fair and examine it carefully., Then take an inventory of what is growing in the garden, on the farm or or calf, or some lambs or hogs on the farm, ask permission to give these a little extra feed until fair time. Even though their pasture is good they will make good use of fow pounds of grain every day. They should also be taught to lead or drive. Nothing makes a boy more shame-faced than to be led around through a crowd by a vigorous 10-months-old Shorthern or a sturdy Clydesdale. Nor is it any more satisfactory to tug at a 600-pound stirk while he stares at you as if rooted to the ground. occasionally one may be saved from this

A splendid opportunity is afforded for the exercise of a boy's skill along the line of field crops. In case of the smaller cereals, wheat, oats and barley, very little can be done that will affect any improveby way of obtaining the best sample in the on the higher ground. It does not stool so profusely, so that each head is usually filled a little better. I would, therefore, advise boys who expect to exhibit some threshed grain to cut a few sheaves by hand from these places and thresh them

western divisions of their lines would come straw it is a good plan to cut when the to them by reason of the opening up of grain is in the milk condition, and place it farms there by this new method of agri- under glass to bleach. One can easily conculture and the production of millions of struct a frame cheaply that will answer bushels of corn and wheat, where, hereto- the purpose. If it is turned every day or fore, nothing but short grass has flourished. two the straw will become a light golden He is confident that not long hence, in color and will not shell out when handled. CAMPBELL METHOD PROVES A SUCCESS the country, thriving agricultural com- season to help make good corn by way of munities will shon open up and a marvelous cultivation. Where only a few ears are growth of population and wealth will follow required for exhibition one should give method of making those lands yield bounti- horse-hoe should be used very freely and

Much may be done during the growing special attention to a few dozen hills. The even the handle-hoe should not be spared. His theory of conquering drouth is prac- The boys should remember that frequent tical and valuable everywhere, for there are shallow stirring of the surface will condry seasons in Maine and Florida and in serve moisture, favor the elaboration of Illinois as well as in western Kansas and plant food and the aeration of plant roots. I would even suggest that it might be a good plan to apply some liquid manure from the barnyard, as this contains much plant food in the form of nitrogen and

one cannot accomplish much by way of Graham county, Kansas. "The clouds are adding fertility unless it be applied in the membered that an ample supply of water is very important to any of these hoe He had labored long and with confidence crops, and this is supplied to the plant by that his effort would ultimately prove the conserving what is already in the soil or correctness of his new system of soil cul- by applying it to the soil by artificial ture, but his means had become exhausted means, which, of course, is practical only and his health in a measure failed, still the over small areas. However, if the boys grit of the Vermont Yankee was in his undertake this work they go in to succeed blood and he determined not to give up, and the suggestions offered may give the

Now, if any kindly disposed parent thinks juncture he met Mr. Pomeroy, who is that the carrying out of the suggestions known all over the west to carry a big offered will take more of the boys' time head, a big heart and a big bank account, than it is worth, I wish to answer that all this time and skill spent on the rearing together experiments in agriculture have of good specimens of plants or animals been as easy to make as playing checkers will have a greater effect upon the boy than upon the subjects of his labor. It teaches him the importance of having definite aims, and having these, the necessity for doing good, hard work to attain Mr. Pomeroy, in addition to carrying the them. Are these not the prime requisites burden of some millions of wealth in mines of success in after life in every field of JAMES ATKINSON. Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Ia.

WORK OF THE MODEL DAIRY.

Record of Milking Tests at the Pan American Exposition. Three weeks have passed since the work commenced in the Model dairy at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, writes William H. Caldwell to Hoard's Dairyman. Those in charge of it have had much to contend with. At first there was a delay to securing the facilities for the dairy room. These have finally been put in place and DeWitt Goodrich of Wisconsin, Mr. Stonehouse of the Guelph Agricultural college, Mr. Weldon of the Connecticut Agricultural college, Mr. Montague of Michigan and Mr Van Wagenen of New York are Superintendent Van Alstyne's aids in conducting the technical part of the work.

All the various herds have gradually settled down to their work, although until recently the Polled Jerseys have been lacking Mr. Pomeroy to congratulate himself that The Jerseys, the first week, also had one dry cow.

The following statement shows the relative standing of the breeds for the first three weeks, up to May 21, in the amount of ored with the appointment by the National net profit in butter fats. The figures given Industrial commission at Washington as the show the net profit for each of the three weeks, as well as total for the period:

| dite. | First Week | Second Week | Third Week | Total |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------|
| Guernseys | \$10.87 | \$11.06 | \$11.00 | \$33.03 |
| Ayrahires | 10.38 | | | 31.44 |
| rseys | 7.80 | 10.21 | 10 51 | 28 59 |
| erseys ed Polled | 8.59 | 8.29 | 8.84 | 25.72 |
| Brown Swiss | 7.00 | 7.85 | 8.25 | 23.10 |
| rench Canadians | 7.74 | 7.84 | 7.39 | 22.97 |
| olled Jerseys | 6.21 | 6.36 | 7.40 | 19.97 |
| Dutch Belted | 1.75 | 1.93 | 2.79 | 6.47 |

The records for total solids are not as et posted beyond May 14, or the first two weeks. The value of the solids is obtained by multiplying the number of pounds produced by 9 cents, the price established by the rules, and representing the price of milk in the New York market for the last five years. The following figures represent

| each week and the total for the two weeks | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 11.000 | First Week. | Seco'd Week. | Total | | |
| Holsteins Guernseys Shorthorns | \$12.32 9.53 8.86 | \$ 9.94 10.68 9.74 | \$22.2 20.2 15.6 | | |
| Red Polls | 8.23 10.08 8.63 | 9.23 6.60 7.69 | 17.4 16.6 16.3 | | |
| French Canadians Polled Jerseys. | 6.49 6.78 4.56 | 9.12 7.63 | 16.6 | | |

As this is a long-continued test and one than a good Shorthorn calf or a yearing that is calculated to test the long-continsteer to attend a county fair. Even yet I ued dairy qualities of the cattle, it is wrong fancy that I can feel the thrills which I to draw conclusions so early in the race. then experienced when a passerby would The Guernseys have, from the beginning, comment favorably on my companion. taken a most creditable place. From the Then the suspense in the show ring before butter point of view, we note the Ayrshire, Holstein and Jersey follow closely. From there is never another time in life when the milk standpoint, we find the Holsteins, Shorthorns and Red Polls are with them. The largest milking cow has been a Holso everybody will see it. It seems to me stein, while a Guernsey has made the great-

The fifty head of cattle make a very fine showing in the barn and will attract great attention all summer. The breeds are well prize. On one occasion my prize was \$2 represented and the general tidy appearance of the cattle reflects great credit to the

STEPHENS GETS A DIPLOMA

Well Known Nurseryman at Crete Neb., Awarded a Medal for Fruit Exhibit at Paris Exposition.

The following letter, which is self-explanatory, will be of great interest to the orticulturists of Nebraska and the west: E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb .- My Dear Sir: We are just in receipt of advices from Paris in the form of the official "Liste des Recompenses" for group VIII, hortiamong the stock. If there is a good colt culture and arboriculture, to the effect that you were awarded a "Diploma of Bronze Medal" in class forty-five, fruit trees and

fruits. This is understood to be the final official equivalent of the awards in temporary cometitions reported to you when announced

by the class jury. It is expected that the diploma will be forwarded in due time by the exposition authorities through the United States comnissioner general.

Please accept our hearty congratulations on the successful outcome of your fresh fruit exhibit. We also extend our sincere hanks for your co-operation in the preparation of our general fruit exhibit at Paris. The United States has received a larger number of awards in this class than any other foreign country, a result largely due to the hearty co-operation of fruit growers in the important fruit producing sections. Yours very truly.

G. B. BRACKETT, Pomologist. The New Bicycle.

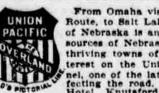
Bicycle manufacturers state that bicycle for this year will be practically the same model as 1900, as improvement seems to be impossible. Precisely the same true of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. band from these places and thresh them out with a flail on the barn floor. In order to keep the grain from getting dark before it is threshed the shock or shocks should be covered by some sort of oiled floth or canvas whenever there is indication of rain.

Twelve More Splendid Vacation Trips

The Bee will send twelve girls, who carn their own living, on twelve of the best vacation trips which could be planned. All of their expenses will be paid and transportation furnished for a friend to accompany them. It is left to the readers of The Bee to decide

who they shall be, by voting on the coupons published in each issue.

The Best the Land Affords.



From Omaha via the Union Pacific, the Overland Route, to Sait Lake City. This trip through the heart of Nebraska is an education in itself, teaching the resources of Nebraska and giving a view of the most thriving towns of our state. The newest point of in-

thriving towns of our state. The newest point of interest on the Union Pacific is the Sherman Hill Tunnel, one of the latest engineering enterprises in perfecting the road. This includes ten days at the Hotel Knutsford at Salt Lake City, the reputation of which extends in either direction across the continent as one of the finest hostelries of the country. When one goes to Salt Lake the Knutsford is the place at which everyone stops. Salt Lake always has more than ordinary attractions on account of the Great Salt Lake. Sait Lake is within easy reach of Garfield Beach and Saltair, famous for their splendid bathing facilities. The return trip will be via Denver, with three days at the Brown Palace. Hotel, the just pride of Denver. It is well named, for it is a veritable palace. A day's excursion around the famous Georgetown Loop and then return home via the Union Pacific.



From Omaha to Chicago over the Northwestern is but a night's ride and a most pleasant one in these days of luxury. A double track span between Omaha and Chicago makes it as safe as well as a pleasant journey. A day's stop at the Grand Pacific Hotel, centrally located and splenhasty glimpse of Chicago. Then a comparatively short ride will bring one to Waukesha, the most famous watering place in Wisconsin.

consin.

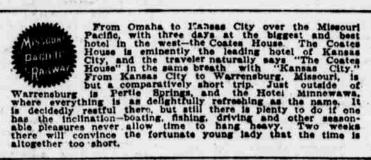
The Fountain Spring House, were there no other attractions at Waukesha, would furnish every comfort and convenience for rest and a good time. The grounds are not only most beautiful, but also have arrangements for all sorts of outdoor sports, and the famous fountain spring is part of the hotel property. Within twenty minutes ride of the hotel on the trolley line is Waukesha Beach with opportunities for fishing, boating and bathing.



From Omaha to Denver over the Burlington will not only give the young lady who takes this trip an i ... of the vast resources of the state of Nebrasa, but a chance to enjoy the best of railroad service in every detail. Three days at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver is a taste of luxury and also an opportunity to see the capital city of Colorado. A day's excursion up to Georgetown and Silver Plume through Clear Creek Canyon is a trip that no traveler to Colorado should miss. Then ten days at Colorado Springs at the Alta Vista Hotel will furnish a chance to enjoy the grandeur of the Garden of the Gods and Pike's Peak, the most famous spot in Colorado. The table of the Alta Vista Hotel is always adequate to satisfy the appointe even when stimulated by the mountain atmosphere and everything is thoroughly comfortable and commiddious. From Omaha to Denver over the Burlington will



From Omaha to Minneapolis via the "North-Western Line," with croice of trains, either the "Twin City Limited," a fast night train, or the "Twin City Express," a fast day train. The night train leaves Union Passenger station, Omaha, 7:35 p. m., daily, arriving Minneapolis the next morning in time for breakfast. The day train leaves Union Passenger station, Omaha, 6:35 a. m., arriving Minneapolis to Lake Minnetonka, over the Great Northern, which is the best known and the most beantiful of the lake resorts. Two weeks at the Hotel St. Louis will convince one that this is one of the best conducted summer hotels in the country. Two weeks will be given to the fortunate young lady to enjoy the boating, driving, and summer galety of Lake Minnetonka, which is one of the spots of which nature can be truly proud, for it is one of the most beautiful littie sheets of water in the land, and offers every opportunity for diversion and rest.



From Omaha to St. Louis over the Omaha & St. Louis R. R. and Wabash, with three days at the Southern hotel, with its broad corridors and its ideal service. There is something about the Southern Hotel which makes it unlike anything in the land, whether it is the fact that it combines the luxury of the modern hotel with the home-like atmosphere and the courtesy of the old southern hostely or whether it is because no stone is left unturned to make the guests comfortable, it is hard to say. From St. Louis to Toledo, with a day of rest at the Boody House, Toledo's leading hotel. It is so conveniently located that it is easy to get a glimpse of Toledo, as well as enjoying the splendid hotel service of the Boody House. From Toledo it is a three hours' ride over the waters of Lake Eric from Toledo to Put-in-Bay on one of the Detroit and Cleveland coast line steamers, which se completely combine safety, comfort and speed and which afford comfort and luxury to those who have the opportunity to enjoy a lake trip. Two weeks at Hotel Victory at Put-inBay will give a thorough enjoyment of the pure lake air and the luxuries of probably the finest hotel on the lakes. The Hotel Victory has an enviable reputation, which has been well earned.



This trip will be over the Great Rock Island Route to Denver, Colorado Springs and Manitou. There is only one Rock Island Route and everybody praises its splendid equipment and reliable service. On this road there is a choice of three equally splendid trains. A night's journey and then one is in Denver-with 3 days at the Brown Palace Hotel. A day's excursion on the "Colorado Road" through the Clear Creek Canyon, up to Georgetown,

Denver before evening. Then over the D. & R. G. through the famous Royal Gorge, with its three thousand feet of towering rock, into the Grand Canyon, and at last reaching Glenwood Springs and Hotel Colorado, for ten days' pleasure there. No more beautiful situa-tion for a hotel will be found than in this romantic spot, with its



From Omaha to Chicago on the Milwaukee, the only electric lighted train between the two cities, is a pleasant trip for another young lady. There is just time enough in Chicago to catch a train over the Nickel Plate for Buffalo, without hurrying. This will bring one into the exposition city. For any one who has had an appetite created by the Transmississippi Exposition the Pan-American exposition will offer a pleasant kind of a vacation and a trip to be long remembered. Ten days in Buffalo is ample time to see the exposition thoroughly and every comfort will be afforded at one of the hotels of the Pan-American Hotel System. This institution controls several of the best hotels in Buffalo, which are conveniently located for the exposition. The Buckingham, The Lincoln, The Mariborough. Besides these hotels, they have made arrangements with a large number of private dwellings in the neighborhood, where an overflow can be accommodated. Every opportunity will be afforded to see the exposition at its best, the Midway and all the attractions. The return trip will allow a day's stop at Chicago at the Grand Pacific, Chicago's most popular hotel, and back to Omaha again over the Milwaukee.



This trip is over the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad to the Black Hills and Missouri Valley Railroad to the Black Hills and Hot Springs and return. The Elkhorn carries you through one of the most beautiful farming countries in the world—the Elkhorn Valley, with its fertile fields and well-built bergs. Thence to the Black Hills, both picturesque and interesting, with its gold mines and typical western towns. The chief attraction there will be a two weeks stay at the Hotel Evans, the finest appointed hotel in the west at Hot Springs, which boasts of the largest and finest plunge bath in America. This will include all of the privileges of the baths without expense and this is a of the privileges of the baths without expense and this is a treat to be envied. Pleasant paths and drives, wonderful caves, cascades, canyons, flowers and waterfalls go to make up the beauties which nature has abundantly furnished.



which has become one of the popular Omaha-Chicago lines, on account of its high class train and unexcelled service. A day's stop in Chicago at the famous Grand Pacific Hotel, and then to the northward over the Pere-Marquette Railroad toward the prettiest spot in all the state of Michigan-well named "Charlevoix, the Beautiful." The Belvedere Hotel has been chosen for a point of land between Round and Pine Lakes, but is such a home-like hotel that the pleasure is doubled. There is everything everyone can wish for in the way of amusement—sailing, rowing, bicycling, tennis, bathing, bowling, golfing and fishing, together with numerous excursions on the many little launches and steamers of Pine and Round Lakes, or out on Lake Michigan, with all the chances in the world to delight the eye and enjoy the pure air, which acts as a tonic to shattered nerves. The return trip will be by water on the steamship Manitou to Chicago, and home again over the Illinois Central.



From Omaha to Lake Okoboji on the Milwaukee is only a night's ride, and the same splendid service is afforded as between Omaha and Chicago. All of the Milwaukee trains are electric lighted and this is a feature which no other road offers the same advantage.

Two weeks stay at The Inn at Lake Okoboji offers a delightful rest for any one. As every one knows, Lake Okoboji is one of the most beautiful spots in the west to spend a summer vacation. It offers boating, fishing, driving, and enough going on all of the time in a social way to keep something doing without being ultra fashionable.



No traveler between Omaha and Chicago really appreciates the trip unless they take the daylight train over the Burlington Route, which affords fast service over a smooth road, as well as the oppor-tunity to see this splendid western country. Two days at the Grand Pacific at Chicago, which has days at the Grand Pacific at Chicago, which has been entirely rebuilt during the last year or so, miking it second to no hostelry in Chicago. From Chicago to Lake Geneva, with two weeks at the Garrison House, is a prospect not only for a cool and beautiful vacation trip, but the pleasure of staying at so well an equipped hotel makes the trip doubly desirable. The lake is a most beautiful sheet of water, twenty-four miles in circumference, and an almost infinite variety of charming scenes. Its shores are lined for miles with summer residences, club houses and hotels, which leave no doubt of its popularity. Fishing, boating, driving and the kindred summer pleasures are at anyone's command, within reach of the hotel. The return trip will be via Chicago and again over the Burlington Route, with a chance to compare the night service with the daylight trip.

Rules of the Contest

The trips will be awarded as follows: Four trips to the four young ladies living in Omaha receiving the most votes; one trip to the young lady in South Omaha receiving the most votes; one trip to the young lady in Council Bluffs receiving the most votes; three trips to the young ladies living in Nebraska outside of Omaha and South Omaha receiving the most votes; two trips to the young ladies living in Iowa, outside of Council Bluffs, receiving the most votes; and one trip to the young lady living in South Dakota-receiving the most votes.

The young lady receiving the highest number of votes will have the first choice of the trips, the next highest second choice, and so on.

No votes will be counted for any young lady who does not earn her own living.

All votes must be made on coupons cut from page 2 of The Bee.

Prepayments of subscriptions may be made either direct to The Bee Publishing Company, or to an authorized agent of The Bee.

No votes sent in by agents will be counted unless accompanied by cash, in accordance with instructions sent them. No votes will be counted for employes of The Omaha Bee.

The vote from day to day will be published in all editions of The Bee. The contest will close at 5 p. m., July 22, 1901.

Cut Coupons from Page Two.

VOTES will be counted when made on a coupon cut from The Omaha Bee and deposited at The Bee Business Office or mailed addressed

"Vacation Contest Department," Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb.